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# HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOL. XVI. NO. 1



SEPT. 24, 1913

A NEW COLLEGE YEAR  
EARLY FOOTBALL PRACTICE  
UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

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# HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XVI.

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NUMBER I.

## News and Views

**In Salutation.** When freshmen with their morning faces and palpably new "outfits" enliven the landscape; when College buildings shining forth with recently painted wood-work assume that look of youthfulness which gives to all the academic autumn a semblance of spring; when the very alumni are returning to their offices with new coats of tan,—shall not the BULLETIN itself join in the wide-spread process of rejuvenation? With a new cover, and what is believed to be an improved arrangement of type and page, it cannot be held wholly exempt from the general tendency.

With all its readers the BULLETIN rejoices in the past year and the year to come. The University has sent out into the world the component parts of a goodly regiment drilled in the discipline of useful service. The College and the professional schools have equipped them with various learning; their athletic fellows have provided them with a valuable training in victories, which need to be accepted as humbly as the old-time discipline of defeat. Among many specific causes for thankfulness are the facts that Harvard must wait only another year for the Library it has so desperately lacked for a generation; that the Anderson Bridge will be open for traffic before the Yale game; that funds have been secured to bring the Peabody Mu-

seum to completion; that Harvard and the Institute of Technology, in establishing a joint School for Health Officers, have united for the first time in an undertaking of prime importance; that yet another twenty-fifth anniversary class has weathered Cape Hundred Thousand;—and that President Lowell alighted in safety from the dirigible balloon which lifted him above the soil of Germany.

The complete list of occasions for gratitude is too long for recital. Without promising to emulate the dial in recording only the sunny hours, the BULLETIN confidently expects to report many good things during the year that now begins. If it can keep a considerable, and increasing, number of the alumni really informed about the current life of the University—a life of extraordinary scope and significance—that in itself will be one of the things to reflect upon with satisfaction when the year is done.

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**The Alumni Office.** The resignation of Edgar H. Wells, '97, who had been general secretary of the Alumni Association since its revivification into an active Harvard force, and the death of John Hays Gardiner, '85, who was for about two years an editor of the BULLETIN, have led to changes in these allied organizations.

Roger Pierce, '04, has been elected secretary of the Alumni Association and has already taken up the duties of that

office. He is well known to Harvard men generally. He has been for some time a director of the BULLETIN and this relationship to the Alumni Office has made him familiar with the activities which go on there and with the many ways in which it can further the interests of the University and of the graduates. The BULLETIN bespeaks for him the same hearty support and coöperation which the alumni gave his predecessor.

It is with no common degree of satisfaction that we announce the election of Mark A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, to the editorship of the BULLETIN. Since graduation, Mr. Howe has been engaged almost continuously in literary work and has won for himself distinction as editor and man of letters. The talent and ripe experience which he brings to his new work, make for the increasing value of the BULLETIN both as a weekly chronicle of the activities of Harvard University and her graduates, and as a wise and helpful expression of the alumni point of view. The BULLETIN considers itself open to congratulations.

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#### Colleges and the Public.

Two activities of the University call for special mention. The first is the establishment, in coöperation with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of the School for Health Officers. As Dr. Rosenau, the director of the new school, says, its purpose is "to train men to officer the public health militia." The curriculum contains about 80 courses, some in the Medical School, some in the Graduate School of Applied Science, and some in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; they include medical, biological, hygienic, and engineering topics. The need of such a school has long been felt. The coöperation between Harvard and the Institute of Technology will be of great advantage to the students in the

school; practically everything that Boston and Cambridge have in their line of work will be open to them, and the resulting opportunities will be unequalled elsewhere in this country.

The University Extension courses are not new, like the School for Health Officers; they have been tried before, but they are none the less useful because the novelty may have worn off. Some people believe that the endowed universities have no special responsibilities towards the public. It is true, of course, that the institutions which are supported and carried on through the beneficence of their graduates and other individuals do not have to answer to legislatures and boards of trustees appointed by the state as they would have to if they depended on legislative grants of money; nevertheless, these colleges, which, to use the ancient word, are "cherished" by the state, are under a certain obligation which is not wholly satisfied by graduating men who are learned in the humanities or the sciences. Harvard's participation in the University Extension movement, the Sunday afternoon lectures at the Medical School, and the numerous ways in which the University is coöperating with the City of Cambridge show that Harvard is not trying to shirk its responsibility.

\* \* \*

#### Do Athletics Attract?

The statisticians in University Hall have not yet been able to make a satisfactory estimate of the size of the entering class but they expect it to be about what it was last year. There seems to be a suspicion, however, that the class of 1917 may not be quite as large as its immediate predecessor was. If this conjecture proves to be well-founded we shall have to hunt for the causes of the falling-off.

There is one interesting phase of the situation. President Eliot used to say

that the success or failure of any college in competitive athletics with its neighbors had little or nothing to do with the attendance of students at that college; that men were attracted to institutions of learning by something else than athletic victories. In support of this statement he was able to show that during his term as President of Harvard College the number of students had greatly increased even at times when Harvard had been regularly defeated in almost every kind of athletic contest with its closest rival in that field of activity. If it now appears, after a period of almost unprecedented success in football, rowing and baseball, that the freshman class is smaller than it was a year ago, President Eliot may find in that fact additional evidence in favor of his contention.

But, whether or not victories on the field and the river influence men to go to Harvard, the BULLETIN wants the athletic teams to win their fair share of contests with their rivals. There are many exaggerations and even abuses in intercollegiate athletics in America but they are becoming fewer every year, and as long as Harvard competes with other colleges a reasonable degree of success is to be desired.

\* \* \*

**Frederick W. Thayer.** Frederick W. Thayer, '78, who died last week, was one of the men of whom

Harvard was, and still is, proud. When he was an undergraduate he was the most popular man in College, and the characteristics which then endeared him to his associates grew and flourished as the years went on. He was a business man and not a scholar; but he knew scholars and appreciated scholarship. He possessed that most uncommon quality which is called common sense. He was a devoted friend of Harvard, not in an abstract way but in actual performance.

Few except his contemporaries realize how much he did for athletics. A great athlete himself, he always took the keenest interest in every sport in which the College participated. He recently gave the younger graduates and the students an example of this interest by the devotion and time he put into organizing the Varsity Club. The zeal and determination with which he undertook this enterprise assured from the beginning its complete success; and if he had done nothing else towards making our athletic history, this alone would stand as an enduring monument to his eminence in our long list of athletic alumni. Hundreds of graduates will remember him with genuine affection.

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#### **Expenses and Aids.**

The University has recently issued a new edition of the pamphlet "Students' Expenses and College Aids." This book, as its title indicates, gives information about the cost of an education at Harvard and the opportunities offered to undergraduates for earning money with which to pay part of that cost. Carefully-compiled statistics show that a very large proportion of Harvard students regularly earn money in one way or another, and the statement is still true that no man who really wants to obtain the Harvard A.B. need stay away because of lack of funds.

The freshman year is the critical one; if a student can see his way clear through that period he may be reasonably confident of his ability to take the rest of the course. For this reason the scholarships offered to freshmen by the various Harvard Clubs throughout the country are especially useful; they enable the new student to get his bearings and to find out for himself the most advantageous ways of adding to his income.



## Opening of the College



The Widener Library.

The 278th academic year at Harvard University began last Monday. It is too early to determine the size of the entering class in the College or the attendance in the University as a whole, but it is believed that the figures will be about what they were a year ago. The football players have been in Cambridge since Monday of last week but the great influx of students came as usual on the very day College opened.

There have been few important changes in the administrative or teaching force of the University since last June. William H. Tillinghast, '77, Assistant Librarian of Harvard College and Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue, died at his home in Cambridge on August 22. Mr. Tillinghast was 60 years old; he had been connected with the College Library almost from the time of his graduation.

Professors Edward C. Moore, Leo Wiener, J. W. Platner, G. A. Reisner,

T. N. Carver, W. S. Ferguson, and A. M. Tozzer have leave of absence for the whole of the current academic year; Mr. W. C. Ford, Professors A. C. Coolidge and Maxime Bôcher, Dr. H. L. Gray, Professors W. F. Dearborn and W. E. Rappard, for the first half-year; Professors Ephraim Emerton, G. W. Pierce, Clifford H. Moore, G. H. Chase, Louis Allard, and Theodore Lyman for the second half year. Professor Coolidge is the Harvard Exchange Professor at Berlin, and Professor Bôcher is the Harvard Exchange Professor with the French universities. Professor Ferguson will serve this year as professor at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens.

The visiting German professor at Harvard this year will be Professor Ernst von Dobschutz, and the visiting French professor will be Professor Fernand Baldensteger. Dr. Masahau Anezaki, Professor of the Science of Religion in



The Beginnings of the Freshman Dormitories.

the Imperial University of Tokio, will give the first series of lectures under the new endowment of a professorship of Japanese literature and life. In maintenance of the exchange relations between Harvard and the colleges of the West, Miss Charlotte M. Fiske will come to Harvard from Beloit College for the study of chemistry, Homer Woodbridge from Colorado College for the study of English, and E. R. Smith from Grinnell College.

Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology open this year their new joint School for Health Officers. The purpose of this school is set forth in its title. The administrative board of the school consists of Professor William T. Sedgwick, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, chairman; Professor Milton J. Rosenau, of the Harvard Medical School, director; and Professor George C. Whipple, of the Harvard Graduate School of Applied Science, secretary.

Progress has been made during the summer in the construction of the various buildings which are going up in or near the College Yard. The walls of the

Widener Library are now well above ground; the contractors hope to be able to put on the roof before the snow flies, and thus to continue indoor work through the winter. It is still confidently expected that the Library will be dedicated on next Commencement Day.

The Coolidge Chemical Laboratory has been completed and will be occupied this fall by Professor G. P. Baxter for his courses in research. The new laboratory for experiments in high-tension electric currents is being built between Jefferson Hall and Pierce Hall, and not far away is the new building of the Department of Music. The addition to the Peabody Museum is approaching completion.

The most important buildings under construction outside the College Yard are the Freshman Dormitories. They border on the Cambridge Parkway not far from the power house of the Boston Elevated Railway Company. The dormitories will probably be ready for use by the members of the class of 1918. The Anderson Bridge, connecting Cambridge and Boston near the Stadium, will be ready before the Yale football game.

## University Extension Courses

The Commission on Extension Courses, representing Harvard University, Tufts College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston College, Boston University, Museum of Fine Arts, Wellesley College, and Simmons College, offers the following courses for the year 1913-14. The courses are open to both men and women who are properly qualified, and, except where otherwise stated, will carry credit towards the degree of Associate in Arts at Harvard, Radcliffe, Tufts, and Wellesley. Additional information may be obtained by application to the Commission on Extension Courses, 19 University Hall, Cambridge.

### EVENING COURSES.

Elementary English Composition.—Lectures, written work, and conferences. Friday, from 8 to 9.30 P. M., at Boston University, beginning October 3, with a personal conference once a month. (Half-course.) Mr. F. W. C. Hersey, Harvard University. Fee, \$5.00.

Elementary French.—Reading, grammar, and composition. Monday and Thursday at 7.30 P. M., at Boston University, beginning September 29. (Half-course.) Professor James Geddes, Jr., Boston University. Fee, \$5.00.

History of English Literature.—Lectures, assigned reading, essays, and conferences. Tuesday and Thursday at 7.30 P. M., at Boston University, beginning September 30, and a conference meeting once a week. (Full course.) Professor E. Charlton Black, Boston University. Fee, \$5.00.

Principles of Economics.—Lectures, reading, and class discussions. Tuesday and Thursday at 7.30 P. M., at Boston University, beginning September 30, and a conference meeting once a week. (Full course.) Professor Henry C. Metcalf, Tufts College. Fee, \$5.00.

Money, Banking, and Crises.—Lectures, reading and reports. Tuesday and Thursday at 7.30 P. M., at Boston Uni-

versity, beginning September 30, and a conference meeting once a week. (Full course.) Professor Edmund E. Day, Harvard University. Fee, \$5.00.

Statistics.—Lectures and individual investigation of problems in the arrangement and use of statistics. Monday from 7 to 9 P. M., at Perkins Hall (204 Boylston Street), beginning September 29. (Quarter-course, first half-year.) Professor Roxana H. Vivian, Wellesley College. Fee, \$2.50.

Governments and Politics of Today.—Lectures, reading, and class discussions. Monday and Wednesday at 8.00 P. M., at Boston University, beginning September 29. (Full course.) Professor Frederic A. Ogg, Simmons College. Fee, \$5.00.

### AFTERNOON COURSES.

English Composition (advanced course).—Lectures and criticisms of written work. Thursday at 4.00 P. M., at Boston University, beginning October 2. (Half-course.) Professor Dallas Lore Sharp, Boston University. Fee, \$15.00.

Nineteenth Century English Literature.—Lectures, reading and conferences. Monday at 5 P. M., at Boston University, beginning September 29, and a conference meeting once a week. (Half-course.) Professor Charles T. Copeland, Harvard University. Fee, \$5.00.

Second-year French (second course).—Reading and conversation. Monday and Thursday at 4.20 P. M., at Boston University, beginning September 29. (Two-thirds course.) Professor James Geddes, Jr., Boston University. Fee, \$5.00.

Elementary German.—Reading, grammar, and composition. Monday and Wednesday at 5 P. M., at Boston University, beginning September 29. (Two-thirds course.) Professor Marshall L. Perrin, Boston University. Fee, \$5.00.

Second-year German (second course).—Reading and class discussions. Tuesday and Thursday at 5 P. M., at Boston

University, beginning September 30. (Two-thirds course.) Professor Marshall L. Perrin, Boston University. Fee, \$15.00.

Analysis and Appreciation of Music.—Lectures, reading, and class discussions. Tuesday afternoon at 4.30 P. M., at Boston University, beginning September 30 and a conference meeting once a week. (Half-course.) Professor John P. Marshall, Boston University. Fee, \$5.00.

History of Greek Art.—Lectures, reading, and study of objects in the Museum. Monday and Wednesday at 4 P. M., at the Museum of Fine Arts, beginning September 29. (Half-course.) Dr. Lacey D. Caskey, Museum of Fine Arts. Fee, \$5.00.

#### SATURDAY COURSES.

The following courses are in the Teachers' School of Science. A special descriptive circular may be had on application to the Director, Professor George H. Barton, 234 Berkeley Street, Boston:

Lithology.—Second-year class; Lectures and laboratory work. Saturday from 9 to 11 A. M., at the Boston Society of Natural History, beginning November 1. (Quarter-course.) Professor George H. Barton, Director of the Teachers' School of Science. Fee, \$2.50.

Historical Geology.—Fourth-year class. Lectures and laboratory work. Saturday, from 2 to 4 P. M., at the Boston Society of Natural History, beginning November 8. (Quarter-course.) Professor George H. Barton, Director of the Teachers' School of Science. Fee, \$2.50.

Geography: Geography of the United States.—Lectures and laboratory work. Saturday, from 2 to 4 P. M., beginning October 4, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Engineering B. (Quarter-course, first half-year.) Professor Elizabeth F. Fisher, Wellesley College. Fee, \$2.50.

Botany: Physiological Botany.—Lectures and laboratory work. Saturday, from 10 A. M. to 12 M., beginning September 27, at the Botanical Museum,

Harvard University, Cambridge. (Quarter-course.) Professor W. J. V. Osterhout, of Harvard University. Fee, \$2.50.

General Zoölogy.—Lectures and laboratory work. Saturday, from 2 to 4 P. M., at the Zoölogical Laboratory, Harvard University, Cambridge, beginning September 27. (Quarter-course, first half-year.) Professor G. H. Parker, of Harvard University. Fee, \$2.50.

In addition to the courses described above, all of which are given under the auspices of the Commission on Extension Courses, attention is called to certain independent courses.

Under the auspices of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Lowell Institute Evening School for Industrial Foremen offers two courses in industrial science, one mechanical and the other electrical, each extending over two years. They are intended for young men in industrial pursuits who desire to fit themselves for higher positions. No fee is charged.

Boston University offers on Saturdays and late in the afternoons of other days courses in Anglo-Saxon, English, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, Greek, Latin, Sanskrit, Education, Drama, Music, and Hygiene.

Boston College offers evening courses in Philosophy and Ethics, and English Literature.

Simmons College offers on Saturdays and late afternoons of other days courses in Stenotypy, Advanced Accounts, Accounting, Sewing, History of Art, Appreciation of Art, Modern Continental Literature, and Horticulture.

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#### ST. PAUL'S SOCIETY

The St. Paul's Society gave in the Parish Hall of Christ Church last Monday evening a reception to the members of the freshman class. Henry A. Yeomans, '00, assistant Dean of the College; Rev. Alexander Mann, of Trinity Church, Boston; and Rev. Endicott Peabody, S. T. D. '04, were the speakers.

## Early Football Practice



Captain Storer Shaking Hands with Fisher, 1912. Haughton at the Right.

The candidates for the Harvard football eleven began on Monday, September 15, their training for the season of 1913. Sixty-four men reported on that day and others have since come out. The work has thus far been very light.

When Captain Storer and Coach Haughton took account of stock they found a reasonably good nucleus for the team. Twenty men took part in the Yale game at New Haven last fall but almost half of these were substitutes who were given an opportunity to win their H's. The first string men who graduated last June were: Wendell, one of the greatest half-backs ever seen on the field, and the captain of last year's team; Felton, the end, whose punting had so much to do with many of the victories of the past three years; Parmenter, who was a tower of strength not

only for his work in his regular position at centre but also for his ability to discern the offensive formations of the opposing team; and Gardner, the best quarter-back Harvard has had in years. The other players who made up the eleven as it began the Yale game last year are candidates again this season—Captain Storer and Hitchcock, tackles; Pennock and Trumbull, guards; O'Brien, end; Brickley and Hardwick, backs.

Although seven of last year's team are playing this fall, it will be seen that some of the most important places on the eleven must be filled by new men. The mainspring of a football team is composed of the centre-rush and the quarter-back; they put the ball in play, and the efficiency of the eleven as a whole depends to a very large degree on

their ability to perform their function well. This piece of mechanism must be reconstructed this year.

It is apparent from what has already taken place on Soldiers Field that the coaches hope and perhaps intend to have Trumbull play centre. Although he was a guard most of the time last year, he had some experience at centre, and he possesses other qualifications which make him seem at this time the most natural successor of Parmenter. Trumbull was the lightest man in the rush-line last season, with the exception of O'Brien, but this year he has gained considerable weight and he appears to be in much better physical condition than he was in 1912. There is no question about his pluck; in the Yale game last year he played against a man who outweighed him by forty pounds, but this difference in weight did not affect Trumbull's work. He is a spirited, inspiring player, and if he can learn to pass the ball accurately there is no reason why he should not be as good a centre as Harvard has had in a long time.

The first-substitute centre last year was Wigglesworth. If he were in shape he might be depended on to take Parmenter's place, but Wigglesworth hurt his back last fall and will not be able to play this season. Soucy, who was centre on the victorious freshman eleven a year ago and also rowed last June on the freshman crew at New London, is this fall a candidate for centre on the university eleven. He is rather light, but his deficiency in this respect is compensated for by other things, and he will doubtless take part in many games.

If Trumbull plays centre, a new guard must be developed. There are a good many candidates for this place, but the most promising now seem to be Cowen and Gilman, both of whom played on the freshman eleven which defeated Yale at New Haven last fall. Cowen is heavier than Gilman and for that reason may be the more effective, but the two men have not yet been thoroughly tried out. Wes-

ton, and Withington, who were substitutes last fall, will make a bid for guard; they are bigger and heavier than they were a year ago and will be heard from before the schedule is finished. Another man of whom much is expected is Mills, who rowed on the university crew in 1912, and would have had a seat in the boat last June if he had not been too heavy; he went to New London with the rowing squad and was in the second university four which won its race with Yale. Mills played last fall on his class football eleven; he weighs more than 190 pounds and is tall and active. It is quite within the range of possibility that he may win a place on the eleven. The College generally would be glad to see Mills make the team, because he showed such a fine spirit last spring when he gradually dropped back in rowing until he was not effective enough to make even the university four-oared crew. If he had kept his place in the eight he would undoubtedly have been captain of the crew for next year.

Captain Storer and Hitchcock have now played two seasons against Yale and have a decided lead for the two places at tackle. Storer's knee was badly hurt in the Yale game last fall and some fears were expressed that he might not be able to play this fall, but his leg has given him no trouble and the physicians do not anticipate any. There is one man on the squad who, if he tried for tackle, might force either Storer or Hitchcock to the side lines,—W. T. Gardiner. Two seasons ago, in his sophomore year, Gardiner played like a whirlwind and was commonly regarded as the best offensive tackle in the country; he was at that time preferred to both Hitchcock and Storer. Unfortunately, in the Princeton game two years ago Gardiner's arm was broken and he had a very serious time with it. Last year he was not permitted to play football, and was obliged to content himself with coaching the freshman eleven which won such a notable up-hill victory at New Haven.



Candidates for Centre Learning to Pass the Ball Accurately.

Last spring Gardiner began to take up athletics again and he rowed in the winning university four-oared crew at New London. But as the tackle positions seem to be fairly well taken care of this fall Gardiner will be a candidate for the end in place of Felton. Gardiner is very strong and fast, a natural football player, and it is believed that he will be a great success in his new position. As he was in training during much of the summer and rowed in several amateur races, he was allowed a little extra vacation and did not report until this week for work with the football squad.

O'Brien, who played so well at end last year, will be in his old position this fall; he is not very robust and must be handled carefully, but he is always at his best in the important games. There are half-a-dozen other ends, every one of whom was regarded as a first-string man at some time last season, and it would not be surprising if some of them were given a chance in the most important games this fall; in this list are: Coolidge, Dana, Smith, Milholland, and Weatherhead. Milholland, not only can play end but is also one of the best drop-

kickers on the squad; he is hardly surpassed in this particular by even Brickley himself. Whatever happens, the ends of the rush line should be quite as good as they have been.

But it will not be so easy to find a quarter-back up to the standard of Gardner; it took him three years to develop, but last season he showed that he was worth all the care and attention which had been given to him. Logan and Freedley were good substitutes last year. Great things were expected of Logan, but he unaccountably developed a fatal inability to catch punts. Freedley is a good but not a brilliant player. The situation was such that the coaches apparently made up their minds to try new men at quarter. The most conspicuous ones are: Bradlee, who was a first-class back last year, almost as good as either Hardwick or Brickley; Mahan, who was fullback and captain of the freshman eleven last fall; and Rollins, one of the ends on Mahan's eleven. Mahan will surely make the team unless he is injured. He was a brilliant player at Andover, where he prepared for College, and did well on his freshman team last



year. He can run with the ball, is strong on the defence, and is a splendid punter. Possessing all these qualifications, he can hardly fail to win a place. The chances are that he will play with Brickley and Hardwick in the backfield unless he shows unusual aptitude at quarterback. If Mahan plays fullback, Bradlee is likely to be the quarter. He is as good a defensive player as there is on the field and a brilliant runner; in a squad which seems to be composed almost exclusively of keen, sharp-witted players, Bradlee is one of the most intelligent. He, too, is almost certain to win a place somewhere on the team. Rollins gives promise of doing well in his new position.

Brickley and Hardwick are probably the most brilliant backs playing football in America. Brickley runs very fast either through or around the line, and is, according to the testimony of all his opponents, the hardest man to stop they have ever seen. He is the most accurate drop-kicker Harvard or any other college has had in many years; the points he scored last season made a considerable part of Harvard's total. Hardwick is not as conspicuous as Brickley, but he is nevertheless almost if not quite as valuable. He runs well with the ball, he is powerful on the defence, and his interference and blocking-off are superb. Last year, when Felton went back to kick, Hardwick played on the end of the line, and his work in that position was all that could have been asked for. In addition to everything else, Hardwick is a first-class punter; many people thought he could kick better than Felton last year but the latter's experience gave him the preference. Hardwick will probably do most of the punting this season, although some of it may devolve on Mahan. Hardwick kicks a high, twisting ball; Mahan sends one which goes low and a very long distance.

It is a fair guess that the four men back of the rushline in the important games of the season will be Bradlee,

Mahan, Hardwick, and Brickley, but the positions of the first two have not yet been decided on. But Willets, who played in some of the games last year, is by no means out of the running; he can punt as well as Felton, Hardwick, or Mahan. McKinlock and Miller, who played on the freshman team last fall, are far above the average of backs and are likely to get a chance in some of the games.

The men who have been mentioned in the preceding paragraphs seem now to be the ones from whom the first eleven will be chosen this year, but the season may bring forward others who are just as good. There is opportunity for substitutes; Hollister, Driscoll, Lawson, Lingard, Graustein, Bradley, T. Hardwick, and others who were useful last year have graduated, and their places must be filled from the squad now playing on Soldiers Field.

P. D. Haughton, '99, is in charge of the coaches again. He will be without the valuable services of Daly, '01, who has again taken a commission in the army and will coach the West Point eleven. But Haughton's hands will be held up by L. Leary, '01, who will have charge of the ends; P. Withington, '10, L. Withington, '11, F. T. Fisher, '12, and D. C. Parmenter, '13, for the line-men; R. H. Guild, '05, T. J. Campbell, '12, and P. L. Wendell, '13, for the backs; and H. B. Gardiner, '13, for the quarterbacks. Other graduates will help in the coaching from time to time. The candidates are being developed on sane lines. Practice at Harvard began almost two weeks after the other leading colleges had called their men on the gridiron, and yet, because it rained last Friday and Saturday, and because Haughton did not want to run the risk of injuring any of the players on the slippery ground, work was suspended on those days. The squad is carefully watched by a professional trainer and by a capable physician, and every effort will be made not only to teach the men to play foot-



The Anderson Bridge as it Looks Today.

ball but also to have them in such good physical condition that they will be fit to do their best in the important games of the year.

The schedule of the season follows:

- Sept. 27. U. of Maine at Soldiers Field.
- Oct. 4. Bates at Soldiers Field.
- Oct. 11. Williams at Soldiers Field.
- Oct. 18. Holy Cross at Soldiers Field.
- Oct. 25. Norwich at Soldiers Field.
- Nov. 1. Cornell at Soldiers Field.
- Nov. 8. Princeton at Princeton.
- Nov. 15. Brown at Soldiers Field.
- Nov. 22. Yale at Soldiers Field.

### FOOTBALL TICKETS

Undergraduates and graduates of the University will be interested to know that material changes in the interest of both economy and efficiency will be made this year in the football ticket application system. These changes will, it is estimated, effect a saving to the members of the University of a thousand dollars or more in postage and to the Association of nearly three times that amount in clerical work. They will not materially affect the result of the distribution of the tickets but relate principal-

ly, so far as applicants are concerned, to the form of the blanks and the method of applying.

For the Yale game exactly the same order of preference in allotment as last year will be followed. This is set forth more in detail on the schedule cards which will shortly be ready for distribution.

For the Princeton, Brown, and Cornell games, which will also be handled by the application system, Harvard men may apply for any number of tickets up to four each either for their own parties or for others, but in the allotment all applications for "personal use" will be filled before those not for "personal use." Applications from students will be preferred to those from graduates, those for one seat to those for two, and so forth. As heretofore H. A. A. and season tickets will admit to all except the Yale and Princeton games.

For the Yale game the limit will be two seats as heretofore and the applicant must agree in his application to occupy personally one of the seats he applies for or return it to the Association for redemption as early as possible be-

fore the game. No applications for this game will be accepted unless they are for "personal use."

All the blanks for this year will be printed on envelopes. They will not be distributed generally as heretofore, but in the case of graduates, will be sent out for all four games to all men who have filed signature cards. The name and ad-



Fred W. Moore, '93.

dress of each graduate will be put on his blank by an addressing machine and each individual blank will be for the use only of the man whose name appears on it.

No self-addressed stamped envelope will be required this year but graduates must include in their remittances 14 cents to cover postage, registry and acknowledgment, and the Association will furnish, address and stamp the postal acknowledgment and envelope to carry the tickets. Remittances for the tickets, postage, etc., must be enclosed and sealed in the envelope application blank and, in the case of graduates, mailed in another envelope addressed to the Association.

Blanks will not be sent to undergraduates, but will be obtainable at an office in

the hallway of the Union. This office will be opened at an early date in October, to be announced later, so that students in any department of the University will have the entire fall up to the time of the closing of applications to file their requisitions for tickets. These student application blanks are not to be taken from the office but must be filled out and filed at the time they are obtained. A numbered card receipt will be given the applicant at that time. Beginning the Monday before each game and during the next four days tickets for that game will be ready for distribution at this same office and will be delivered to the men who have applied upon their presenting these cards and signing receipts for their tickets on the blanks they have filed.

This year for the first time the name and address of each successful applicant for the Yale game will be indelibly embossed across the stub of his tickets and any attempt to alter or deface this stamp will cause the tickets to be refused at the gate.

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#### NEW GRADUATE TREASURER

Fred W. Moore, '93, LL.B. '96, has been appointed Graduate Treasurer of Athletics, to succeed W. F. Garcelon, LL. '95, whose resignation took effect last August. Moore is well-known to Harvard athletes. He was manager of the football eleven when he was in College and afterwards was Graduate Manager of Athletics.

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#### THE WEARING OF THE CRIMSON

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

When attending the Harvard-Yale baseball game at Cambridge last June, and seeing all our returning graduates celebrating their class reunions in their varied colors, who would have known, without previous knowledge, that Crimson is Harvard's color standard? We saw Harvard men, galore, arrayed in

Yale and Princeton and Dartmouth colors, but of crimson there was none.

I will admit that I do not know the origin and significance of our various class colors, but I should like to suggest that it might be a bit more appropriate if we had combinations of crimson with black, white, and gold. At least we might prefer to see our alumni returning to college arrayed in crimson hues, rather than in colors which make us wonder who they really are.

J. WOLFE FINKEL, '11.

Lawrence, Mass.

### MEDICAL SCHOOL OF CHINA

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In my article in the BULLETIN of June 18 last in giving the names of the incorporators of the Harvard Medical School of China I omitted the name of William G. Hibbard, Jr., class of 1892. I should be greatly obliged if you will publish this note as a correction in your next issue of the BULLETIN.

Yours truly,

E. B. DREW.

Cambridge, Sept. 11, 1913.

### WILLIAM E. FURNESS, '60

William Eliot Furness, '60, LL.B. '63, died on July 19, 1913, at Great Spruce Island, Me. He was born in Philadelphia on August 21, 1839. After graduating from the Law School he was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, but in August, 1863, he entered the Federal army as first lieutenant of the Third Regiment of negro troops, and later became captain and judge advocate with the rank of Major. At the close of the Civil War he went to Chicago where he took up the practice of his profession.

Mr. Furness was one of the most loyal and active Harvard men in Chicago. He was vice-president of the Harvard Club of Chicago in the year 1883-84, and president from 1887 to 1889. He was one of the trustees of the estate of Samuel Johnston, of Chicago, in whose

memory the Johnston Gate in the College Yard was erected.

Mr. Furness was married in 1865 to Lucy Fairfield Wadsworth, sister of Oliver F. Wadsworth and Alexander F. Wadsworth, both members of the class of 1860. A son, James T. Furness, '98, died of typhoid fever at Jacksonville, Fla., while serving in the United States army in the war with Spain. Two daughters, Ruth Wadsworth Porter and Margaret Furness, survive.

### FREDERICK W. THAYER, '78

Frederick Winthrop Thayer, '78, died suddenly on September 17.

While Mr. Thayer was in College he played four years on the University nine and football team. During his sophomore, junior and senior years, he was captain of the nine—an unparalleled record for captaincy—and in each of these years his team defeated Yale. Mr. Thayer was also well known as the inventor of the catcher's mask, which was first used by his nine and thereafter was adopted by all teams as an indispensable part of baseball equipment.

He was chosen chief marshal of his class and was given a loving cup by the undergraduates in recognition of his services to athletics.

Since graduation, Mr. Thayer had served the University in many ways. He was for a while graduate baseball adviser, and at the time of his death, was president of the Varsity Club, a member of the board of governors of the Harvard Club of Boston, and a member of the standing committee on nominations to the Board of Overseers.

### NEW YORK ENGINEERS

The annual meeting of the Harvard Engineering Society of New York was held on Saturday, June 7, on the grounds of the New York Athletic Club, Travers Island, N. Y. About 75 members were present. Through the courtesy of

Thomas W. Slocum, '90, the company made the trip to and from Travers Island in Mr. Slocum's yacht "The Ranger." The annual dinner was held in the club house.

The following were elected officers of the society for the ensuing year: President, J. R. Finlay, '91; vice-president, Thomas Crimmins, '00; secretary, Charles Gilman, '04; treasurer, C. M. Holland. Executive committee,—the four officers already given; the following former presidents of the Society, John R. MacArthur, '85, Francis Mason, '96, and Arthur C. Jackson, '88; and Warren Delano, '74, Clifford Richardson, '77, Sidney J. Jennings, '85, John R. Healy, '97, Ralph R. Rumery, '99, Roger C. Barnard, '02, and Dean G. Edwards, '03. Advisory Committee.—George S. Rice, '70, Franklin Remington, '87, B. B. Thayer, '85, all former presidents of the society; and H. M. Hale, '04, a former secretary of the society.

### HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS

The following publications have been issued by the Harvard University Press:

"The Granger Movement. A study of agricultural organization and its political, economic, and social manifestations, 1870-1880." (Harvard Historical Studies, Vol. XIX.) By Solon J. Buck, Ph.D., Research Associate in History, University of Illinois. 8vo. Cloth. 384 pp. \$2.00 net. An analysis of conditions among the farmers throughout the country during the decade 1870-1880, and a discussion of the relation of the farmers' organizations to railroad regulation, coöperative ruling, and other political and economic problems.

"A List of References on the History of the West." By Frederick J. Turner, Ph.D., LL.D., Litt.D., Professor of History. 8vo. Paper. 130 pp. 75 cents. A comprehensive bibliography, grouped according to related periods and subjects covering the historical, economic,

and social development of the West. (Published September 19, 1913.)

The first number of Volume I of the Circular of the School for Health Officers of Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is ready for distribution.

### SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra will be given in Sanders Theatre on Thursday evenings, October 16, November 13, December 11, 1913, January 15, February 5, February 26, March 26, and April 23, 1914. The price of tickets for the series will be \$7.00 each.

On October 2 application blanks for the purchase of season tickets will be mailed to all officers of the University living in Cambridge. After the filling of the applications of the officers, the remaining tickets will be put on public sale on Saturday, October 11, at George H. Kent's University Bookstore, Cambridge.

### APPLETON CHAPEL

The preachers at the Sunday morning services in Appleton Chapel for the next few weeks will be:

Sept. 28.—Rev. Professor William Wallace Fenn, A.M., D.D.

Oct. 5.—Rev. Sherrard Billings, S.T.B., A.M., of Groton School, Groton.

Oct. 12.—Rev. John Byron Diman, A.M., B.D., Head Master of St. George's School, Newport, R. I.

Oct. 19 and 26.—Rev. Elwood Worcester, Ph.D., D.D., Rector of Emmanuel Church, Boston.

### PROFESSOR KENNELLY

Professor A. E. Kennelly represented the U. S. Committee and the U. S. Bureau of Standards at the International Illumination Commission in Berlin, Germany, August 26-30, and also at the International Electrotechnical Commission, Berlin, September 1-5.

# Alumni Notes

'55—William Pitt Preble Longfellow, of Cambridge, died at East Gloucester, Mass., on August 3.

'56—Robert E. Babson, for many years headmaster of the Boston English High School, died at Deaconess Hospital, Boston, on September 10.

'58—George C. Burgess, of Brookline, Mass., formerly city clerk of Portland, Me., died on September 4, at Silver Lake, N. H., where he had been spending his vacation.

'74—Horace Waldo Forster died in Jamaica Plain, Mass., on July 6.

'77—Professor Barrett Wendell received the L.L.D. from Columbia University at Commencement, 1913.

'88—Sidney R. Miner, of the law firm of Miner, Dart & Coughlin, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., died on June 14. He was one of the organizers of the Harvard Club of Northwestern Pennsylvania and a prominent Harvard man in his community.

'90—Julian Hartridge is one of the assistant United States attorneys for the District of New York.

'96—A son, Frederick Sumner Pratt, 2d, was born on June 15 to Frederick H. Pratt and Mrs. Pratt at 57 Tillinghast Place, Buffalo, N. Y.

A.M. '97—Louis P. Slade, A.B. (Williams) '93, formerly principal of the Chicopee High School, is now principal of the public high school in New Britain, Conn.

'99—John Stone Allen, who has been since 1909 assistant editor of the *Youth's Companion*, has become editor of the Highway Publications of the National Highways Association.

'99—John Homans, M.D. '03, was married on June 11 in Brookline, Mass., to Miss Alice R. Knapp.

'99—George Leverett Stowell, Jr., died in the Albany Hospital, Albany, N. Y., on July 30.

'01—Walter A. Frost is literary editor of

the *Good Housekeeping Magazine*. His home address is The Judson, 53 Washington Square, New York City. His novel, "The Man Between," has recently been published by Doubleday, Page & Company.

'02—Edward Motley was married on June 14 at Chestnut Hill, Mass., to Miss Harriet Sayles Jaques.

A.M. '02—Robert M. Brown, A.B. (Brown) '93, is teaching at the Rhode Island Normal School at Providence. His address is 105 Comstock Avenue, Providence, R. I.

'03—Milton T. Lightner was married on July 10 to Miss Josephine E. Prall at Highland Park, Ill.

'03—R. L. V. Lyman, formerly of the department of public speaking at the University of Wisconsin, has been appointed associate professor of English at the University of Chicago.

'04—Matthew Prior Adams received the degree of A.M. from Columbia University last June. He is superintendent of schools of the Children's Aid Society, New York City, and superintendent of their summer camp and gardens at Snug Harbor, Staten Island.

'04—S. Bancroft Trainer, secretary of the Harvard Club of Toronto, has become secretary and treasurer and a director of the Canadian Milk Products, Ltd., Mail Building, Toronto.

'06—Philip W. L. Cox is superintendent of schools at Solvay, N. Y.

'07—Joseph C. Troutman is a teacher in the Roswell Military Institute, Roswell, New Mexico.

'08—Frederick S. Howe, who has been assistant secretary of the American Unitarian Association, 25 Beacon Street, Boston, has been appointed publication agent of the Association. He will also continue to act as assistant secretary.

'08—A daughter, Sarah Beekman James, was born to Gorton James and Mrs. James on June 14.

## HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

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# HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

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## News and Views

### **The Boston Club House**

The notice issued by the Harvard Club of Boston, that the club house will be opened on November 12, 1913, marks the approach of an event unusually significant to Harvard graduates; significant to the Boston Harvard man because the beginning of a new era in social coöperation with his fellow alumni, significant to the always-welcome "outlander" because providing him with an open door to the warmest of welcomes whenever he revisits his University.

The actual date of beginning normal service in the club house is not yet fixed, but this will not be very long after the formal opening on November 12, and will certainly antedate the evening of hospitality on November 21.

When one considers the mere physical magnitude of the undertaking, it is extraordinary that the club house will be opened less than a year after the contractors first broke ground. Those who have been admitted to the house in recent days can visualize the completed structure without difficulty, so little remains to be done in the way of finishing touches. The dominant impression made by the club house is that of spaciousness and solid simplicity. The broad floors, ample fire-places and oaken wainscoting suggest comfort while they speak dignity.

The club notice gives a hint of preparations for a miscellany of club activities, a programme of instruction, entertainment, and exercise, which if carried out will make the club no less interesting to the older members than it is certain to be to the younger ones.

\* \* \*

### **The New Regent**

The office of Regent, after only one year of revival, through which it was filled by William Phillips, '00, is still so unfamiliar to many of the alumni that the specific duties of the newly appointed Regent, E. D. Brandegee, '81, may well be a subject of speculation. In the statutes of the University the Regent is described as "a University officer who exercises a general supervision over the conduct and welfare of the students. It is his duty to direct the proctors who reside in University buildings, or in buildings to which the superintendence of the University extends. He is expected to inform himself of the condition and management of all buildings in which five or more students are lodged, or in which students' societies meet. He is also expected to inform himself fully about all students' societies and clubs, and to enforce the responsibility of the officers and members thereof for their proceedings."

Here, obviously, is a task—and an opportunity—of no small magnitude and importance. "A general supervision over



the conduct and welfare of the students" may appear a vague commission; but "to enforce the responsibility of the officers and members" of all students' societies and clubs for their proceedings is a function sufficiently concrete and difficult.

Mr. Brandegee brings to his undertaking the highest justifications of personality and character. The range of his social interests is the broader for the experience gained in such service as he has rendered for some time past as an efficient member of the Council of the South End House in Boston. There is hardly a branch of Social Service—or inclusive category to which the Regency belongs—that is not better done for experience in another branch.

\* \* \*

#### To Freshmen and Others

The Parable of the Lawn-Mower, printed on another page in the address of Dr.

Crothers to the freshman class, is a parable of wide application. Indeed it is worth while to read this entire address without any effort to put one's self in the place of an imaginary freshman. What Dr. Crothers says about loyalty, as interpreted by Professor Royce, and then as applied to an institution like Harvard, might be said with profit to any group of men held together in a good cause by any unselfish bond of union. What he says about the "intellectual austerity" of Harvard, as it was defined in the Canadian North-west, may well clarify a vision that fails to discern the sharp outline of what is near and familiar. But the address makes its own points without the aid of an exposition; and the BULLETIN is fortunate in having a full report of it for this issue.

From President Lowell's address to the freshmen, we are reproducing especially his words about a student's distribution of his time. It was good

doctrine for the boys who heard it, and as a piece of expert testimony on the effective employment of one's powers will be read with no small degree of interest.

\* \* \*

#### Fernand Baldensperger

The Paris correspondence of the *Boston Evening Transcript* presents some interesting facts about Fernand Baldensperger, of the Sorbonne, who is beginning his work as Exchange Professor at Harvard. Born in the town of the Vosges where one of the narratives of Amerigo Vespucci was published and where it was first suggested that the new continent be called America, having for his specialty in scholarship the question of international literary interdependencies, he lectures in English and in French on problems of comparative literature. "I leave it to the adepts of the historical method," says Mr. A. F. Sanborn in the *Transcript*, "to establish the proper connection between M. Baldensperger's early Vespuccian environment and his later internationalism and present Harvard mission." Whatever the adepts may decide, it is clear that the French scholar with the German name—and still another, Fernand Baldenne, which he has used for his more purely literary productions—brings an individual message and will deliver it memorably.

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#### Another Harvard Book

In "The Story of Harvard", by Arthur Stanwood Pier, '95, published this week, there are many suggestions of the differences between the Harvard of one day and the Harvard of another. It is recorded, for example, that when George Ticknor, in the first half of the nineteenth century, was discouraged in his endeavor to render the institution less provincial, one of his friends com-

plained: "It was the college of Boston and Salem, not of the Commonwealth." Apparently the critic had no higher hope for the College than that it should represent a single state of the Union. This ambition seems strangely limited in the light of that Harvard spirit of a later day which expresses its vitality in every part of the country.

This book of Mr. Pier's, capitably illustrated by pencil drawings of Harvard scenes by Vernon Howe Bailey, gives an eminently readable resumé of the history of Harvard from the beginning to the present time. Special emphasis is laid upon the social life of the College—with the result that the narrative abounds in entertaining anecdote. The author has sifted wisely from a mass of history and tradition. In the final chapter, "Freshman and Senior"—especially in the pages about the senior who quits his Alma Mater, hoping "with a sober heart that his future may be at least more worthy of her than his past"—there are touches of sentiment and understanding which make a strong appeal.

\* \* \*

#### Football Overconfidence

The BULLETIN has often taken occasion in recent years to advise its readers not to be too confident that the football eleven would defeat Yale, but the necessity for this admonition has seldom arisen as early in the season as this. We regret to say, however, that both graduates and undergraduates have already assumed that Harvard will win a glorious football victory on November 22 and that the only doubt is about the size of Harvard's score on that day. We wish this assurance were justified, but it is not. It is based chiefly on the victory at New Haven last fall and the excellent material which is at hand for the team this year.

Those reasons are good as far as they go, but they do not go far enough.

Since the radical changes in the rules of football, no coach has been able to devise and make effective a system of offence that was certain to score against a strong opponent. In the old days, when half the members of the team which had the ball could throw themselves together against one man on the opposing side, it was not difficult to build up an almost irresistible offence, but such methods of advancing the ball can not be used under the existing rules. About all that a coach can hope to do is to perfect the men in the different parts of the game and then rely upon them to make no errors and to take advantage of the mistakes of their opponents. Everybody who has seen the Yale-Harvard football games of the past few years will remember that, whichever team has won, its victories have come in almost every instance through the misplays of the other eleven, and that the matches in which neither side muffed the ball or made other damaging errors at critical moments have ended without any scoring. This year's game will probably be decided by the same factors.

We have no doubt that Mr. Haughton and the coaches who are assisting him will see to it that Harvard is represented by a first-class eleven when the day of the Yale game comes, but we are equally certain that there is no ground for the confidence of victory which seems just now to be so widespread among Harvard men.

\* \* \*

Six of the fifteen editors of the *Harvard Law Review* chosen last week are Harvard men. When the *Review* elected its new editors about a year ago the list did not contain the name of any holder of the Harvard A.B. degree.

## Faculty Reception to the Freshmen

THE annual reception given by the Faculty to the new students in the University was held in the Living Room of the Union on Wednesday evening, September 24. Dean Briggs presided. The speakers were: Professor R. B. Merriman, '96; P. B. Potter, '14; Rev. Samuel McChord Crothers, pastor of the First Parish Church (Unitarian) of Cambridge; and President Lowell. The whole of Dr. Crothers's address and a portion of President Lowell's are here printed:

DR. CROTHERS.

The economists are likely to divide people into three classes,—the producers, the middlemen and the ultimate consumers. Now, that is the case with this great University. We have producers; we have a company of scholars and of original thinkers and men of research here in Cambridge. Some of these men, with the modesty of great productive scholars, are known throughout the world, and are probably unknown to most of the undergraduates of the University and most of the citizens of Cambridge. I know a gentleman who passes my door,—has passed it for the last fifteen years,—and I always look upon him with very great respect. I know he is a great scholar. And sometime I intend to ask his name. But it is the characteristic of this community that we have persons of this kind who are doing their work and are scarcely known to us outside of a little circle of men who are interested in the same things,—yet they are the producers of the great things of the intellectual world, each in his special sphere.

And then we have the middlemen,—those who are bringing to you the results of the labor of the great original thinkers and scholars. And then here you are. And you, gentlemen, have the advantage of being the ultimate consumers. Whatever there is of worth in Harvard University, whatever there is of original thought and stimulus, whatever there is

of the great things of the mind,—all these things are given to you. They are for your sake. And the one thing that I want to impress upon you—and I hope that you will have it in your hearts—is the tremendous gift that is offered to you, the great opportunity that lies before you.

As the preceding speaker has said, it is only when a man goes out of the college that he realizes the fullness of the opportunity. And yet when you think of that, isn't there something a little pathetic in it, and isn't there something that applies to you just now from the experience of those who have passed by, that you can avoid? We say, as if it were just a matter of course, "We are to be here four years and we are not to think very much about our opportunities until we come to graduate, and then for the rest of our lives we are going to remember what a tremendous opportunity we had. It was a time when we were exposed to education and it was a pity that it didn't take." Now there are a great many people that are exposed and there are comparatively few men who really get at the time all they might get out of it. And just in proportion as that is lost is their time wasted.

Now I want to say this, that while it is true that this University is in a great metropolitan community, while it is true that there are a great many things going on outside of it, while it is true that Harvard is not in a town by itself, as Princeton, for example, and many other colleges are, where everything centres around the college, I think that means simply a greater challenge to you during these four years not to allow these other things to take away from you the sense of the peculiar opportunity and the peculiar work that lies here in the four years of undergraduate life.

Just think of it: we talk sometimes, when Commencement comes, of the graduating class going out into life, as if

they were going out into a freer and more vivid realization of life. Now that is not true. There will never be four years when you meet life with such vividness of interest, such opportunities and such freedom as in the four years that are before you. And, curiously enough, there will never be any four years when you will be so care-free as you are during these four years. You are not so free in the professional schools in your choice of subjects, in your methods of study, and nobody is so free in business or professional life as he is here. This is a period apart, four years in which there is freedom for the most rapid development, the greatest interest and the greatest usefulness.

Now, what does Harvard University above all things present to you? I would like to follow in the line of one of the greatest of the Harvard men, Professor Royce, in his insistence on one great word, the word loyalty, and loyalty as applied both to the institution and to the ideal for which the institution stands. And if you men can rapidly come to a sense of loyalty, not the mere jingoistic loyalty to your College, but loyalty to what the College stands for,—then you have saved a great deal of waste, and you have got a principle which shall guide you during these four interesting years that are before you. Professor Royce in a recent book, in trying to sum up the great characteristic of Christianity, says that it is not a doctrine but it is essentially loyalty to a beloved institution. The first Christian disciples idealized the Church. They would form a certain spiritual community on the earth, and in loyalty to that, in their relation to that community, that ideal community, in the attempt to realize that, they found their soul development.

Now isn't that true also in regard to an institution of learning, a great institution like Harvard University? Doesn't it present itself primarily to you as an object of loyalty? Here is a beloved institution. It has been here for genera-

tions. It has sent out to this country and to the world great men, sent out great scholars, great administrators, great statesmen, great leaders of opinion. It has had the loyal support of men and women who have freely given of themselves and of their wealth to build it up. It is a thing not of today but for all time. Now the great thing is that you, by coming here, enlist in an army; you join this community.

What does that mean for you? I think there are two or three things that occur to you as things that you all ought to do. In the first place, if I were coming to Harvard University one of the first things I would do would be to study its history, to read the history of Harvard University, to make myself familiar with the great names of Harvard University, to go about these streets so that I could tell where they lived, to picture it as an entity and a unit. And I would see why people loved it. Then I would see it as it is today. I would try to get acquainted with that which is most characteristic in the life of Harvard University. I would say, "Now I am entering into this beloved community, and all that I do is to be done in loyalty to it."

There is something, I think, in a crowd at a football game that makes it one of the most pathetic scenes and one of the most inspiring scenes I know, because it is an exhibition of loyalty and is a symbol of loyalty. These men shouting for their college,—why, it is splendid, simply splendid to think of that. So far it is all good, if it is a symbol of something and not the end of it. Now I think you want to make that a symbol. Begin where you are. Begin with your interest in athletics or whatever is your interest. Then connect it with the University and see what it is that has made the great men of Harvard love it, and then try to get that which is characteristic not only of this institution, but of all colleges.

Last winter I was at one of the newest institutions in the Canadian northwest, the University of Alberta at Ed-

monton. There were about thirty young men—they were all young men of the faculty—at dinner, and after dinner they were talking about the different institutions. These men represented many of the great institutions of the world, and each one was trying to sum up in a sentence the characteristic of his institution. One of the Harvard representatives said "What Harvard stands preëminently for for me is the idea of intellectual austerity." When I heard him I thought of some of the undergraduates I knew. I couldn't exactly connect either of the words with them, not particularly austere, not to speak about their intellectuality. But when he explained what he meant I agreed with him,—an ideal that he found at its best here at Harvard. Intellectual austerity, that is, a love of the things of the intellect for their own sake. Truth, not simply for its utility or its fashion, but truth for truth's sake. He said he had never understood what that meant till he came to some of the great men of Harvard University. They have always been here; they are here today. I thought this morning when I went to chapel and saw Appleton Chapel filled and saw Professor Palmer there,—I thought that the Alberta man was right. Intellectual, spiritual austerity, the sense of the delight of these things for their own sake, was what Professor Palmer had stood for and stands for now. You will find that here, and you will find a great many other things. I want you to have this feeling. Don't mistake some little clique, some little company, for the great permanent reality of Harvard University, and don't try to conform to that, because if you do you will be one of the failures before your day at Harvard has gone through.

I don't like to criticize anything that I see in Harvard, but the other day, coming across the Yard, I stood to watch the way certain work was done. There were four men and four lawn-mowers, and they were presumably mowing a little bit of the Harvard Yard. I wanted

to see how they did it, and I was struck by the military precision with which they began, or rather with which they didn't begin. There were three men, big, husky fellows, standing in a row, with the lawn-mowers, and there was another man who was dawdling along, and they were waiting for him to come back; and when he came back, they got ready and pushed their lawn-mowers on. The three of them couldn't walk as slowly as the fourth one, so they had to go on to the end and wait, fold their hands and wait. Bye and bye he came up, and then they all started in together and went back. Three naturally brisk fellows waiting for one slow fellow. Now, if you are waiting for that, so as to be in good form, for the slowest and stupidest man who can get, by the aid of a good deal of money, presumably an education, you will be surprised at the end of your four years how little you know and how little you have obtained.

That is not the way, gentlemen, in which Harvard University works, and I suppose that is the meaning of all this emphasis on individuality,—that Harvard University expects not a standardized intelligence; still less does it expect you to do your work by looking at some other man and waiting for him with generous competition. It expects every man, seeing his own goal clearly, to go directly to that, to put all his energies in that, and then the comradeship and the companionship come,—not through any standardization of the result but through the knowledge that each one has been inspired by the University itself. And at the end of the time you come together and each rejoices in the other again,—in the great comradeship not only of scholarship but of manly and of eventful living.

#### PRESIDENT LOWELL.

What I want to speak to you about really tonight is this,—there is a good deal in what Mr. Potter has said. There are a great many things to be done here: I should take college life and divide it

into three types, three kinds, three compartments. There is friendship, there is study, and there are the other college activities—the student activities. I should be very far from neglecting any one of them in any way. But I think the one that needs, as Mr. Potter says, most explanation today is study. It is somewhat true, as President Wilson of the United States, and formerly of Princeton University, used to say, that the side-shows have become larger than the main tent. And many people come to college with the idea that they will do just as much study as is necessary to keep them there. But after all the main thing is a college education. Far be it from me to depreciate the other things, but most men don't appreciate what is to be gotten out of study and how it is to be gotten.

Statistics show conclusively that the man who ranks well in college is more likely to rank well in everything else afterward. Of course, there are men who don't study in college who come up afterwards. There are students in college who fade away afterwards. But on the average the body of good students is the body of successful men in life. And why? Because they have learned Greek roots? Because they have learned this or the other particular thing which is of any use to them in life? No, not at all,—that is not the reason. You will use very little of what you learn in college. Most of what you learn you will forget, and a good deal of it some learned professor hereafter will discover is not so. But that is unimportant. If it were not for that there would be no such thing as progress in learning. Progress must mean change.

The really great benefit you get from what you learn is from learning it. In other words, you get it by the exercise of your mind. Do you suppose that when you hit a base ball on the field it does any great good to the world to hit that ball, or that that ball goes whirling around the world like a satellite all the

rest of the days of mankind? Not at all. The good it does is the good of the exercise that came from that blow. So it is from most of your studies. It is the good it does you by the exercise of your mind, getting your mind tough and strong and vigorous and active and able to turn to anything that comes. That is the fact, as statistics will prove to you. The high men in College are on the average the high men in the Law School and Medical School, and that is as far as we can follow them with precise mathematical marking,—because you can't mark men in after life. Much depends on the accident of opportunity. But that is true as far as we can trace it and as far as we can see it in later life.

Some statistics were compiled by some of the men interested in the *Crimson* last year which were decidedly illuminating. These men asked a large number of students to write down how many hours a week in their opinion they spent in study, how many they spent in other College activities, and how many they spent in loafing. The answers came in from a considerable number of men; they were men who had taken an average rank of A in College, an average rank of B in College, or an average rank of C in College. Of course a man will find it very hard, he has got to be very clever, to take an average rank of D and stay in College, so they didn't go below that. There was only one of that type. Those statistics were published in the *Crimson* last spring. They showed that the A and B men studied nearly the same number of hours. The A men devoted quite a little time to loafing. In loafing they included seeing their friends. By loafing they meant time not devoted to any definite purpose, either a College activity, or a paper, or some sort of an organization, or anything else,—time not devoted to such a purpose as that was put down as loafing. The A men did a good deal of loafing, but the A and B men worked nearly the same number of hours. And the difference in the num-

ber of hours the A and C men worked was not as much as you would suppose. In other words, the difference was in the men rather than in the time, much more in the men than in the time.

If that is so it is evidently a quality worth having, to do well in what you undertake to do. You know well that if you were a business man about to employ one of two men and one of the two said, "I have worked this number of hours and accomplished this result", and the other said, "I have worked the same number of hours and accomplished a much less result", you would take the man who had accomplished the greater result, because you would know that he would be a better man on the average. That is the fact. Now why is that the fact? Mostly because those A men went at a much more rapid speed of mental movement when they did work than the men who got B's and C's. The C men went slowly. They all moved the same number of hours, but the C men walked, the B men went on a jog trot, and the A men were running fast. That was the difference. And it is worth while to get into that habit.

Now all these kinds of activity are good. What I object to and what I found was common among freshmen—not so much among upper classmen but among freshmen—was the habit of not doing anything with any intensity at all. Many a man in his junior or senior year, or in the Law School, begins to get up steam and says, "Why didn't somebody tell me not to waste my time in my freshman year?" Franklin says, "If you love life don't waste time, because that is the stuff that life is made of." Many men in their freshman year don't understand how to use their time or how to work with any considerable intensity while they are about it. They look at a book and think that they are studying although they are joking with somebody else, or they light a cigarette and they are not used to a cigarette and it goes out and they have to light it again,—and

then they think they have been studying during that period.

As a matter of fact, they don't understand how time can be used and used effectively. If you are going to win a race, a hundred yard race, you start when the gun is fired, with your fingers on the ground. You don't start turning backwards or smoking a cigarette and trying to get it lighted. Nor do you in anything else. It doesn't pay in life. I have no great respect for the man whose mental make-up is that of a low-powered engine with one of the cylinders skipping most of the time. And yet that is what most freshmen represent. They don't understand that it is worth while to have all their cylinders working and at high pressure all the time.

Now just take a calculation of time. To me at least—I think to many people—it is rather surprising in a way. Suppose you put down, including lectures, six hours a day of study. That is not very far from what you have been doing in school. Suppose you take six hours a day for study. Then suppose you take out eight hours for sleep. That is fourteen hours. Then suppose you take three hours for your meals. That is a pretty fair allowance for your meals. That is seventeen hours. Well, if you like it better, if you don't eat as much as that, I will call it sixteen hours. That leaves you eight hours in the day. For what? Is eight hours enough for other activities, for all the athletics that a man can possibly do, for seeing your friends? I think you will agree with me that a man who utilizes this time could make a great deal of it.

And, by the way, let me point out to you one mistake which many men make about their hours for meals. I would quite as soon call it three hours for meals. Why? Because a man who is sensible doesn't waste time at meals. What I mean is this: any man who is sensible forms a club table with other fellows and takes his meals with them. And if there is a good time for making



friends and really getting in contact with people, it is over the dinner table. And every man who is sensible ought always to take his meals with others. In that case I don't begrudge him his three hours. He can't make a better use of it than by sitting around the table and talking with other men for a while. Now take that time. That doesn't look as though a man was terribly driven. You will work a great deal more than that when you get into business, every one of you.

Now let me point out to you this: any man with brains can be, like Mr. Potter, the first scholar in his class on six hours a day. I don't know how much Mr. Potter has done, but I should be surprised if he did more than six. And in the six I don't mean to count the time going to and from lectures, but the actual time of labor. I don't know whether Mr. Potter has done six hours or not. I don't care whether he shook his head or not, because he couldn't tell the truth anyway unless he had timed himself. But I don't believe he has done six hours a day. That is not an enormous amount of time. I am not sure you ought all to take six hours a day. I should recommend a man to take at least five, and I should say never take more than seven under any circumstances. You would be straining the thing at your age. That is enough for pure intellectual work.

I am not speaking about going to a laboratory and sitting still and watching water boil, or listening to somebody else play the piano. I am speaking purely of real intellectual work. Never do more than that. I made inquiries of some men in the Law School, and I timed myself. Seven hours was what the men did and they worked pretty hard. But by that I mean seven hours, or five hours, or whatever the amount, of work; not sitting around and pretending to work and talk with another and saying, "Now, John, you and I must work up our lessons for tomorrow"; so you go into the room and kindle the fire, which goes out, and sit in the room till twelve and then

begin to do some studying. I mean if you will learn to do your work intensely you can with perfect ease take part in almost all the activities that are going.

Now I wouldn't have you omit any one of these three forms of activity. You may do them at somewhat different degrees of intensity, but don't leave any of them out. And above all, gentlemen, don't be satisfied with mediocrity. You may be mediocre. Most of you will have to be mediocre, because the definition of mediocrity is that of an average man. But don't be satisfied with that by any possibility. Don't be satisfied with mediocrity—because you have got a C average. Remember this, that a C average is the kind of mediocrity that will cost you your desk when you get into business. The amount of work that it requires to get a C in any college in the United States will forfeit you your desk when you get into work. You had better get into the habit of working and working fairly well. Don't be satisfied with mediocrity whatever happens.

#### CHAMBER CONCERTS

The Department of Music announces three concerts of chamber music to be given by Mr. Arthur Whiting and assisting artists in the New Lecture Hall on Friday evenings, December 5, January 9, and March 20, at 8.15 o'clock. On each occasion Mr. Whiting will make explanatory comments on the compositions. The illustrations will be rendered at the first concert by the Flonzaley Quartet, in music for strings; at the second, by Miss Christine Miller, mezzo soprano, in classical and modern songs; and at the last concert, by the University Quartet of New York, in four-part songs by Brahms and other composers.

The price for course tickets will be \$3 each, and for single tickets, \$1.25. All persons intending to subscribe are requested to notify Mrs. C. H. Toy, 7 Lowell Street, Cambridge, before Wednesday, October 8.

## Harvard Club of Boston

The house of the Harvard Club of Boston will be opened for inspection by the members on Wednesday evening, November 12. Short formal exercises will be held in Harvard Hall, the great dining room of the new house; President Lowell and President-Emeritus Eliot will speak, and Major Henry L. Higgin-

General committee on athletic sports, to organize sports and to nominate committees on special branches of athletics—N. Penrose Hallowell, '97, chairman, George B. Morison, '83, Bertram G. Waters, '94, S. H. Wolcott, '03, S. T. Hicks, '10, R. T. Fisher, '12, Percy Wendell, '13.



The Boston Club House.

son, '55, the president of the club, will light a fire in one of the large fire places of the house. Light refreshments will be served later.

On the evening of Friday, November 21, the day before the Yale football game, the club will open its doors to the visiting Harvard graduates. This occasion will be informal. A special entertainment for that evening is being arranged by a committee consisting of J. W. Hallowell, '01, Carroll Swan, '01, and J. S. Seabury, '04. The committee will have the assistance of William Edmunds, '00, and J. H. Densmore, '04.

The Board of Governors of the club has appointed the following committees:

Squash Committee, to have general charge of squash at the club, to arrange for competitions, and to provide means of instruction for beginners—H. Arnold Jackson, '03, Ralph May, '04, Constantine Hutchins, '05.

Committee on music, to provide frequent and miscellaneous musical entertainments and to develop informal chorus singing—Frederick H. Converse, '93, chairman, Warren A. Locke, '69, Edward S. Dodge, '73, Ernest B. Dane, '92, Waldron H. Rand, Jr., '98, Malcolm Lang, '02.

Other committees to develop various activities of the club will soon be announced.

## The Football Eleven

THE Harvard football eleven played in the Stadium last Saturday the first game of the season and defeated the University of Maine 34 points to 0. It was not much of a contest, as the score shows, but the teams were much more evenly matched than the points seem to indicate. The Maine men were taken off their feet by the very first play. Baker kicked off for Maine, and the ball went to Logan, the Harvard quarterback, who was standing on the 15-yard line. Logan got a good start, and, aided by the interference of the Harvard forwards, ran clear to the Maine goal-line and scored a touchdown. Only a minute or two later Mahan ran around the end and carried the ball 67 yards for another touchdown. These two fortunate plays were enough to unsettle any team, and the Maine players took almost half the game before they found themselves; after that they played about as well as Harvard. It should be said, however, that during the last half of the contest the Harvard eleven was made up mostly of substitutes. Harvard scored 21 points in the first period, seven points in the second period, and six in the last period. Five touchdowns were made, and a goal was kicked from every one of them except the last.

Maine had only one chance to score. A penalty of 15 yards for holding and a loss of ten yards on an attempt at a run around the end had forced Harvard well back towards its goal at the end of the first period. Then came a poor punt which gave Maine the ball on Harvard's 28-yard line. As the visitors could not advance the ball, Cobb tried for a goal from the field on the 35-yard line. He made a good attempt and all that was wanting was a little more power, for the ball went true and struck the cross-bar.

There were no veterans in the centre of the Harvard line. Trumbull, who played left guard last year and seems to be first choice for centre this season, has

not been feeling well for the past few days and was kept out of the game. Pen-nock, the guard, who played in every game last year and was not once injured, hurt his shoulder last week and was unable to play on Saturday. Cowen, who played right guard most of the time, is the best man in sight for that place, but Saturday's game was the first he has played on the university team. Soucy began at centre, and Weston at left guard. Numerous changes were made during the afternoon; indeed, Hitchcock was the only man who played through the game. The individual work was not very brilliant as a rule, but Coolidge, one of the first-string ends, was the exception. He played splendidly in every particular; he protected his own end, ran around and stopped runners at the other end of the line, blocked a kick, recovered the ball once or twice and was by far the most conspicuous man on the field. Harvard's team work was fairly good at first.

The summary of the game follows:

HARVARD.	MAINE.
O'Brien, L. Curtis, l.e.	r.e., Ha'e
Hitchcock, lt.	r.t., Rufner
Weston, Mills, lg.	r.g., Gulliver
Soucy, W. Middendorf, c.	c., Baker
Cowen, Underwood, r.g.	lg. Tipping, Waulk
Storer, Elken, r.t.	lt., Murray
Coolidge, Gardiner, r.e.	l.e., Bernheisel
Logan, Freedley, Bradley, q.b.	q.b., Cobb
Mahan, Bradlee, l.h.b.	r.h.b., Donahue
Brickley, McKinlock, r.h.b. l.h.b.	l.h.b., Fox, Kreiger
Bettle, Amory, Wallace, f.b.	f.b., Martin
Score—Harvard 34. Maine 0. Touchdowns—Logan, Mahan 2, Brickley, McKinlock. Goals from touchdowns—Storer 4. Umpire—F. W. Burleigh, Exeter. Referee—W. R. Okeson, Lehigh. Linesman—G. V. Brown, B. A. A. Time—12-minute periods.	

During the past week the candidates for the team have worked hard; they have had long scrimmages almost every day, and considerable progress has been made towards selecting the first-string men. About 30 players have been retained at the training table, and, unless something unexpected happens, the

eleven men who will take the field against Princeton and Yale next month will be selected from these 30.

The developments of the week have made it fairly clear that Mahan will be used in the backfield rather than at quarterback. He has not shown unusual promise at quarterback, and as

very keen, sharp man in every way. But even if he, too, should prove not to be up to the mark and should have to go into the backfield where he has already shown his ability, either Freedley or Logan would do well at quarterback. Freedley has been on the squad for two years and has worked faithfully although



The Crowd at Last Saturday's Football Game.

there are three or four reasonably good men for that place he will be much more useful in his familiar place at halfback. He is a good line-plunger and runs well around the line also; his punting has not been up to his reputation thus far, but there is every reason to suppose that he will improve in this particular. Even if he could not kick at all he would be too valuable a man to be left off the team.

Bradlee is still at work for quarterback; he has had no experience in this place and every play shows that he is green, but the coaches believe he will soon learn the technical points of the position and then develop in other ways. He is a splendid football player and a

he knew there was almost no chance that he could play in the big games; the result has been what it always is under such circumstances—he has greatly improved, and towards the end of last season he was a really good quarterback; this year he seems to have started where he stopped last year, and it is by no means certain that he may not play at least a part of the important games. Logan played a brilliant game at quarterback on his freshman eleven two years ago, but since that time he has never been at his best; his chief fault is his inability to catch punts. But he has improved in this respect and now seems almost as good as he was when he ran his

freshman team. Harvard has had many quarterbacks who were worse than either Freedley or Logan.

The ends of the line will be well taken care of. O'Brien is as good as ever. The coaches hope to make an end of Gardiner and will probably succeed in doing so, for he is a natural football player, very strong, active, and aggressive, and it is almost certain that he will make the team. But both O'Brien and Gardiner will have no easy time in getting ahead of Coolidge. In the early part of last season Coolidge was regarded as the best end on the squad but he was hurt, and in the Princeton game he did not play up to the expectations of the coaches; he is starting this season in his former brilliant style, and if he maintains it he can not be kept on the side lines. Dana, Smith, and Milholland are promising ends. Dana is very tall and handles forward passes well. Milholland is a first-class drop-kicker. Smith at one time last year, seemed to be the best end on the field. L. Curtis is another good man. There is no lack of material for the ends.

Captain Storer and Hitchcock are so far ahead of the other candidates for tackles that it is disquieting to think of what might happen if either of them should be injured. Before the end of the season, however, Gilman, Withington, Atkinson, R. Curtis, and Elken should be made fairly good substitutes, and, if the worst should happen, Gardiner could probably step into either of the tackle positions tomorrow and play quite as well as either Storer or Hitchcock. But Gardiner is such a valuable man that the coaches do not want him to be a substitute; that is why they are trying to develop him into an end.

Trumbull, Soucy, and W. Middendorf should be able to take care of centre. Middendorf is one of the twin brothers who were candidates for the freshman crew last spring and rowed in the freshman four which beat Yale; they look so much alike that no one can tell them

apart. They are strapping, great men, and should give a good account of themselves on the football field. W. Middendorf is doing well at centre.

Pennock and Cowen are the leading guards. Pennock's injury will not keep him off the field long. Cowen has a lot to learn but is improving. Much is expected of Mills, who has hitherto made his athletic record as an oarsman. Weston was on the squad last year and has consistently improved. Gilman, Underwood, Withington, and Townsend are possibilities.

Most of the candidates for the back-field are well-known. The chances are that Brickley, Hardwick, and Mahan will be the three men chosen to begin the Princeton and Yale games. Willetts is useful because of his kicking, and McKinlock, Bettie, Rollins, Amory, and Wallace are good men. Bradlee, as has been said, is one of the best backs in the squad, but most of his time will probably be given to practice at quarterback.

There has been no secret practice but it will probably begin before long, at least for a few days every week.

The remaining games on the schedule are:

- Oct. 4. Bates at Soldiers Field.
- Oct. 11. Williams at Soldiers Field.
- Oct. 18. Holy Cross at Soldiers Field.
- Oct. 25. Norwich at Soldiers Field.
- Nov. 1. Cornell at Soldiers Field.
- Nov. 8. Princeton at Princeton.
- Nov. 15. Brown at Soldiers Field.
- Nov. 22. Yale at Soldiers Field.

#### WILLETTS, HOCKEY CAPTAIN

W. A. Willetts, '14, of Skaneateles, N. Y., has been elected captain of the university hockey team in place of A. F. Sortwell, '14, who was elected at the close of the last hockey season but has not returned to College this fall.

The number of students at the Summer School of 1913 was 797. In 1912 the attendance was 807, and in 1911 it was 778.

## CORPORATION APPOINTMENTS

Henry Aaron Yeomans, '00, has been appointed Assistant Dean of Harvard College, in place of William Richard Castle, Jr., '00, who has resigned. Mr. Yeomans has been acting assistant Dean for the past year during the absence of Mr. Castle. Mr. Yeomans received the A.M. in 1901 and the LL.B. in 1904; he has been an Austin Teaching Fellow, lecturer, and assistant in government, and in 1912 was appointed assistant professor of government.

Channing Frothingham, Jr., '02, M.D. '06, has resigned as Secretary of the Faculty of Medicine, and Francis Winslow Palfrey, '98, M.D. '02, has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Dr. Palfrey has been on the teaching staff of the Medical School since 1905.

Walter Clark Howe, A.B. (Amherst) '94, M.D. (Harvard) '98, A.M. (Amherst) '99, has been appointed Secretary of the Graduate School of Medicine. He has been since 1907 an assistant in surgery at the Medical School.

William Emmanuel Rappard, has resigned as Assistant Professor of Economics.

Roger Pierce, '04, has been appointed Secretary of the Harvard Commission on Western History.

## VISITING PROFESSORS

Professor Fernand Baldensperger, of the Sorbonne, the French Exchange Professor at Harvard, will give the following half-courses during the first half of the academic year:

Comparative Literature 50.—*Etudes de littérature comparée: Le type de "l'homme" et les classiques français du XVII<sup>e</sup> siècle.* Wed., Fri., at 4.30. This course is open to the public.

Comparative Literature 51.—*Problems of Modern Comparative Literature, especially such as concern the relations of French and English Literature.*

Comparative Literature 52.—*Explana-*

*tion of Certain Poems of Alfred de Vigny which are related in form or thought with works of Byron, Shelley, Milton, Shakspeare, Moore, Jean-Paul, Goethe, etc.*

Professor Masaharu Anesaki, the Visiting Japanese Professor at Harvard, will give the following half-courses during the first half of the academic year:

Philosophy 5.—*Religious and Moral Developments of the Japanese, with reference to Philosophy, Art, and Literature.*

Philosophy 24a.—*Schools of the Religious and Philosophical Thought of Japan, as compared with those of India and China.*

Philosophy 24b.—*Introduction to Japanese Philosophical Poetry, with Language Lessons.*

Dr. Ernst von Dobschutz, the German Exchange Professor at Harvard, will give courses during the present half-year in "Introduction to the Gospels and to the Life and Teaching of Jesus", "The Epistle to the Hebrews", and "Christianity and Hellenism." Professor von Dobschutz will also give a course of lectures at the Lowell Institute.

Harry Waldo Norris, A.M., Professor of Zoölogy at Grinnell College, has been appointed to give instruction at Harvard in Zoölogy during the year 1913-14, in accordance with the agreement with Western Colleges. His term of service will fall in the second half-year.

Clifford Herschel Moore, '89, Ph.D. (Munich) '97, Professor of Latin, has been appointed the Professor from Harvard University for the second half of the year 1913-14 under the interchange agreement between Harvard University and the Western Colleges.

## HARVARD LAW REVIEW

The following men have been elected editors of the *Harvard Law Review*:

From the third-year class—Albert N. Cristy, of Providence, R. I., A.B. (Brown Univ.) '09; George K. Gardner,

of Worcester, A.B. '12; Harold F. Goodrich, of Anoka, Minn., A.B. (Carleton Coll.) '11; Herman E. Riddell, of Atlanta, Ga., A.B. (Univ. of Georgia) '11; Sherman Woodward, of Cambridge, A.B. '11.

From the second-year class—Montgomery B. Angell, of Rochester, N. Y., A.B. (Princeton Coll.) '11; Julius H. Amberg, of Grand Rapids, Mich., A.B. (Colgate Univ.) '12; Chauncey Belknap, of Morristown, N. J., A.B. (Princeton Coll.) '12; Paul Y. Davis, of Bloomfield, Ind., A.B. (Indiana Univ.) '12; Seymour P. Gilbert, Jr., of Bloomfield, N. J., A.B. (Rutgers Coll.) '12; John L. Han-  
 non, of Lynn, Mass., A.B. '12; Chester A. McLain, of Melrose, Mass., A.B. '12; Robert P. Patterson, of Glens Falls, N. Y., A.B. (Union Coll.) '12; Clarence B. Randall, of Cambridge, A.B. '12; and Oliver Wolcott, of Readville, A.B. '13. James D. Dana, of New Haven, 2L., A.B. (Yale Univ.) '12, was elected to the board but resigned on account of the pressure of other duties.

### PHILLIPS BROOKS HOUSE

The first meetings of the Bible Classes of Phillips Brooks House were held on Monday and Tuesday evenings of this week. It is proposed to have a class for each of the four undergraduate classes. The one for seniors will be conducted by Rev. Frederick Palmer, '69, of Andover; his topic will be "The Life of Christ." Rev. O. P. Gifford, of Brookline, will have charge of the class for juniors. Rev. H. E. W. Fosbroke, of the Episcopal Theological School, will conduct the class for sophomores. His subject will be "The Religion of the Old Testament." The class for freshmen will be led, as it was last year, by Rev. Albert Parker Fitch, President of Andover Theological Seminary; he will give a series of talks on "Freshman Problems."

A social service conference was held in Brooks House on Tuesday evening, when the opportunities and demands of

the work were set forth. The speakers were: Dean Briggs; Mr. A. R. Williams, of Boston; E. D. Smith, 2L., of Chicago; A. F. Pickernell, '14, of Englewood, N. J.; and W. B. Pirnie, '15, of Springfield, Mass., who is social service secretary of the Phillips Brooks House Association.

### DOMESTIC ANIMALS

At the request, and with the coöperation, of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Faculty of Medicine of Harvard University offers a course of free public lectures, to be given at the Medical School, Longwood Avenue, Boston, on Sunday afternoons, beginning October 5 and ending December 21, 1913. The lectures will begin at 4 o'clock, and the doors will be closed at five minutes past the hour. No tickets are required.

Oct. 5.—"The Protection of Domesticated Animals." Professor Veranus A. Moore, of Cornell University.

Oct. 12.—"Our Increased Knowledge concerning the Nature of Animal Diseases." Dr. George W. Pope, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington.

Oct. 19.—"The Dangers of Live-stock Traffic." Professor Karl F. Meyer, of Philadelphia.

Oct. 26.—"Stable Ventilation." (With lantern-slide demonstration). Professor James B. Page, of Amherst.

Nov. 2.—"Modern Operative Methods Applied to Veterinary Surgery." Professor Harvey Cushing, of Boston.

Nov. 9.—"The Relation between Human and Animal Tuberculosis." Professor Theobald Smith, of Boston.

Nov. 16.—"Protection of Animals from Infective Diseases." Dr. Charles H. Higgins, of Ottawa.

Nov. 23.—"The Diseases and Care of Poultry and the Pig." Dr. Austin Peters, of Boston.

Nov. 30.—"The Diseases and Care of the Dog and the Cat." Dr. Arthur W. May, of Boston.

Dec. 7.—"The Diseases and Care of the Horse and the Cow." Dr. F. H. Osgood, of Boston.

Dec. 14.—"Rabies and Glanders." Dr. Langdon Frothingham, of Boston.

Dec. 21.—"The Relationship between Human and Animal Diseases in the Tropics." Professor R. P. Strong, of Boston.

## Alumni Notes

'41—Dr. Robert O. Treadwell, the last surviving member of the class of '41, died at his home in Portsmouth, N. H., on August 23. With his death the classes from '39 to '42 become extinct, but three members of the class of '88 still survive.

'55—Henry Fitz Gilbert Waters, one of the best known genealogists of the country, died in Salem, Mass., on August 16. Harvard conferred upon him the honorary A.M. in 1885 in recognition of his work in tracing the ancestry of John Harvard.

M.D. '77—John Baker Swift, A.B. (Amherst) '73, died at his home in Boston on July 29.

'78—Charles C. Binney died on July 10.

'87—Theodore C. Von Storch, of Scranton, Pa., died on September 1.

'91—Montgomery Sears West died on September 14, at Brookline, Mass.

'94—David A. Ellis, who served for a number of years as a member and chairman of the Boston School Committee, has been appointed a member of the Transit Commission of the city of Boston.

'94—Rev. A. Ferdinand Travis died at his summer home at Duxbury Beach, Mass., on August 6.

'08—A son, Edward Willits Young, was born to Louis W. Young and Mrs. Young on May 6 at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gr. Bus. '08-'09—Edward C. Kavanagh, formerly New England manager of the *Scientific American*, is in the advertising department of the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

'09—J. Kearsley Mitchell Harrison is vice-president and treasurer of Turner, Tucker & Company, Inc., 24 Milk Street, Boston.

'09—Sidney Fisk Kimball was married on June 7 to Miss Marie Goebel, daughter of Professor Julius Goebel of the University of Illinois, formerly lecturer in Germanic languages at Harvard.

'09—Shih Ming Chung is in the Chief Inspectorate of Salt Revenues, Board of Finance, Peking, China.

M.D. '09—Arthur A. Howard, Ph.B. (Brown) '05, has been appointed physician-in-chief of the Hospital for Children and of the children's medical out-patient department of the Boston Dispensary.

'10—A son, George Millington Ryan, was born on July 15 to Frank M. Ryan and Mrs. Ryan at St. Charles, Ill.

'10—Henry L. Wilder has been transferred from the Philadelphia office of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company to Cincinnati and has been appointed an assistant traffic chief. His address is 601 Union Trust Building, Cincinnati, O.

'11—Armenag H. Chamichian is principal of the Cilicia Normal Institute, Aintab, Turkey in Asia.

'11—A son, Arthur Leslie Flinner, was born to Ira A. Flinner and Mrs. Flinner at their home, 60 Kirkland Street, Cambridge, on May 29. Flinner is headmaster of the Huntington School, Boston.

'11—At a meeting of the Oxford chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society on June 2, William Chase Greene, Rhodes Scholar from Massachusetts, and a student in Balliol College, was unanimously elected undergraduate president for the ensuing year. The honorary president of the Oxford chapter is Sir William Osler, who received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1904.

'11—Frederick E. Merrills is associated with his father in the general practice of law at Belleville, Ill. In the May-June issue of the *American Law Review*, Merrills had an article entitled "Some Aspects of Judicial Control over Local and Special Legislation."

'11—F. Tuckerman Parker is a teacher at C. A. Shaw's School, "Red House," Groton, Mass. Parker's permanent address remains 8 Chestnut Street, Salem, Mass.

'12—Wheeler Sammons, sales editor of the book department of *System*, was married in Chicago to Miss Dorothy Webb on June 28. His address is 1368 East 53d Street, Chicago.

'12—Alexander Strong is in the wool department of Winslow Bros. & Smith (Willett, Sears & Company), Norwood, Mass. His address in Norwood is 779 Washington Street.

'13—John M. A. Dougherty is with the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, 24 Milk Street, Boston.

'13—Samuel K. Gibson is with Edward H. Eldredge & Company, real estate and mortgages, 16 State Street, Boston.

'13—George M. Graham is a chemist with the E. I. duPont de Nemours Powder Company, Chester, Pa. His address in Chester is 915 Edgmont Avenue.

'13—Frank P. Hamill is with Wilkinson, Gaddis & Company, wholesale grocers, Newark, N. J.

'13—John S. King is with Swift & Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

'13—Donald R. deLoria is with A. W. Tedcastle & Company, shoe manufacturers and jobbers, 89 Beach Street, Boston.

'13—Charles W. Simms, Jr., is with the Bemis Bro. Bag Company, 40 Central Street, Boston.

'13—Prescott H. Wellman is in the New York office of the American Felt Company. His permanent address remains 841 West End Avenue, New York City.



# HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

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## News and Views

### Scholarships and Harvard Clubs

In the multitude of reports upon the varied activities related to an institution like Harvard it is equally inevitable that many good and true things are said and that a large number of them, through the very profusion of their setting, escape general notice. One of these excellent sayings is found at the end of the report of the "Scholarship Committee", rendered at the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs in St. Louis last May.

"In conclusion", this committee reported, "we wish to state our belief that one of the best reasons for the establishment of a Harvard Club in any given state is so that the club may support and administer a scholarship at Harvard College for the boys of their own state. The College is entitled to have the boys, and the boys are entitled to the great advantage of receiving their college education in other than their local environment. Inbreeding is ill advised on either side of the question."

These three sentences contain, in concentration, a full measure of wisdom regarding the mutual relations of Harvard and the country at large. Nor is the wisdom restricted to words. The committee has given proof of wise and effective action. Existing Harvard Clubs have been led to assume the expense of scholarships in most of the

fourteen states reported by the University officials as inadequately represented; in some of these states new Harvard Clubs, which will provide scholarships, are forming; and the committee declares: "We have little doubt that the campaign of the Scholarship Committee for the coming year will enable us to announce a year from now that we have scholarships available in every state in the Union."

It is the spirit behind these words and deeds that will render Harvard more and more a national University.

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**A New Departure.** A novel experiment in the teaching of English has been introduced at Harvard, and its possibilities are so interesting that it is sure to be scrutinized closely. English A, prescribed for freshmen, has been divided in recent years into twenty small sections of about thirty men each, brought together without reference to their other courses. Nine of the sections this year are made up of men who are taking courses in common. For example, in four sections are assembled the men who are taking Government 1; in three sections those who are taking Philosophy—with one each for the students of History and the Classics. There will be no attempt to teach any of these subjects in the sections organized under the new plan; but the common ground on which the men stand will be utilized, so far as may be practicable, in

the assignment of themes and reading and in other ways. Their community of interest will be turned to actual account in the teaching of the very subject which will enable them to express their knowledge of every other subject. The project is frankly regarded as an experiment—but one that can be tested, for each instructor will continue the teaching of sections organized in the old promiscuous way, and can compare results under the tried and the untried method.

Professor Greenough of the English Department is quoted in the *Crimson* as saying of the plan:

"It is hoped that, by the new arrangement, English composition may be thought of as standing less apart from a man's other studies than often seemed to be the case under the older plan. The mixed sections will not be given up, or their numbers greatly diminished, unless the new plan clearly proves its superiority. It has not been attempted before, so far as we know, and it will be very encouraging from every standpoint if it succeeds."

\* \* \*

**The Visiting  
German Professor.**

Professor Ernest von Dobschütz brings with him to Harvard an academic experience uncommon for a man of forty-three. After studying under Harnack at Berlin, he taught for eleven years at the University of Jena; from 1904 to 1910 he was professor of the New Testament at Strassburg, then for three years occupied the same chair at the University of Breslau, whence he was transferred in the spring of 1913 to the University of Halle. He is widely versed not only in the New Testament but in early and later church history, in the history of oriental, especially Syrian, Christianity and in Byzantine history and literature. He has worked much at the manuscripts both of the New Testament

and of early Christian literature. Coming of an old Silesian family, the son and the brother of German army-officers, he sees and makes others see all that is human and picturesque in the technical subjects with which he deals.

It is a good omen for the work he is to do at Harvard that the largest lecture room in the Divinity School building is required for the regular course he has begun. The subjects of his courses were given in the *BULLETIN* for last week. His Lowell Institute lectures in Boston will have for their theme, "The Influence of the Bible on Civilization." The titles of these lectures suggest the individual quality of the man's point of view: 1. The Bible makes itself indispensable for the Church (until 325 A.D.). 2. The Bible begins to rule the Christian empire (325-600 A.D.). 3. The Bible teaches the German nations (600-800 A.D.). 4. The Bible becomes one basis of mediaeval civilization. (800-1200 A.D.). 5. The Bible stirs nonconformist movements (1200-1450 A. D.). 6. The Bible trains printers and translators (1450-1550). 7. The Bible controls daily life (1550-1850). 8. The Bible is once more the book of devotion (1850—).

These statements of fact are made on an editorial page for the sake of what they suggest. Harvard does not send its best men to Germany and France without receiving a full equivalent in exchange.

\* \* \*

A familiar note is struck at "Educators." the beginning of an anonymous paper in the October *Scribner's*. "Educators aplenty", says the writer, "but not so many eminent educators as of old; specialized teachers, splendidly equipped laboratories, and students counted in terms of thousands, but, inevitably, a decline in the personal influence of the professor; girls studying

side by side with boys, or in big colleges of their own, and under similar conditions; plenty of sport for both boys and girls, but not much time for reading. Such seems to be the summing up of persons who remember the days of the giants—Agassiz, Gray, Peirce, Child, and the rest—with whom, as one of their old students says, "We were in constant and intimate relations as pupils after our freshman year."

The laments for the days of the giants—all Harvard giants in this instance, by the way, with Mark Hopkins and the classic log uniquely omitted—are apt to leave one questioning what is to be done about it. Are there really no giants today, or would some of the men of larger mould extend their proportions to the gigantic if modern conditions were different? Are the "educators" ever conscious of "growing pains" which would have been preliminary to giantship in earlier days? After all is it possible that when there were giants, there were also common mortals in even greater numbers, and that the proportion has not been materially changed by the process of multiplication? If the proportion remains unchanged in society at large, has the teaching profession ceased to attract its share of men of commanding personality—the thing which made the great teachers of old what they were? It would be interesting to know just what the "educators" themselves think about it all.

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#### **In Memory of John Hays Gardiner.**

Among the gifts recorded on another page of this issue, there is one of special interest to the BULLETIN. A few of the many friends of John Hays Gardiner, '85—Assistant Professor of English in Harvard College 1900-1910, and Director and Editor of the HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN 1912-1913—have joined in associating his

memory permanently with the Harvard College Library. The fund set aside for this purpose will yield an income sufficient to provide for a constant accession of books upon subjects for which Gardiner particularly cared; and in all of them a special book-plate will be placed. A more appropriate memorial to a man so thoroughly deserving it would have been hard to devise.

\* \* \*

#### **Our Domestic Animals**

The possibilities of co-operation are freshly illustrated in the announcement of a course of free public lectures at the Harvard Medical School on Sunday afternoons from October 5 to December 21 inclusive. The subject of the course is "The Diseases of our Domestic Animals." It is offered by the Faculty of Medicine of Harvard University, "at the request and with the coöperation of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals." The speakers are men of wide reputation. The free Sunday lectures of the past few winters have been devoted to human ailments. The dog and the cat, the horse and the cow, poultry and the pig, are now to have their turn. This humane service of the local public by the University is a significant matter.

\* \* \*

#### **Football Again**

A week ago the BULLETIN expressed itself on the necessity of keeping within modest limits the confidence that the Harvard football team will show itself so much stronger than the Yale team this year that the only point remaining in doubt is the size of the score. We would not harp unnecessarily upon this point, but an excellent article in the *Boston Herald*, reprinted on another page of this issue, treats it so conclusively that we bespeak for it the special attention of the alumni.

## Recent Gifts to the University

AFTER hearing the President of the University announce on the afternoon of Commencement Day the gifts of the past year, the alumnus leans back and says to himself: "That is the most inspiring thing I have heard for a long time." He does not always realize that the inspiration at the source of the gifts is continuous, and that even in the summer months the friends of the University do not forget its needs. The time has by no means come when one can say, *nulla dies sine dono*; but the records of the first Corporation meeting of the new academic year clearly indicate that the vacation months have been distinguished by many generousities.

Gifts to the amount of \$161,688, made during the summer, were announced. The complete catalogue of them is too long for reproduction in this place. It is enough to suggest something of their character and variety by the following list of donors, purposes and amounts. The number of "anonymous friends" is not without its significance:

The estate of Augustus L. Revere: \$20,237.77 in accordance with the following clause in his will: "Eighth: . . . \$20,000 dollars to Harvard University . . . to be known as the 'Revere Family Memorial Fund'. The principal of said fund to be kept invested by Harvard University in good securities and the income applied to the purchase of books, plaster casts or such other works of art as may be considered advisable for the purposes of the School of Architecture; or such income or any part of the same may be applied, at the discretion of the Faculty, in the assistance of needy students in the School of Architecture, while taking such courses."

The estate of George S. Hyde: \$50,000, "to be held in trust, the income thereof to be used for the benefit of the Medical School in whatever way may seem best to the Corporation."

The trustees under the will of Miss Harriet N. Lowell: \$8,000, the fifth and sixth annual payments on account of her bequest, to be divided equally between surgical pathology in the Medical School and surgery and surgical pathology in the Dental School.

Various contributors: \$1,415 in memory of John Hays Gardiner, the income to be spent for books of permanent value, preference being given to books on Burma, the history and art of war, the history and literature of England in the seventeenth century, and the history and literature of New England and Pennsylvania; and with the desire that a bookplate to cost not less than \$75 and not more than \$125, be designed and engraved for these books, the cost of the plate to be charged to the principal of the fund.

The estate of Mehitabel C. C. Wilson, late of Cambridge: \$5,000 to create a fund to be known as the "Davies Wilson Fund" of which the income only is to be expended as said Corporation may direct. Said fund shall be kept as a distinct fund upon the books of said College, but may be invested with the general investments of said College."

Miss Harriet O. Cruft: an additional gift of \$15,000 for the Cruft Memorial Building.

An anonymous friend: \$5,000 to be added to the Endowment Fund of the Cancer Hospital.

The Society for Promoting Theological Education: \$2,631.12 for the purchase of books for the Library of the Divinity School and for the administration of said Library.

Mrs. Henry Draper: additional gifts amounting to \$1,200 towards the expenses of the Observatory of Harvard University on account of the Draper Memorial.

Mr. Andrew W. Preston: \$2,000 on account of his offer of \$2,000 a year for five years for furthering the study of

the economic resources of South America in accordance with a letter from the Dean of the Graduate School of Business Administration to Mr. Preston dated April 16, 1909 and Mr. Preston's reply thereto dated April 20, 1909.

A friend of the University: \$1370 to make up the deficit in the income of the Endowment Fund of the Jefferson Physical Laboratory.

An anonymous friend: \$1,027.62 for the Cancer Commission of Harvard University.

An anonymous friend: additional gifts of \$4,000; Mr. David Pingree, \$500; and Mrs. William H. Forbes, \$500, toward the improvements at the Fogg Art Museum.

The Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture: \$625, the fourth quarterly payment for the year 1912-13 on account of their annual gift of \$2500 to the Arnold Arboretum in accordance with their offer of May 26, 1911.

Mrs. William Hooper: \$500, her fifth payment on account of her offer of \$1000 a year for five years, in memory of her father, Charles Elliott Perkins, for the purchase of books and materials bearing on the history and development of that part of America which lies beyond the Alleghanies.

An anonymous friend: \$500 for present use at the Botanical Museum.

Mr. Frederick Adams Woods: \$400 for the Adams Woods Fellowship for the study of the investigation of the influence of personalities on government.

The Harvard Clubs of San Francisco, Michigan, Boston, Connecticut, Delaware, Santa Barbara, Somerville, Newburyport, Hawaii, Lynn, Fitchburg, Long Island, Lowell, Kansas City, and the Associated Harvard Clubs: amounts ranging from \$50 to \$1000 for the support of scholarships.

Mr. Henry L. Higginson: \$100 for expenses in connection with transportation of Harvard students to the summer camp at Gettysburg.

Mrs. A. Lawrence Rotch: additional gifts to the Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory.

Miss Mary L. Ware: \$25,000; Mr. Louis A. Shaw, \$500 additional; Mr. John B. Stetson, Jr., \$500; Mr. Quincy A. Shaw, \$1000; and Mrs. John C. Phillips, \$100, towards the addition to the Peabody Museum.

## LEGAL AID BUREAU

The Harvard Legal Aid Bureau, an organization made up of students of the Harvard Law School, has again opened its office in the Prospect Union and every day, from 2 to 4 and from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M., members of the Bureau will be at the office to give free legal advice to litigants and other people who are unable to pay for the services of a lawyer.

The work of the Bureau was highly successful last year. About 70 cases were handled.

The following students in the Law School are members of the Bureau for the current academic year:

From the third year class: C. B. Rugg, of Worcester, chairman; L. Brewer, of Mayfield, Ky.; J. A. Daly, of Cambridge; R. P. Goldman, of Cincinnati; R. H. Holt, of Gardiner, Me.; R. S. Keebler, of Bristol, Tenn.; P. M. McCollester, of Medford; W. F. Merrill, of Skowhegan, Me.; H. E. Riddell, of Atlanta, Ga.; K. T. Siddall, of Ravenna, O.; E. R. Philbin, of New York, N. Y.; T. W. Arnold, of Laramie, Wyo.; F. A. Johnson, of Salt Lake City, Utah; F. C. Hodgson, of Fergus Falls, Minn.; M. C. Teall, of Sodus, N. Y.

From the second year class: C. B. Randall, of Cambridge, secretary; B. Reilly, of Phillipsburg, N. J.; A. C. Tener, of Sewickley, Pa.; R. S. Wilkins, of Salem; E. W. Middletown, of Charleston, S. C.; J. B. Dempsey, of Cleveland, O.; F. A. Nagle, of Denver, Colo.; J. Garfield, of Williamstown; F. M. Qua, of Lowell; E. C. Kanzler, of Saginaw, Mich.; E. G. Fifield, of Conway, N. H.

# Dr. Reginald Heber Fitz

Dr. Reginald Heber Fitz, Professor Emeritus of the Practice of Physic, Harvard Medical School, died at the Corey Hill Hospital, Brookline, on September 30, 1913.

Dr. Fitz's name is familiar to every student of medicine in every corner of the globe. He may fairly be described as having been the foremost physician in the United States, during the past fifteen years. He died when the years of his life were three score and ten, surely years of labor, but not of sorrow. His death is mourned throughout the world.

Born in Chelsea, Mass., in 1843, he studied at Chauncy Hall School, graduated at Harvard in 1864, and at the Medical School in 1867. He then became a member of the House Staff of the Boston City Hospital, and on completion of that service, studied in Europe for two years. He became a pupil of Virchow, the founder of modern pathology, and from him absorbed that vital interest in the subject which continued throughout his life. Shortly after his return to Boston he was appointed to the staff of the Massachusetts General Hospital and the Harvard Medical School, positions which he held to the end of his life, rising through successive grades to the highest titles. He was Shattuck Professor of Pathology, teaching actively from 1879 to 1892; in the latter year he was made Hersey Professor of the Practice of Physic, which position he held until 1909. He was at one time or another not only a member but also the president of practically every important local and national Medical Society; and upon his head were heaped the manifold honors of an appreciative medical profession, at home and abroad.

Dr. Fitz was at all times a physician, yet his great contributions to human knowledge have been, when all is said, distinctly surgical. The result of his work has been to transfer to the operative attack a vast number of cases for-

merly looked upon as purely medical; he is best known to the world as the man who assembled under the name "appendicitis" a numerous and apparently unrelated group of acute symptoms, at that time not well recognized, and still less appreciated. These symptoms and the accompanying lesions he arranged in a simple and true sequence, demonstrating that conditions



DR. REGINALD HEBER FITZ.

which seemed fundamentally different, were only the varying stages of a single progressive pathological process. So great and so accurate were his powers of observation and deduction, that the conclusions which he appended to his original monograph were reached by very many practical surgeons only after the lapse of years.

It is impossible for the medical student of today to picture surgical conditions in which appendicitis was an unknown quantity; as well ask our children to think of a world without telephones or electricity. Dr. Fitz's address,

read in 1886 before the American Association of Physicians, upon "Perforating Inflammation of the Vermiform Appendix" still remains preëminently the ideal American monograph of scientific medicine. It exemplifies to an extraordinary degree three chief attributes of scientific mind:—first, an exhaustive and intimate knowledge of the literature of the subject; second, a large series of individual cases carefully analyzed and accurately recorded; and, finally, a power of deductive reasoning which permitted the establishment of a few sweeping conclusions from a series of independent individual facts. In the judgment of the writer, this monograph has never been surpassed, and it is yearly held up to successive classes in the Medical School as a model of form as well as substance.

A similar piece of observation, tabulation and deduction may be found in his paper upon "Acute Pancreatitis", which appeared in 1889, and which is only less notable than his study of appendicitis because the second condition is less frequent than the first. In both, the power of accurate observation, careful analysis, thorough study and infallible reasoning is abundantly evident.

Not only as an observer and a research scholar, but also as a teacher, was Dr. Fitz known to the medical world. A fair estimate of the power of a teacher may be found in the degree to which he stamps his own individuality upon his students. It is a moderate statement that every student who listened to Dr. Fitz's lectures, retains, to the present day a clear, sharp, incisive memory of the man, as well as of the subjects which he described. He had a habit of tilting his head backward, closing his eyes, talking with extreme rapidity and fluency, never missing a word, for 61 minutes in the hour, to the despair of each of us who tried to take notes. It was as if he read a carefully prepared lecture from the inside of his eyelids. His erudition was astounding, his logic fatally con-

vincing, and at times his sarcasm for ignorance most stinging. In the mind of the young student he inspired respect before affection, but as the years passed the two came to march hand in hand.

As a practitioner of medicine, he was perhaps most efficient as a consultant, though many a family and many an individual will bear warm testimony to his worth as a personal adviser. With age came a manifestation of kindness and affection which a slight reserve and a certain degree of scholasticism in earlier manhood had partially hidden, at least to the young student.

Dr. Fitz was one of the fortunate few, to whom, openly and unreservedly, was given, at the end of a long life of incessant intellectual labor, the honor of the world, the respect of the community, and the love of friends and associates. He leaves behind him a rare heritage to his city, his school, his hospital and his family; a name placed at the very pinnacle of American physicians,—that of a great investigator, a potent teacher, a capable practitioner, an inspiring consultant, a quiet gentleman, a courteous colleague and a loyal friend.

JOHN BAPST BLAKE,  
Assistant Professor of Surgery.

#### HARVARD MEN IN THE ARCTIC

According to word recently received, the schooner Polar Bear which has on board a party of Harvard men engaged in exploration and research in the far north, has been frozen in the ice behind Flaxman Island, off the coast of Alaska. The vessel lies not far from several Eskimo villages, but the nearest telegraph station is at Fort Yukon, 200 miles south. The schooner will be tied up all winter.

In the party are: S. Mixter, Jr., '13, D. Lockwood, '13, E. S. Draper, Jr., '15, J. Heard, '12, G. S. Silsbee, '13, and W. S. Brooks, '09, who represents the Harvard Zoölogical Museum.

# News from the Harvard Clubs

THE President of the Associated Harvard Clubs, Dr. Percival J. Eaton, '83, has appointed the following committees to serve for the year 1913-1914 and to report at the next annual meeting, at Chicago:

Service to the University—Alfred M. Allen, '82, of Cincinnati, chairman; M. D. Follansbee, '92, of Chicago; J. D. Phillips, '97, of Boston; V. Mott Porter, '92, of Santa Barbara, Calif.; Edgar H. Wells, '97, of Boston.

Scholarships—To serve 1 year: P. W. Herrick, '04, of Cleveland, treasurer; to serve 2 years: F. W. Burlingham, '91, of Chicago, chairman; to serve 3 years: H. F. Baker, '01, of Pittsburgh, secretary; to serve 4 years: Roy Jones, '92, of Santa Monica, Calif.; to serve 5 years: E. M. Grossman, '96, of St. Louis.

Nomination of Overseers—J. A. Carpenter, '97, of Chicago; Karl de Laittre, '97, of Minneapolis; Nicholas Longworth, '91, of Cincinnati; Minot O. Simons, '91, of Cleveland, chairman; G. F. Steedman, '92, of St. Louis.

Nomination of Officers—A. G. Barret, '89, of Louisville; Robert Cary, '90, of Chicago; H. G. Chapin, '82, of Springfield, Mass.; F. E. Gavin, '73, of Indianapolis; E. E. Jenkins, '97, of Pittsburgh; G. D. Markham, '81, of St. Louis, chairman; L. P. Marvin, '98, of New York; M. E. Wagar, '81, of Cleveland; C. B. Wilby, '70, of Cincinnati.

To Investigate the Advisability of the Extension of the Franchise to Men who Have Attended the Graduate Schools—E. H. Angert, '09, of St. Louis; Rome G. Brown, '84, of Minneapolis; Richard Dexter, '01, of Cleveland; Evan Hollister, '97, of Buffalo; H. McK. Landon, '92, of Indianapolis; E. H. Pendleton, '82, of Cincinnati, chairman; Henry M. Rogers, '62, of Boston; K. N. Robins, '04, of Rochester, N. Y.; T. W. Slocum, '90, of New York City.

To Correlate the Activities of the Constituent Clubs—A. I. Dupont, '92, of Wilmington, Del.; C. T. Greve, '84, of Cincinnati; D. E. Mitchell, '97, of Pittsburgh; F. C. Weld, '86, of Lowell, Mass., chairman; M. E. Weldy, '04, of Des Moines.

## HARVARD CLUB OF BERLIN

The secretary of the Harvard Club of Berlin, founded in November, 1907, and admitted to the Associated Harvard Clubs, June 14, 1913, sends the BULLETIN the following list of its active mem-

bers and visiting guests during the academic year 1912-13:

Willing Spencer, '09, President; American Embassy; Dr. K. O. Bertling, A.M., '07, Secretary; Amerika-Institut; Professor Charles S. Minot, Harvard Visiting Professor; President Lowell, James Hazen Hyde, '08, Roger Adams, '09, F. H. Albee, M.D. '03, Professor George P. Baker, '87, N. Henry Black, '96, Arthur E. R. Boak, A.M. '11, Willard C. Brinton, '07, John Bryant, '03, C. T. Burnett, Ph.D. '03, William T. Crocker, '84, Professor Harry E. Clifford, S. H. Cross, '12, William Counts Dreher, Gr. Sch. '88-'89, S. A. Eliot, Jr., '13, Franklin A. Giacomini, A.M. '09, James G. Gilkey, '12, Joseph C. Grew, '02, E. H. P. Grossmann, '02, Herbert W. Hines, '08, Albert L. Hoffman, '08, Robert J. Kerner, A.M. '12, Ralph H. Lachmund, LL.B. '09, Hugo Leichtentritt, '94, George H. McCaffrey, '12, Hiram K. Moderwell, '12, J. W. Norman, Gr. Sch. '06-'07, Dexter Perkins, '09, Lawrence D. Redway, '12, Wilhelm H. H. Roth, A.M. '10, Howard J. Sachs, '11, H. J. Seligman, '12, Carleton Sprague, '81, W. K. Stewart, A.M. '98, Warren B. Strong, '10, Abbot A. Thayer, '04, H. Wolfson, '12.

Through the current academic year the club expects to provide "a meeting place for its members with the atmosphere of a club and reading-room, and with such privacy as has hitherto been wanting." The secretary feels that a knowledge of these plans "would help both the bold and the timid. The latter need to be told that it is disadvantageous to stay away from the club which, far from drawing them away from things German, can make those things more accessible and profitable."

## EASTERN NEW YORK

The Secretary-Treasurer of the Harvard Association of Eastern New York, Roger M. Poor, '06, of Albany, sent notices in August to the members of the Association that voluntary subscriptions for its Freshman Scholarship Fund for 1913-14 were needed. To show that the holders of the scholarship have put their opportunities to good use, he gave their records for two college years. One of



these men in 1911-12 made the showing represented by four A's, two B's, and a C; in 1912-13 by three A's and five B's. The second man, in 1912-13, won four A's and one B.

### SOMERVILLE HARVARD CLUB

The Harvard Club of Somerville, Mass., has established a scholarship of \$100 to be awarded annually to a graduate of the Somerville High School during his first year in Harvard College. The first award will be made for the current academic year. The secretary of the Club is Louis C. Doyle, '04, 29 Berkeley Street, Somerville.

### HARVARD CLUB OF KEENE, N. H.

The twenty-second meeting of the Harvard Club of Keene, N. H., was held on August 6, 1913, at the home of Edward H. Kidder, '63, Marlboro, N. H. Forty-six men were present.

### DEMOCRACY AND AUTOCRACY

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In your issue of June 11, after detailing possible reasons why more graduates do not send in ballots for the nomination of Overseers, you add: "Possibly there may be other reasons. If so the BULLETIN desires to know what they are."

My own reason for not voting can be guessed from the tenor of my communication in the March 12 issue. Let me amplify.

In college life the relation between a student and his fellow students is based on democracy; that is, the free action of mind on mind in all the varied activities outside the curriculum. This clash of view-point against view-point, on equal terms, between students representative of environments widely diverse, constitutes true education.

In the intercourse between instructor and students, within the curriculum, no democracy; autocracy is in evidence. By

means of recitations, lectures, markings, examinations, rewards of merit—diplomas, deturs, degrees or what not—the instructor seeks to stamp the impress of his mind on the mind of the student. True education has ceased.

This autocracy reacts on the instructor. Without the clash of view-point against view-point, he loses in ability to determine whether he is teaching truth or no; herein a waste of time and energy in teaching what isn't so, notably in the mathematics.

The mixture of autocracy with democracy in our education reflects itself in the business, the social, the political world today.

So soon as any candidate for nomination as Overseer is credited with being in favor of substituting democracy for aristocracy in the relation between instructor and student within the curriculum, I shall vote for him. Until then, I see no choice.

Very truly yours,  
WILLIAM D. MACKINTOSH.

### SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

The School of Engineering announces a new course on the "Physical Valuation of Public Service Corporations and its Applications," by Professor Swain.

This course deals with the physical valuation of public service corporations, such as railroads, water works, gas and electric plants, etc., and its application in connection with rate making, taxation, capitalization, and expropriation. The principles apply to the appraisal of any industrial property, whether a public utility or not; as, for instance, the valuation of industrial plants in connection with the issuance of securities. The problem is treated in its broadest aspects, and the historical development of the subject is outlined.

A careful study is made of the various elements of the problem, such as original cost, depreciation, deferred returns, market value, going value and other intangible values, obsolescence, etc.

# The Football Eleven

**H**ARVARD defeated Bates at football in the Stadium last Saturday 4 points to 0. It was a hard-fought game but far from satisfactory to the Harvard supporters, for Harvard was stopped three times when within striking distance of the Bates goal. Any one who did not see the game but read the score might naturally suppose that Harvard made two touchdowns and kicked a goal from each of them, but, as a matter of fact, the points came from a goal from the field which Brickley kicked from the 25-yard line early in the first period, a touchdown which Hardwick made in the second period, a goal from the field kicked by Mahan in the last period, and a safety by Talbot, the Bates quarter-back in the last period. The try for a goal from the touchdown failed. Bates had an excellent defence and stopped Harvard's advance on the 15-yard line, again on the 12-yard line, and still again when the ball was less than five yards from the goal. Harvard used a varied attack but could not gain ground consistently either when the first-string backs were in the game or when their places had been taken by substitutes. The most effective plays were Mahan's runs around the end. Harvard made two pretty forward passes. The punting of Hardwick and Mahan was not very good. Bates had the ball in Harvard territory only once. The summary of the game follows:

HARVARD.	BATES.
Milholland, Whitney, l.e.	r.e., Witham, Cobb
Storer, R. Curtis, l.t.	r.t., Cobb, Haggerty
Weston, Withington, l.g.	r.g., Manuel, Russell
Soucy, Atkinson, c.	c., Harding
Mills, r.g.	l.g., Moore, Stilman
Hitchcock, Gilman, r.t.	l.t., Kerr
O'Brien, L. Curtis, r.e.	l.e., Danahy, Witham
Bradlee, Freedley, Logan, q.b.	q.b., Talbot
Hardwick, Wallace, l.h.b.	r.h.b., Kennedy, Butler
Mahan, r.h.b.	l.h.b., Eldridge
Brickley, McKinlock, f.b.	f.b., Dyer, DeWever
Score—Harvard 14; Bates 0. Touchdown, Hardwick. Goals from field, Brickley, Mahan.	

Safety, by Talbot. Umpire—W. H. Burke, Worcester. Referee—N. Tufts, Brown. Linesman, E. S. Land, Annapolis. Time, 12m. quarters.

Most of the injured men in the Harvard squad have resumed work on the field. Trumbull, the centre, and Pennock, the guard, were on the list of players for Saturday's game, but, as it rained during the morning and the field was wet and slippery, Captain Storer thought it the part of wisdom to keep them on the side-lines, and therefore Soucy and Weston played against Bates. Cowen, the other prominent candidate for guard, has been laid up with a bad muscle-bruise, but he has now rejoined the squad. It seemed until he was injured that he was almost certain to fill one of the places at guard, but Mills, the oarsman, has been playing so well during Cowen's absence that the latter will have hard work to regain his position. Mills is one of the biggest and heaviest men on the field, and in spite of his inexperience, he has made a good showing both in practice and in the games. No one would be surprised if he won a place on one side of centre.

The important event of the week has been the permanent withdrawal of W. T. Gardiner, '14, from the squad. As readers of the BULLETIN will remember, Gardiner played on the University eleven two years ago and was generally thought to be the best tackle in the country. Unfortunately in the Princeton game of that season his arm was broken and he had to give up playing not only for the rest of that year but last fall as well. It was supposed that Gardiner's arm had this year wholly regained its normal condition, and therefore he came out as a candidate for end on the eleven; but both he and the doctors, who were watching him closely, found that in practice he was unconsciously favoring the arm that had been broken. Finally the surgeons, fearing permanent disability and prob-

ably the loss of the arm if it was injured again, forbade him to play.

Gardiner, who is an excellent all-around athlete, will now turn his hand to rowing. He was in his freshman crew two years ago, and last June he rowed in the university eight which defeated Yale at New London. The injury to his arm

power and endurance; both are rather light and the chances are that neither would be able to play through a hard game. Consequently Leary, who is coaching the ends, has before him the task of finding good substitutes. Smith, one of the best of the second-string men, can not play again because he failed to



BRICKLEY KICKING A GOAL FROM THE FIELD IN THE BATES GAME.

does not interfere with rowing and he will doubtless be a candidate for the university crew in the spring. Gardiner is the son of Robert H. Gardiner, '76, and the nephew of the late John Hays Gardiner, '85, who was for two years an editor of the BULLETIN.

The coaches had been counting on Gardiner to play on one of the ends and were greatly disappointed when the doctors practically ordered him off the field, but there are still enough candidates for the ends. O'Brien is a tried veteran, and he seems to be as good this year as ever. Coolidge is one of the most brilliant men on the field, and should make an excellent mate for O'Brien. The chief weakness of these men is their lack of

pass the oral examination in one of the modern languages. Milholland and Dana are now looked on as the first substitutes; they play fairly well on the ends and handle forward-passes in good shape, and, in addition, Milholland is an excellent drop-kicker. Whitney, who pitched on the freshman nine last spring, and has been this fall a candidate for the back-field, has been turned over to Leary and will hereafter work for a place on the end of the line. L. Curtis is another promising end. All these candidates are tall, "rangy" men, and it is hoped that they will make reasonably good players before November.

It seems to be pretty well settled that Bradlee will be first choice for quarter-

back. He has much to learn, but his natural qualifications are many and it is hoped that he will rise to the occasion. If anything happens to Bradlee, he will probably be succeeded by Freedley, who has been on the squad for two years and who, just now, plays the position better than Bradlee does. Logan will probably be called on from time to time to substitute in this position.

Brickley, Hardwick, and Mahan will be the backs unless one of them is injured. Brickley will be depended on to carry the ball through the line and to kick goals from the field. Hardwick will probably do most of the punting; he does not run with the ball as often as the other backs, but he is a good ground-gainer and his interference is the best to be seen on the field. Mahan runs very fast and will be used for going around the end and for punting and drop-kicking. Both Hardwick and Mahan punt fairly well, but the two games already played have shown that neither of these men is as good as Felton in this particular and it is plain that the loss of Felton's kicking will be seriously felt in the important matches of the season.

A change has been made in the schedule for the year. Saturday, October 25 was reserved for Norwich University, but the Norwich team has abandoned its

season because Belyea, who played on that eleven, died about ten days ago from an injury received in a game between Norwich and Holy Cross. The Harvard management has now arranged to play in Cambridge on Oct. 25 a game with Penn State College.

The Penn State eleven is one of the strongest in the country if the records of the past few seasons can be depended on to show the quality of a team. Penn State has not lost a game in the last three years. Last year it defeated the University of Pennsylvania, 14 points to 0, and won from Cornell, 29 to 6. In 1912 also Penn State defeated the University of Pennsylvania. There is no doubt that the game with Penn State will give Harvard much harder practice than could have been had from a match with Norwich University, and, as it was thought that the schedule as originally arranged was not severe enough to give the eleven an adequate test before it played Princeton and Yale, the coaches are pleased at the change.

The schedule follows:

- Oct. 11. Williams at Soldiers Field.
- Oct. 18. Holy Cross at Soldiers Field.
- Oct. 25. Penn State at Soldiers Field.
- Nov. 1. Cornell at Soldiers Field.
- Nov. 8. Princeton at Princeton.
- Nov. 15. Brown at Soldiers Field.
- Nov. 22. Yale at Soldiers Field.

## Is the Harvard Team Overrated?

IN the *Boston Herald* for October 6 appeared an article entitled "Harvard Football Team is Overrated" and signed by "Stadium", which deserves more than local attention. It is reprinted here:

There has been much optimism among Harvard men about this year's eleven, and the result of last Saturday's game between Maine and Yale will tend still further to increase that feeling.

But thoughtful analysis of the real situation will show there is no reasonable

cause for any undue confidence on Harvard's part.

One might suppose that the bitter lessons of 1897, 1899 and 1910 would not so easily have been forgotten, but there is unfortunately every indication that even those experiences did not teach wisdom. Yet in those years a high estimate of Harvard's prospects was much more fully justified than it is now. In each of those seasons the original material was better, early performance showed more intrinsic strength and Yale was ap-

parently weaker both on paper and in performance. Yet in no one of these years was there a Harvard victory, and in each it was lost, seemingly, perhaps, by mistakes and misfortunes, but really because Harvard's opponent entered the final game with a feeling of desperation which enabled it to hold off a stronger

and, moreover, football stars are of little value except as a part of a team which by its perfect support gives them opportunity. And when the groundwork of Harvard's eleven is considered, it will be found that there are great difficulties in the way of developing a really strong team.



CANDIDATES FOR THE ELEVEN TACKLING THE DUMMY.

eleven which overconfidence had robbed of the ability to extend itself to the utmost. Moreover, in those years, as now, it was too easily forgotten that a team which is developed slowly may not make so good an appearance in early games, but is sure toward the end of the season to advance with greater rapidity than a veteran team, unconsciously let down by past successes.

The optimism as to Harvard's chances, then, is of itself a serious menace to her success. But aside from this it is difficult to see on what this optimism can be logically based. There is much talk of this or that star, but the stars of one season are never equally effective the next,

The most crucial position is that of quarterback. Without a man for this position who can not only drive the team, but also direct it with good judgment and handle the ball smoothly and accurately, no team can be effective. Last year Gardner fulfilled all these requisites perfectly, but this year there is no candidate who shows anything like his promise. Bradlee, Logan and Freedley all have serious weaknesses. True, it is early in the season, but the trouble is that no one of the quarterback candidates apparently has the capacity to develop into a first class man.

Here at the very outset is an almost insuperable obstacle to the making of a

machine which will be effective against strong opposition.

The backfield is generally supposed to be Harvard's strongest point. Yet it can be said with absolute certainty that no combination of players now eligible can be made as effective as last year's trio. Mahan's playing has been striking, but it is the kind of playing that shines against weaker teams. Its effectiveness against a strong line is doubtful and certainly is not of comparable value with the plunges of Wendell, which always threatened the opposing line unless it closed up so that more open plays would gain. Wendell's part was not always showy, but no man was ever more reliable when a gain was vital, while as an interferer and as a defensive back he was invaluable and far superior to any present candidate. Thus Harvard has lost the man who was really the keystone of her backfield work, and there is no one in sight who can fill his place.

The weakness of Harvard's line last year was never fully disclosed. The man who prevented this disclosure was Parmenter, who, besides playing his own position well, had an almost uncanny ability in diagnosing an opponent's play, and by his generalship in disposing the line to meet it, and by strengthening the threatened point himself, did more than all other players combined. Now he is gone, and the linemen this year will have to rely on themselves. But Storer and Hitchcock at the tackles and Pennock, Trumbull, Mills and the other men trying for the centre trio are not of such calibre that they can alone meet a heavy, well organized and concentrated attack. These men, as compared, for instance, with the Harvard line of 1910, with McKay and Withington at tackle and Fisher, Minot and Perkins in the centre, would be outclassed. They are all average, and very average at that, and there is every prospect that as the season advances it will appear that the slender margin of superiority in line work established last year by

Parmenter's generalship has vanished.

At the beginning of the season the end material looked promising, but now the story is different. O'Brien is fast down the field, but against heavy interference or as an offensive line man he is ineffective. Coolidge is much the same. Gardiner has had to stop playing, and the other candidates not only do not now show, but have little promise of later developing varsity calibre.

It will be seen then that there are many vital respects in which Harvard is dangerously weak—even now when the possible mishaps of the season are still afar off.

Meanwhile Yale, Princeton and now Penn State are studying those weaknesses and bending every effort to take advantage of them. At Yale particularly the call has gone forth to rally every effort for this year's team. Ketcham has gathered together the best of the Yale coaches, has eliminated the sources of friction that made trouble in other years and has magnetized his men into carrying out winter, spring and mid-season work. Now with a squad that has done all the ground work that counts for so much as the season advances, Yale under the direction of her best football minds is working with one end in view, to defeat Harvard on November 22. She does not care much about her early games, she has learned that the best teams are those developed slowly. There is no need to rush matters, and Camp, Jones, Hinkey and Sanford, all of whom have worked eleventh hour wonders with a team, are this year building from the ground up. Last year Yale had the best material in the country. She failed to utilize it and she failed to make it into a team. But this year Yale has equally good material, and the men who know most about making it into a team are working carefully and harmoniously to do so. No one who stops to reflect on these facts will be carried away with any delusion that Harvard's chances this year are any better than usual.

## CORPORATION APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments have been made by the President and Fellows and consented to by the Board of Overseers:

Reid Hunt, Ph.D., M.D., Professor of Pharmacology.

John Hildreth McCollom, M.D., Professor of Contagious Diseases, Emeritus.

John Himes Arnold, A.M., Librarian of the Law School, Emeritus.

Charles Thomas Brues, S.M., Assistant Professor of Economic Entomology.

Worth Hale, M.D., Assistant Professor of Pharmacology.

John George Jack, Assistant Professor of Dendrology.

Jeffrey Richardson Brackett, Ph.D., Instructor in Social Ethics.

Thomas Franklin Currier, A.B., Assistant Librarian of the College Library.

## LOWELL INSTITUTE LECTURES

Three members of the Harvard Faculties will lecture at the Lowell Institute, Boston, this autumn and winter.

Professor George Herbert Palmer, '64, will give on Wednesday afternoons at 5 o'clock, beginning October 22, a second course of eight lectures on "Some Types of English Poetry." Professor Walter R. Spalding, '87, will give on Tuesday and Friday evenings, beginning February 17, a course of eight lectures on "The Evolution of the Art of Music." Professor Roscoe Pound of the Law School will give on Monday and Thursday evenings a series of lectures on "The Spirit of the Common Law."

## THE CLASS COLORS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I see in your issue of Sept. 24th, a note from Mr. J. W. Finkel, '11, headed "Wearing of the Crimson" and admitting ignorance of the origin and significance of the various class colors. In my sophomore year the class races were started—or re-started—and that the crews might be easily distinguished

it was decided to have the blades of the oars painted. The choice of colors was left to the captains of the crews except the freshmen who of course had red and white. (I purposely say red for it was not crimson.) I, as captain of my class crew, chose orange and black, thinking it a combination of color easily recognized at a distance. The captains of the senior and junior crews chose green and white and blue and white respectively. These colors have been, I think, transmitted in rotation. In the junior year my crew wore orange and black "kerchiefs" in the races. All but six, I think, of the hat-bands have been invented since my time.

SAMUEL HAMMOND, '81.

Nahant, Sept. 27, 1913.

## AUTOMOBILES AT THE GAMES

A new arrangement will be in force for accommodating automobiles at the football games this year. Tickets at 25 cents for each game except the Yale and Brown games, and at 50 cents for each of those two games will be on sale in advance. These will admit an automobile with its entire party to the parking space, which is to be enclosed by heavy wire. Regular tickets will then admit to the field. This arrangement will facilitate the entrance of machines and the passengers in them.

## THE CRIMSON BOARD

Frederick L. Cole, '15, of Duluth, Fletcher Graves, '15, of St. Paul, and Thorpe D. Nesbit, '15, of New York City, have been elected assistant managing editors of the *Crimson*. Robert W. Chubb, '15, of St. Louis, has been chosen secretary of the board. William M. Tugman, '14, has resigned as editorial chairman.

The University Directory, which gives the names and addresses of all the members of the University, will be on sale on October 15.

## Alumni Notes

'74—John C. Brinsmade, headmaster of the Gunnery School, Washington, Conn., has been appointed by Governor Baldwin one of the three members of the State Civil Service Commission which was created by vote of the last legislature.

'88—Amos Cotting died in Boston on August 22.

'96—Jonathan Leonard is teaching at Browne and Nichols School, Cambridge, Mass.

'99—James Birch Rorer, mycologist and pathologist to the board of agriculture of Trinidad, British West Indies, is on a four months' vacation which will last until the end of December. His address while in this country is care of Dr. Erwin F. Smith, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.

'00—A daughter, Jane Constance Armstrong, was born to Captain and Mrs. William H. Armstrong, on July 22, at Casa Blanca, San Juan, Porto Rico.

'01—Walter B. Swift, M.D. '07, gave at the Psychopathic Hospital, Boston, in August, a course of lectures on "Speech Defects" with demonstrations on patients in his voice clinic. In the September number of the *Journal for Nervous and Mental Disease* he has an article on "Reflex Frequency," and in the *New England Conservatory Review* an article on "Voice Hygiene."

'04—Ellwood M. Rabenold, LL.B. '07, was married in New York on September 19 to Miss Elizabeth E. Kuhnast. They will live at The Dearborn, 354 West 55th Street, New York City.

'06—Arthur Evans Wood is instructor in social science in Reed College, Portland, Ore. At the National Conference of Charities and Corrections in Seattle last July he gave an address on the Minimum Wage. He has served on the Portland Vice Commission and on the Consumers' League Committee that drafted the Oregon Minimum Wage Law.

'08—Gregory W. Grover, formerly with Weyburn & Bottom, is with Alger, Dean & Sullivan, counsellors at law, 35 Congress Street, Boston.

'08—Joseph Husband is with the advertising agency of Williams & Cunnyngnam, 59 East Madison Street, Chicago.

'08—Abraham E. Pinanski, LL.B. '10, has formed a partnership with G. E. Morris, under the firm name of Pinanski & Morris, for the practice of law. Their offices are at 101 Milk Street, Boston.

'09—Ralph E. Beck, of Newton Lower Falls, Mass., was married on September 17 to Miss Katharine Norcross, Wellesley '09. They will live in East Orange, N. J.

'09—Roger Sherman Hoar, LL.B. '11, and Judd Dewey, '09, LL.B. '12, have opened an office for the practice of law under the firm name of Hoar & Dewey, at 905 Tremont Building, Boston.

'09—Chauncey W. Waldron, who has been for the past few years sub-master at the Newton Technical High School, has been appointed headmaster of the new School of Practical Arts, in Brookline, Mass.

'11—Everett A. Brothie is a salesman with the Barrett Manufacturing Company, coal tar products, Boston. His permanent address remains Stony Brook, Mass.

'11—Edward W. Ellis, who is with Lockwood, Greene & Company, architects and engineers for industrial plants, has been transferred to Canada. His address is 907 McGill Building, Montreal.

'11—Horton Hubbard Heath was married on September 13 to Miss Violet Townsend at St. Paul's Church, Buffalo, N. Y. The following Harvard men were ushers at the wedding: Ernest Angell, '11, J. C. Janney, '11, H. Osgood, '11, Seward C. Simons, '11, P. Blair, '12, H. T. Deane, '12, H. P. Faxon, '12, R. C. Benchley, '12, S. H. Olmsted, '13. Mr. and Mrs. Heath will live at 785 Potomac Avenue, Buffalo.

'11—Gardner D. Howie is tutor to Henry W. Sage, of Menands, Albany, N. Y., and will probably spend part of the winter abroad. His permanent address remains 59 Sacramento Street, Cambridge.

'11—Samuel Jacobs is salesman for the Barrett Manufacturing Company, coal tar products, 297 Franklin Street, Boston.

'11—Paul S. Twitchell was married in Dorchester on September 8 to Miss Helen Thompson.

'12—Hugh L. Gaddis, who has been with the International Harvester Company in Chicago since graduation, has been transferred to the Saskatchewan district. His address is Weyburn, Saskatchewan, Can. H. L. Groves also is in Saskatchewan with the same company.

'12—F. Albert Hayes is head chemist for Winslow Bros. & Smith Company, leather, Norwood, Mass.

'12—John B. Savage is with the East Ohio Gas Company. His address is 6810 Hough Avenue, Cleveland, O.

'13—Hamilton V. Bail is with the United States Aluminum Company of New Kensington, Pa. His present address is Parnassus, Pa.

'13—James Biggar is chemist with the Illinois Steel Company, Gary, Ind. His address in Gary is 775 Jefferson Street.



# HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

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NUMBER 4.

## News and Views

### Youth and Social Service

The annual report of the Phillips Brooks House Association for the last College year contains one item of special promise. It is found in the tabulated statement of the work conducted by the Social Service Committee. This table shows that 347 men lent themselves to the work of teachers, leaders of boys' clubs, probation officers, managers of home libraries and other functions in connection with 47 settlements and kindred institutions. The encouraging point is that out of the 347, fourteen are frankly set down as "failures."

This recognition gives evidence of discrimination between useful and useless work on the part of those who direct the social service of undergraduates. Nothing could be better for the service itself—or for those engaged in it. It is good for anybody to find out both what he cannot and what he can do. The value of many forms of social service is divided, in varying proportions, between what is done directly for its object and indirectly for the worker. This is especially true while the worker himself is in the formative period of life.

The programme laid out this year by the Social Service Committee covers a broad field of activities. It is pleasant to think of all that may be carried

away from the College by youths with a generous impulse to do something for the boys of Boston and Cambridge whose beginnings have been less fortunate than their own. It is equally pleasant to think what they may bring back with them, for the enrichment both of their surroundings and of their individual lives.

\* \* \*

**Professor Kittredge  
and His Friends.** There are many ways of expressing appreciation of what a teacher has done for you. Perhaps the best of all is to show that his work has affected yours. That is what the colleagues and pupils of Professor Kittredge did last June when, at the "surprise party" that celebrated his twenty-five years of teaching at Harvard, they presented him with a sumptuous volume of "Anniversary Papers." The dinner was duly recorded in the BULLETIN: the book, demanding a slower process of digestion, was then but mentioned.

A small editorial committee of his colleagues invited about fifty of their fellows and Professor Kittredge's older pupils at work in other fields to contribute to the volume. Forty-five of them responded with the papers which make up the book. These men are divided about equally between the faculties of Harvard and of other universities and colleges of importance.

Their articles reveal an extraordinary range and quality of erudition. Six pages of Bibliography at the end of the book are devoted to Professor Kittredge's own publications from 1885 to 1913. There is a remarkable parallel between this list of writings and the topics of the articles prepared in honor of their author. The interests represented by the work of forty-five men and of one stand closely related in scope and character.

At an authors' dinner in London James Russell Lowell—if memory is not at fault—once pointed out the contrast between the conditions of writers in the nineteenth and the eighteenth centuries. Now—he said in effect—forty might be seen feeding as one; then, if fortune favored, one might be seen feeding like forty. At the Kittredge dinner, more than a hundred fed as one; and from the memorial volume it appears almost that one may write as forty-five.

\* \* \*

**The Japanese Professor.**

Professor Masaharu Anesaki of the Imperial University of Tokio is at present a member of the Harvard faculty, and therein stands in a different relation to the University from that of the visiting exchange professors from France and Germany. It is strongly hoped that he may be but the first of a series of teachers from the Japanese universities serving under annual appointments as members of the regular teaching force at Harvard. He is of a Samurai family, a man of forty, whose early reading of Herbert Spencer stimulated him to studies outside the range of the Buddhism that surrounded him. These studies carried him to India and, for three years, to Germany. In 1903 he was appointed Professor of

the Science of Religion at Tokio. In 1909 he published his "Comparative Study of Pali Text and Chinese Agamas", written in English. Another book, published in Japanese, "Fundamental Features of Buddhism", will soon be issued in English. He speaks German and English fluently, and has written essays in French and Italian, besides a book in Italian. In the Department of Philosophy at Harvard he is beginning his courses of lectures on various aspects of religious, moral and philosophical thought and poetry in Japan, for questions of art and poetry interest him as keenly as those of religion and philosophy.

Outside his academic life Professor Anesaki has identified himself with the new movement in Japan known as "Association Concordia." This body, with members in Japan, Germany and America, has for its object the interpretation of Buddhism and Christianity to each other, and intends to promote this purpose by the publication of a periodical of the general character of the *Hibbert Journal*.

The "wonderful Japanese" have their own work to do in the cause of universal civilization. If Harvard can continue to have a hand in it by maintaining a Japanese professor it will perform a valuable service.

\* \* \*

Last week Phillips Phillips-Andover. Academy at Andover, established one hundred and thirty-five years ago, had its first celebration of "Founders Day", which will henceforth be an annual festival. The founders were Harvard men: Samuel Phillips, 1734; John Phillips, 1735; and Samuel Phillips, Jr., 1771. John Phillips afterwards established the Academy at Exeter. To the two

Samuels the origin of the Andover Academy is especially due—to the elder for the original endowment, to the younger for his far-sighted planning of the school, and for persuading his father to devote to it the property which would otherwise have been his.

In his speech on Saturday, Mr. Henry L. Stimson (Yale, '88), Secretary of War under President Taft, a trustee of the Academy, pointed out clearly the purposes of the founders to give the school something broader than a local basis, to make it truly democratic, and truly spiritual in its influence. These principles have been kept alive, and were never more potent in the school than they are today.

It is unfortunate that Harvard College has not been more continuously and largely supplied with boys who have had their training at this ancient academy—the oldest of its kind, as Harvard is the oldest of our colleges. While Andover was the headquarters of one division of the sundered Congregationalism of the nineteenth century, and Cambridge of the other, this was hardly to be expected. But under conditions changed by the hand of time, it will be a pity if two institutions with so much to give to each other do not increase their reciprocal gifts.

\* \* \*

**The Classics Abroad.** The force of a tendency may often be measured by the force of the reaction against it. On this principle it is clear that the tendency away from the classics as an element of liberal education has gained a powerful momentum in France. A letter from Paris in a recent issue of the *Nation* gives a vivid impression of the efforts now making to check the drift

away from the old "humanities." Curiously enough, "Young France" is in the forefront of the reaction. The young men feel with a special intensity that they, and their still younger brothers, will lose that which has given to French culture its individual quality unless something is done to counteract the influences of what the *Nation's* correspondent calls "the revolutionary university programmes of 1902, in which the classics were cast into the sea of elective wreckage."

In England the report of the "Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board", which passes successful candidates into the universities or gives them certificates of their general proficiency in school work, affords in its list of subjects offered for examination, and the number of candidates in each, some measure of the relative interest in the classics and other studies. An English critic of the English educational system blames the ancient universities—or "the dead hand of semi-ecclesiastical trusts and wholly ecclesiastical prejudices"—for preventing reforms. The classics are still insisted upon; but a recent report of the "Schools Examination Board" shows not only a superiority in the number of candidates offering French, Mathematics, English, and History, but a more consistent increase in this number than in that of candidates presenting Greek and Latin. Commenting with figures the London *Guardian* says: "There seems to be a gradual, though not rapid, decline in the predominance of Latin and Greek."

Those who deplore and those who rejoice in the diminished study of the classics in America may torment or comfort themselves with the reflection that, like the diminished purchasing power of money, it is a phenomenon confined to no single land.

# Reid Hunt, Professor of Pharmacology

By M. J. Rosenau, Professor of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene.

THE supremacy of any school must be measured by its faculty;—in accordance with this standard Harvard occupies a high rank among the medical schools of the world. The staff of instructors of the Harvard Medical School includes a notable group of young men, among whom may be mentioned Cushing in Surgery, Cannon in Physiology, Edsall in Clinical Medicine, Folin in Biological Chemistry, Wolbach in Bacteriology, Tyzzer in Parasitology, Karsner in Experimental Pathology, Strong in Tropical Medicine, Theobald Smith in Comparative Pathology, Christian in Theory and Practice of Physic, Southard in Neuropathology, Henderson in Biological Chemistry, and now Reid Hunt comes to the chair of Pharmacology in the flush of his productiveness. Perhaps never before has any medical school attracted such a large number of active scientists at one time. To a man with vision, the possibilities of the situation are further favored by the admirable clinical and laboratory facilities at the command of the Harvard Medical School.

Pharmacology is admittedly one of the most difficult of the various divisions of the medical sciences. A pharmacologist must be a master of many different sciences. That is one reason why there are few pharmacologists. The subject is so broad and deep that it has become necessary to separate the art of therapeutics from the science of pharmacology. Therapeutics, which deals with the actual use of remedial agents, is taught by clinicians at the bedside. Pharmacology confines itself more particularly to the pharmacodynamics of drugs, and in time may include the effects upon the body of electrical, physical, and other agencies used in therapeutics. Professor Hunt's mastery of physiology, his broad

knowledge of pathology, and deep insight into biological chemistry, as well as his acquaintance with immunology and toxicology, makes him the master of his subject, and a leader among pharmacologists. Dr. Hunt is not alone a teacher of pharmacology, but a teacher of pharmacologists.

Reid Hunt was born in Ohio in 1870. He received the degree of A.B. at Johns



PROFESSOR REID HUNT.

Hopkins University in 1891, and became interested in pharmacology in 1892, when he was a student of medicine at the University of Bonn, where he worked in the pharmacological laboratory of the late Professor Binz. Later he pursued graduate studies in Physiology at Johns Hopkins University under Professors H. Newell Martin and W. H. Howell; he was Fellow in Physiology for two years, and received the de-

gree of Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins University in 1896. Dr. Hunt continued his medical studies partly in Germany and partly in Baltimore, and received the degree of M.D. from the Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was appointed Instructor in Physiology in the Medical Department of Columbia University, which post he occupied for two years, when he returned to Baltimore in 1898 as Associate, and later Associate Professor of Pharmacology at Johns Hopkins Medical School. He spent the greater part of the years 1902-04 in Ehrlich's laboratory at Frankfurt where, in addition to other pharmacological research, he took part in some of the earlier studies on the chemotherapy of diseases due to trypanosomes.

When the Hygienic Laboratory of the United States Public Health Service was reorganized and enlarged in 1904, Dr. Hunt was invited to take charge of the Division of Pharmacology. He soon established the work on a broad basis as regards both the practical and scientific aspects of pharmacology. His work as chief of this division brought him into prominence both in this country and abroad. He served as Special Expert in the Department of Agriculture in the investigation of poisonous plants, and members of his staff at the Hygienic Laboratory were frequently called upon to undertake investigations to assist in the prosecution of cases brought by the government under the Pure Food Law.

Professor Hunt's original researches have extended over a rather large field and have included such subjects as studies on the cardiac and vasomotor nerves; the toxicology and pharmacology of both methyl and ethyl alcohols; the relation between the chemical constitution and physiologic action in the quin and cholin series, as well as of various nitrites; the relation of iodine to the physiologic activity of the thyroid, etc. He has also been a contributor to a number of books, such as Peterson and Haines' "Textbook of Legal Medicine

and Toxicology;" Forchheimer's "Therapeutics of Internal Diseases", and Heffter's "Handbuch der experimentellen Pharmakologie."

As a member of the Council of Chemistry and Pharmacology of the American Medical Association, Dr. Hunt has been closely identified with the work of that Association in connection with its propaganda for reform in proprietary medicines, and the restriction of the teaching of materia medica to really important drugs, and in its efforts to make the United States Pharmacopoeia more representative of the best modern practice.

Like all true scientists, Dr. Hunt has an insatiable thirst for truth, and an uncompromising hatred of shams. He fully realizes the difficulties of teaching pharmacology in the short time given the subject in a crowded medical course. He has, however, clear notions of how the subject may best be presented in a limited time, with due consideration for the immaturity of the student's training and ability. Each student will be expected to acquire a precise knowledge of the essentials of pharmacy, including materia medica and salient facts of the pharmacological action of a limited number of well-tested therapeutic agents. In the laboratory, furthermore, each student will learn for himself, at first hand, the effects of representative drugs. In this way each student will attain the ground work necessary for the rational use of the agents he will use in his future practice.

Reid Hunt is a devoted scientist and an untiring worker. His wide experience has given him a large acquaintance with men, and his clear logical mind makes him a safe guide and a valued counsellor. During the past eight years Dr. Hunt has declined calls from a number of universities. Harvard is therefore fortunate in having enriched its staff with a man recognized as leader in his field.

Dr. Worth Hale comes to Harvard as

Assistant Professor in Pharmacology. He received his medical degree and special training at the University of Michigan where he was Assistant in Pharmacology to Professor Cushney and Professor Edmunds. During the past five years he was Assistant Pharmacologist associated with Dr. Hunt in the Hygienic Laboratory. His researches during this time were in the field of the physiological standardization of drugs; the toxicity of disinfectants, etc.

### SANITARY COMMISSION

The city of Cambridge and Harvard University have coöperated in the creation of the Cambridge Sanitary Commission which is "to undertake a comprehensive investigation of the sanitary conditions of the city of Cambridge to ascertain the relations between them and the health and physical comfort of the people. To this end it is proposed: First, to enlist the coöperation of the various city departments and of such existing associations as are already considering particular phases of the problems; second, to undertake such original studies as may be necessary; third, to conduct a campaign of public interest in municipal cleanliness, especially in those sections of the city where the population is most dense; fourth, to recommend to the city government from time to time such sanitary improvements as seem desirable; fifth, to publish ultimately the results of the findings of the Commission as a matter of historical interest."

Mayor J. Edward Barry has appointed, as the Harvard representatives on the Commission, George C. Whipple, Gordon McKay Professor of Sanitary Engineering, and James Ford, Professor of Social Ethics. The other members of the Commission are: Mr. Lewis M. Hastings, City Engineer; Mr. Edward W. Quinn, Superintendent of Streets; and Dr. B. H.

Peirce, Medical Inspector of the Board of Health. These three men are officials of the city. Professor Whipple is chairman of the Commission.

### NORTON FELLOWSHIP

The following subjects for theses offered this year in competition for the Charles Eliot Norton Fellowship in Greek studies have been approved by the committee in charge:

- (1) The expression of pathos in Homer.
- (2) The dramatic art of Menander.
- (3) The ritual hymns of the Greeks.
- (4) The drawing of character in Aeschylus and Sophocles.
- (5) The romantic element in the later Greek epic.
- (6) Greek conservatism as illustrated in comedy.
- (7) The influence of Euripides upon the New Comedy.
- (8) The adventures of Ulysses in the work of the Greek vase-painters.

Competition for this award of \$800 is open to all students in Harvard and Radcliffe. Not only the merit of the thesis but also other evidence of scholarship will be considered in the making of the award.

### HARVARD AND THE BANKERS

When the American Bankers Association met in Boston last week, the delegates were presented with copies of "The Harvard Book", in pamphlet form, prepared by a "Harvard Committee" of which Gaspar G. Bacon, '08, was chairman. Excellent views and descriptions of Harvard scenes made it a useful guide-book. Besides this the visiting bankers received a beautifully prepared volume, "Random Notes of Boston", written by H. P. Dowst, '99, Instructor in English at the Boston University College of Business Administration, and illustrated with many pencil drawings by J. A. Seaford. The book was published by H. B. Humphrey Co., with which Mr. Dowst is connected.

## The Coolidge Memorial Laboratory

THE Coolidge Memorial Laboratory, a photograph of which is herewith reproduced, has been in use since the opening of the College year. The Laboratory is on the West side of Divinity Avenue, almost opposite the Semitic Museum, and east of the Gibbs Memorial Laboratory, which

tending, roughly, from the Peabody Museum to the North side of Kirkland Street.

The Coolidge Laboratory is believed to be a model structure; the most modern devices for the use of the students who will be employed there have been put into the building; ventilation, down



fronts on Frisbie place, and can be seen in the background of the photograph.

These two laboratories are built in the same general style; the Gibbs Laboratory is somewhat the larger of the two. In both buildings the foundations and basement walls are of concrete and concrete stone, and the walls of the upper stories are of brick and Indiana limestone; limestone is used also for the entrance, the trimmings to the windows, the belt courses, and the cornice. These two buildings are the beginnings of a great group which will, it is hoped, ultimately be erected for the Department of Chemistry on the tract of land ex-

draft, water, gas, electricity, blast, vacuum, steam baths, and freedom from dust, dirt, and vibration—all these things have been provided for. Although the Laboratory is not strictly fire-proof it has been built substantially and for practical purposes is adequately protected from danger by fire.

The Coolidge Laboratory is a memorial to T. Jefferson Coolidge, '84, who died a few years ago. He was a leader in his class during his undergraduate course and was elected first marshal for his Class Day. After leaving College he took up banking and finance and soon became conspicuous in that field.

## Assignments from the Price Greenleaf Fund

THE Committee on Scholarships and other Financial Aids, of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, has assigned aid from the Price Greenleaf Fund to the members of the freshman class in Harvard College whose names are printed below. The assignments were based in every case on strong evidence of the candidate's character and scholarship furnished by the school from which he entered College. A second assignment will be made in February, 1914, on the basis of the grades received by applicants at the mid-years.

In the list printed below there are given in order the man's name, his home address and the school or college from which he has come to Harvard. The geographical distribution indicated in this list deserves special attention.

Robert Hewins Allen, West Roxbury. Roxbury Latin School.

Hubert Elmore Ames, Somerville. Somerville High School.

Ray William Ashford, Polo, Illinois. Polo High School.

Joseph Atwood, Lynn. Lynn Classical High School.

Joseph White Austin, Madisonville (Cincinnati), Ohio. Madisonville High School.

Philip Balty, Dorchester. Boston English High School.

William Torrey Barker, Cambridge. Middlesex School.

Michael Berman, Roxbury. Boston English High School.

Arner Carroll Binder, York, Pa. University of Pennsylvania.

Harry Bloomberg, Dorchester. Boston English High School.

Charles Herbert Bolsta, Ortonville, Minn. Ortonville High School.

Max Bandwene, Scranton, Pa. Scranton Central High School.

Vernon Howard Brierley, Brooklyn, N. Y. Brooklyn High School.

William Osbert Brooks, Somerville. Somerville High School.

Herbert Percree Brown, Spring Lake, N. J. Asbury Park High School.

James John Byzant, Constantinople, Turkey. Reading High School, Reading, Pa.

Herbert Paul Carter, West Andover. Phillips Academy, Andover.

Roy William Chesnut, Waynoka, Okla. State Normal School.

Alan Campbell Clark, Boston. Middlesex School.

John Dennis Coffey, Fall River. B. M. C. Durfee High School.

John Raymond Cotter, Butte, Montana. Butte High School.

Guy Roswell Cowing, Flint, Michigan. Flint High School.

George Donald Cowles, Mobile, Alabama. Mobile High School.

Louis Philip Danahy, Albany, N. Y. Albany Academy.

Eugene Leon Coates Davidson, Washington, D. C. M Street High School.

George Thornton Francis Dickson, St. Louis, Mo. University of Illinois.

Howard Conrad Dodson, Ringgold, Virginia. Ringgold High School.

Lorraine Colsen Elterick, Berlin, Germany. Worcester Academy.

James Warren Feeney, Andover, Mass. Phillips Academy, Andover.

James Albert Fox, Salem. Phillips Exeter Academy.

Warren Henry Gardner, Ottumwa, Iowa. Ottumwa High School.

Henry Clement Gill, Brockton. Brockton High School.

John Richard Gilman, Everett. Everett High School.

George Allen Gray, Honey Grove, Texas. Honey Grove High School.

William Gresser, Brooklyn, N. Y. Manual Training High School.

Frederick Goodwin Guild, Machias, Maine. Machias High School.

William Theophilus Gunraj, Howe, Indiana. Howe School.

Harry Miller Haeusler, St. Paul, Minn. St. Paul Central High School.

Ralph Lewis Harvey, New Rochelle, N. Y. New Rochelle High School.

Willard Heller, St. Louis, Mo. Yeatman High School, St. Louis, Mo.

Charles Roger Hicks, Worcester. Clark College, Worcester.

Robert Silliman Hillyer, East Orange, N. J. Kent School.

William Burch Hinman, Atlanta, Georgia. University of the South.

Louis Cecil Hurwich, Waterloo, Iowa. East Waterloo High School.

Stephen George Jones, Hammond, N. Y. Phillips Academy, Andover.

Lester Willis Kimball, Cliftondale. Saugus High School.

Robert Leslie Knowles, Philadelphia, Pa. Central High School.



- David Abraham Kriesfeld, Worcester. Classical High School.
- John Andrew Kuder, Lehighton, Pa. Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa.
- Joseph Jerome Kurzydloski, Mt. Carmel, Pa. Mt. Carmel High School.
- Henry Chester Lamond, Roxbury. Boston English High School.
- Clarence Hurd Lane, Brockton. Phillips Exeter Academy.
- Theodore Lang, Newark, N. J. Barringer High School.
- Erving Mitchell Laporte, St. Louis, Mo. Yeatman High School, St. Louis, Mo.
- Louis Du Bois Le Fevre, Mineville, N. Y. Mackenzie School, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
- Leonard Solon Levy, Cleveland, O. Central High School.
- Vance Fisher Likins, Buffalo, N. Y. Lafayette High School.
- William Locke Locke, 3d, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Pingry School, Elizabeth, N. J.
- James Harold McDonough, St. Louis, Mo. Central High School.
- Fred Sherman Malott, Marion, Ind. Marion High School.
- Carl Alphonso Marsh, Maynard. Maynard High School.
- Leslie Allen Morgan, Potwin, Kan. Hotchkiss School.
- John Moriarty, Lawrence. Lawrence High School.
- Homer Heath Nugent, Waterbury, Conn. Crosby High School.
- Stephen Clough Peabody, Chicago, Ill. Wendell Phillips High School.
- Reuben Walter Peterson, Chicago, Ill. Lake View High School.
- Wendell Brooks Phillips, Demorest, Ga. Piedmont College.
- Arthur Osgood Phinney, Lynn. Browne and Nichols School, Cambridge.
- Harold Curtis Place, Jesup, Iowa. Jesup High School.
- Arnold Stuart Potter, Lynn. Lynn Classical High School.
- Floyd Merle Reid, Richmond, Ind. Richmond High School.
- Lloyd Evans Reilly, Memphis, Tenn. Memphis University School.
- Marion Hobart Reynolds, Berkeley, Cal. University of California.
- Carroll Rikert, Stanfordville, N. Y. Mt. Hermon Boys' School.
- Thomas Ellis Rivers, Meridian, Miss. Mt. Hermon School.
- Herbert Franklin Royal, Nantucket. Phillips Exeter Academy.
- Roy Sanderson, South Ryegate, Vt. Peacham Academy.
- Herbert Henry Scheier, Spokane, Wash. Lewis and Clark High School.
- Henry Schlachter, Beatrice, Neb. Beatrice High School.
- James Frank Schwartz, Wilmington. Howe High School, Billerica.
- James Seward, Exeter, N. H. Phillips Exeter Academy.
- Alvah Hovey Slocum, Hubbardston. Gardner High School.
- Thomas Bryant Smith, Long Branch, N. J. Chattle High School.
- William Berry Southworth, Meadville, Pa. Phillips Exeter Academy.
- Herbert Francis Sullivan, Fall River. B. M. C. Durfee High School.
- Joseph Charles Sullivan, Lawrence. Lawrence High School.
- Walter Stout Symonds, Ramona, Okla. University of Oklahoma.
- Bernard Tall, Malden. Malden High School.
- Walter Irving Tibbetts, Mattapan. Worcester Academy.
- Bascom Hurt Torrance, Atlanta, Ga. Boys' High School.
- John Josiah Thomas, Dubuque, Ia. Dubuque High School.
- Paul W. Trier, Oak Park, Ill. Oak Park High School.
- John Valentine, Chicago, Ill. Medill High School.
- Russell N. Victor, Erlanger, Ky. Kentucky State University.
- Wilford Almon Walker, Burlington. Woburn High School.
- Cyril Hopkins Wyche, Dallas, Tex. Dallas High School.
- John Bruce Wently, Pittsburgh, Pa. University of Pittsburgh.
- Thomas Alfred West, Somerville. Somerville High School.
- Forrest Bond Wing, Roxbury. Roxbury Latin School.

## ORAL FRENCH AND GERMAN

The rules and regulations for students in Harvard College have been amended so that hereafter a student who fails to pass the oral examination in either French or German at the beginning of his third year shall not for this reason fail of promotion, but shall be allowed to register on probation in the class to which he would otherwise belong.

This rule, which has now been amended, has roused vigorous protests from both undergraduates and graduates while it has been in force.

## The Football Team—Williams Beaten

**H**ARVARD defeated Williams at football in the Stadium last Saturday, 23 points to 3. The game was interesting and even exciting most of the time. At the end of the third period each side had made three points on a goal from the field, and there seemed to be no reason to expect much more scoring. But in the last period several of the Harvard first-string men, who had been taken out in the middle periods, resumed their places on the team, and these fresh men succeeded in overpowering the tired Williams players, so that a few minutes after the beginning of the fourth period Brickley made a touchdown. The Williams men had played their heavier opponents to a standstill through the first three periods, but had used themselves up in doing so, and Harvard had little difficulty in scoring two more touchdowns after Brickley had made the first one. The points scored by Williams were the first ones made against Harvard this year; in this respect the Williams team repeated its performance of 1912.

It rained hard most of the time on Saturday, and the Stadium gridiron was soft and slippery. Because of these conditions both teams fumbled repeatedly. In the early part of the game Harvard had four chances which might have been turned into touchdowns, but all of them were lost—two by fumbles and two because Harvard could not penetrate the Williams defence. Harvard once had the ball within two yards of its opponent's goal line but was unable to gain the necessary distance. In the second period, after Harvard had carried the ball to Williams's 15-yard line and had been stopped there, Brickley kicked a drop-goal from the field. A few minutes later, when Hardwick tried to make a forward pass to Coolidge,

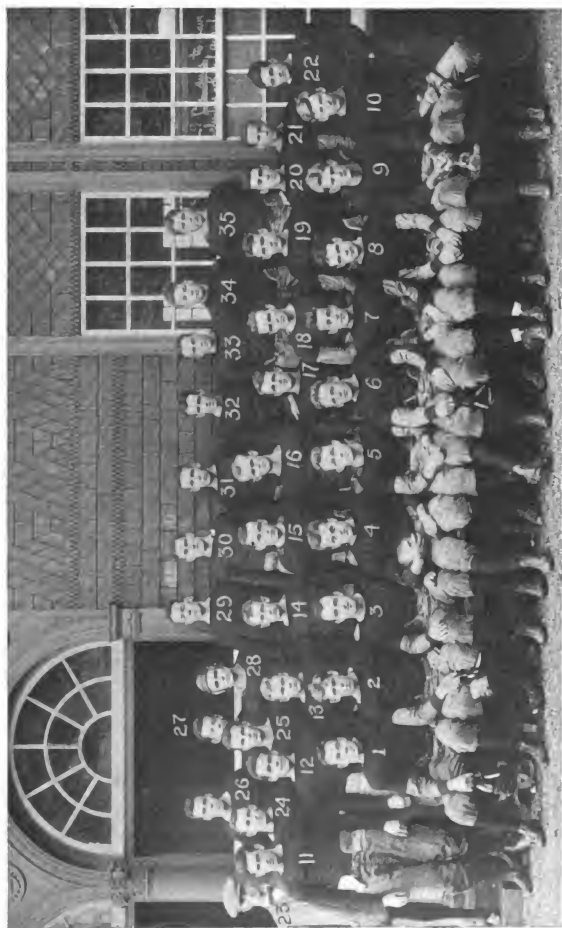
Toolan caught the ball and ran 30 yards to Harvard's 25-yard line. The Williams backs were thrown back almost 15 yards on the next three plays, and Toolan was about to try for a goal from the field when time was called at the end of the first half.

Williams used the forward pass effectively in the third period. Three or four of these plays advanced the ball from Williams's 20-yard line to Harvard's 23-yard line. The Harvard men seemed to be thoroughly disconcerted by these clever passes, and it looked for a few minutes as though the visitors might carry the ball the rest of the way to the goal line, but the Harvard defence tightened up at last, and Walker then stepped back to the 31-yard line and kicked a pretty goal from placement; none of the Harvard players were within yards of him when he kicked. The third period ended a minute or two later. As has been said, Harvard scored the first touchdown in the fourth period by the fierce line-plunging of Brickley through the tired Williams players, and, the other two touchdowns were made without much difficulty.

In spite of the disagreeable weather several thousand people saw the game.

The summary follows:

HARVARD.	WILLIAMS.
O'Brien, L. Curtis, l.e.	r.e., Newton, Tyler, Guthrie
Storer, Gilman, lt.	r.t., Furness, Lohrke
Mills, Underwood, lg.	r.g., Driscoll
Trumbull, Atkinson, Soucy, c.	c., Tomkins
Pennock, Weston, Middendorf, r.g.	l.g., Eells
Hitchcock, Elken, r.t.	lt., Walker, Furness
Coolidge, Millholland, Whitney, r.e.	l.e., Vinal
Bradlee, Logan, Watson, q.b.	q.b., Hunnewell, Hubbell
Hardwick, Amory, Rollins, l.h.b.	r.h.b., Payson
Mahan, Bettie, Bradlee, r.h.b.	l.h.b., Toolan
Brickley, McKinlock, f.b.	f.b., Turner, Tyler
Score—Harvard, 23; Williams, 3. Touch-	
downs, Brickley, Bradlee, Rollins. Goals	
from touchdowns—Storer, Millholland. Goals	
from field—Brickley, Walker. Umpire—E. G.	



1, WATSON; 2, HARDWICK; 3, BRICKLEY; 4, CAPTAIN STORER; 5, BRADLEE; 6, BETTLE; 7, FREEDLEY; 8, LOGAN; 9, WESTON; 10, WITHERINGTON; 11, O'BRIEN; 12, MCKINLOCK; 13, ATKINSON; 14, HOWARD; 15, UNDERWOOD; 16, ELKEN; 17, AMORY; 18, WILLETTS; 19, SOUCCY; 20, MAHAN; 21, GILMAN; 22, PENNOCK; 23, MANAGER PLIMPTON; 24, TRUMBULL; 25, MILLS; 26, TOWNSEND; 27, COOLIDGE; 28, HITCHCOCK; 29, DANA; 30, MILHOLLAND; 31, L. CURTIS; 32, WALLACE; 33, WHITNEY; 34, R. C. CURTIS; 35, MIDDENDORF.

Hapgood, Brown. Referee—W. R. Okeson, Lehigh. Linesman—H. R. Bankart, Dartmouth. Time—four 12m. periods.

The candidates for the team have worked hard during the past week; they have had several exhausting scrimmages and have been driven almost to the limit of their endurance. Their progress, nevertheless, has been by no means satisfactory and the showing of the team in the Williams game last Saturday was decidedly disappointing. Harvard was able to carry the ball until the Williams men were defending their goal line; there the Harvard offence failed except in the last period when the Williams players were overcome by the weight and power of the Harvard men who had been resting on the side-lines.

The practice of the past few days has made it clearer than ever that the eleven is likely to be weak at quarterback and on the ends. Bradlee, who has been looked on as the best of the candidates for quarterback, has not been improving as fast as was hoped. He is apparently too much absorbed in the technical points of play and the signals; the result is that he shows none of those qualities of leadership and inspiration which are so essential to the effective quarterback. There is no question that the team plays better football now when Logan or Freedley is at quarterback than it does when Bradlee is there. Bradlee, however, is much heavier than either of the other men and is a good football player; consequently the coaches will not abandon him as a candidate for quarterback until they are certain that Freedley or Logan will, on the whole, be more useful to the team. Freedley was hurt one day last week and has been laid off. Logan was quarterback most of the time on Saturday; he handled the ball better than usual and kept the team moving at top speed.

It seemed at the beginning of the season that promising candidates for

the end of the line were so plenty that the coaches would have little difficulty in filling these two places; but the outlook has changed. There are men enough who can run down the field when the ball is kicked, or can stop a runner who tries, without interference, to run around the end, but there is hardly a candidate in the squad who can stand up against repeated, hard attacks on end and tackle. O'Brien, the best end on the field, is not very heavy and by no means robust, and it can be taken for granted that he will not be able to play through a desperate game. Almost the same things can be said of Coolidge, who is just now the first choice for the other end of the line; he is a brilliant player but far from enduring. Neither O'Brien nor Coolidge is in first class condition at the moment. The coaches hoped to be able to call on Gardiner and Smith, both of whom are big, heavy men, but they have given up playing. Dana, Milholland, and L. Curtis are the best of the substitute ends, and it would not be surprising if one of them won a place on the team, but none of them is regarded as a first-class player. Howard and Whitney are inexperienced and must have a lot of practice if they are to become even fairly good substitutes. It is an open secret that the outlook for the ends of the line is worrying the coaches a good deal.

No unusual developments have occurred in the competition for the other places on the team. It would be better if there were keener competition for some of the positions,—for tackles and backs, for instance. The general impression seems to be that the veterans have unconsciously relaxed and are not keyed up to the proper pitch. Consequently the progress of the eleven has been disappointing.

Dr. E. H. Nichols, '86, who for a number of years has been the physician in charge of the football squad, has this

season given up most of the active work on the field; he will be at the games, will keep in close touch with the candidates, and have general supervision of the injured men, but most of the detail has been turned over to Dr. Somers Fraser, '07. Dr. Fraser was substitute centre on the eleven when he was in College and is therefore familiar with football and football players. He is at the practice every afternoon.

The game in the Stadium next Saturday will be with Holy Cross. This team has been coached this year by H. E. Kersburg, '06, who was guard on the Harvard eleven for two years and has been from time to time since then a valued member of the Harvard coaching staff. Kersburg has had at Holy Cross the assistance of D. C. Campbell, '02, who was captain of the Harvard eleven which defeated Yale so decisively in Cambridge in 1901, and of Bartol Parker, '08, who was captain of the University eleven in his senior year.

Application envelopes for the Cornell, Princeton, Brown, and Yale games have been sent to all Harvard men whose signatures are on file at the Athletic Office. In the ordinary course of things the graduates should have received these envelopes by the time this issue of the BULLETIN gets to them; if any of the alumni have not received their applications, they should write at once to the Athletic Association. Tickets for the four games mentioned above will be assigned only on application, which must be made on the envelopes sent out from Cambridge.

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### THE ANDERSON BRIDGE

The new Anderson Bridge, connecting Boylston Street Cambridge, with North Harvard Street, Brighton, will be open for regular traffic next Saturday. The bridge has been used more or less by foot passengers for the past ten days or more, and on Tuesday of last week,

President Lowell crossed it in his automobile.

A temporary surface will be put on the bridge until the structure has gone through the winter and had a chance to settle. The roadway will be paved with wood blocks next spring.

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### CROSS-COUNTRY COURSE

The candidates for the cross-country team will run this year over a new course which appears to have many advantages not possessed by the old two-lap course on Chestnut Hill. The old course was remote from Cambridge, much of the running in it was on paved streets, and it had little real country running through fields and woods.

The new course will make a circuit of about 5 1-2 miles around Wellington Hill, in Belmont, and will have but one lap. The start will be at Waverley. The first stretch is about a mile on a level road to Belmont; a turn to the left on the road from Belmont to Arlington leads up a steep hill, at the top of which the course leaves the road and goes off into the fields towards the grounds of the Belmont Springs Country Club. A detour of three miles around Wellington Hill leads to the Lexington road, which will be taken for the last two miles back to Waverley.

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### CANDIDATES FOR THE CREWS

Candidates for the university and freshman crews have been rowing for some time. Three university eights and two freshman eights have been organized and go out on the river every day. J. E. Waid, '10, of Denver, Colo., who rowed on the university crew for three years and was captain in his senior year, and R. F. Hooper, '11, of Boston, who was on the crew squad three years, will assist Coach Wray with the freshmen this year. About 75 men reported for the freshman crew and many others who will be candidates in the spring are now

playing football. The fall dormitory races will not be held this year, but graded crews will be organized and races held later in the season.

### DEBATING COUNCIL

The Debating Council has appointed the following committees: Inter-class debates—H. B. Goodfriend, '14, of New York, and B. E. Carter, '16, of Texarkana, Ark.; freshman debating society—M. Surawitz, 2L., of Scranton, Pa., F. F. Greenman, IL., and P. L. Sayre, '16, of Chicago; report on former university debaters—H. Epstein, '16, of Brooklyn, and A. N. Levin, '14, of Terre Haute, Ind.

The Debating Council proposes to publish this fall a history of debating at Harvard. This pamphlet will be a record of the members of the teams, the alternates, the judges, the questions discussed, and the decisions in all the debates with Yale and Princeton.

The first meeting of the Freshman Debating Society was held in the Union on Thursday evening of last week. The speakers were Professor F. W. Taussig, Hon. A. P. Stone, '93, H. B. Ehrmann, 3L., of Louisville, Ky., and R. L. West, '14, of Millis, Mass., president of the Debating Council.

### CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

The annual report of the Harvard Coöperative Society has not yet been made public, but the preliminary figures show that the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1913, was highly successful. The total sales in all the departments of the stores amounted to \$418,774.19, and the net profits were about \$24,000; each of these items was larger than it was in the preceding year. The Society had 3037 members in the year which ended last June; in the preceding year there were 2844

members. The usual dividend of nine per cent. will doubtless be declared to members on the business of last year.

The Society has bought a tract of land near its present quarters in Harvard Square. As soon as possible a new front will be put on the old building so that it may conform in its general lines to the new office building which has just been erected beside the Coöperative store at the northwest corner of Brattle Street and Massachusetts Avenue. A large addition to the Coöperative building will be made on the plot of land recently acquired.

### LITERARY COMPETITION

The *Yale Courant*, the *Yale Literary Magazine*, the *Nassau Literary Magazine*, and the *Harvard Advocate* have organized "The Tri-Collegiate Literary Competition", the purpose of which is to rouse and maintain among the undergraduates of Yale, Princeton, and Harvard an interest in literary composition.

A prize of \$50 will be awarded for the best short story, another for the best poem, and still another for the best one-act play submitted in the competition. Any man in any one of the three Colleges may compete for one or all three of the prizes, which will be awarded by a board of judges made up of one member of the faculty of each of the three Colleges and another person. The contributions which win the prizes will be published simultaneously in all of the magazines mentioned above. Manuscripts must be handed in not later than February 1, 1914.

### NEWBURYPORT CLUB

The Harvard Club of Newburyport, Mass., held its fall dinner on October 4 at Baldpate Inn, Georgetown; fifteen members were present.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Laurence P. Dodge, '08; vice-president, Er-

nest H. Noyes, M.D. '80; secretary-treasurer, Leon M. Little, '10, care of Parkinson & Burr, 53 State Street, Boston; member of the executive committee, Burton J. Legate, '77.

Manning Emery, '00, Edward H. Little, '01, and Francis P. Woodbury, '04, were appointed a committee to take charge of the Club's work in the preparatory schools of the district, and to make the Club's scholarship better known.

### ST. PAUL'S SOCIETY

The St. Paul's Society has arranged the following addresses in Phillips Brooks House:

October 22.—The Distinctive Church Teaching of the Sacraments. Rev. F. C. Powell, S. S. J. E.

October 29.—The Church in the Twentieth Century. Rev. G. W. Davenport.

November 5.—The General Convention. Mr. C. G. Saunders.

November 12.—The Significance of the Holy Communion in the Life of the Layman. Mr. Robert H. Gardiner.

December 3.—Shall the College Man Pray? Rt. Rev. J. DeW. Perry, D.D.

December 10.—The Church and Education. Rev. J. S. Littell, D.D.

December 17.—Philosophy and Religion. Rev. George Hodges, D.D.

January 7.—The Church year. Rev. W. H. Van Allen, D.D.

January 14.—The Bible. Very Rev. E. S. Rousmaniere, D.D.

### MEMORIAL HALL

Memorial Hall is having this year the most successful season it has had in a long time. The great dining hall has been filled to its capacity and about 250 men have signed the waiting list. The members of the Hall have raised \$1330 which will be used to provide music during the dinner hour.

### FOREIGN STUDENTS

The annual reception for the foreign students in the University was held in Phillips Brooks House on Wednesday, October 8. Professor A. B. Hart spoke

for the Faculty. The other speakers were: Professor Anesaki, of Tokio, for the visiting professors; Chang Loy, '13, for the graduates; and P. G. Wolo, '17, for the new men.

### AT THE UNIVERSITY

Professor Albert Sauveur has been awarded the Elliott Cresson Gold Medal by the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia "in recognition of his numerous and important contributions to the science of metallography and the influence he has exerted in bringing the science into practicable and exceedingly useful application in the iron and steel industry."

The alterations and improvements in the Fogg Art Museum will be finished about November 1, and the paintings and sculptures owned by the Fogg Museum but now in the Boston Art Museum will then be returned.

The Cosmopolitan Club had its first regular meeting of the year last Sunday evening. Dr. G. W. Nasmyth, president of the International Committee of Cosmopolitan Clubs, spoke on "The Spirit of Cosmopolitanism."

The Deutscher Verein had an "Empfangs Kommerz" on October 8 in honor of Professors Dobschütz and Baldensperger, who are respectively the visiting German and French professors at Harvard this year.

Maitre Fernand Labori, the French barrister known to all the world through his connection with the Dreyfus case, spoke in the Union last Friday night. He was introduced by President Lowell.

Rev. Sherrard Billings, '80, of Groton School, conducted morning prayers last week. The clergyman this week is Rev. John B. Diman, headmaster of St. George's School, Newport, R. I.

The Cercle Francais gave a reception last Thursday evening to Dr. Fernand Baldensperger, the French Exchange Professor at Harvard.

## Alumni Notes

'43—William A. Smith, one of Harvard's oldest graduates, died at his home in Worcester, Mass., on September 25.

'57—Francis Bartlett of Boston died at his summer home at Pride's Crossing, Mass., on September 23.

'84—Rome G. Brown has been reappointed by President William H. Taft of the American Bar Association to the chairmanship of the Association committee to oppose the judicial recall.

'86—Professor Binney Gunnison, formerly of James Milliken University, is now at Lombard College, Galesburg, Ill. His address there is 1349 East Knox Street.

'94—Thomas F. Currier, who has been in charge of the catalogue department of the Harvard College Library for a number of years, has been appointed Assistant Librarian.

'02—George Randall Lewis died recently at Ballardvale, Mass., of heart failure. He had practised mining engineering for five years, the last three of which he had spent in Mexico. Before Lewis took up the profession of engineering, he taught in the department of economics at Harvard and was the author of a volume in the series of "Harvard Economic Studies."

'03—George S. Tilley, formerly at the Colorado State School of Mines, is a physical chemist at the Experiment Station, Division of Agriculture, of the Iowa State College, Ames, Ia.

'04—Henry M. Kidder, LL.B. '09, was married on October 2 at "Wyndune", Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y., to Miss Maria LaGrange Durjee.

'04—Edward B. Krumhaar, M.D. (University of Pennsylvania) '08, has been appointed a Fellow in the Department of Research Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania.

'05—George F. Evans is instructor in English at R. B. Gring's School (Miramar School), Santa Barbara, Calif.

'05—A son, Archibald R. Graustein, Jr., was born to Archibald R. Graustein and Mrs. Graustein on September 30 at their home, 115 Lake View Avenue, Cambridge.

'05—Francis Clarke Rodman was married in Brookline, Mass., on September 20 to Miss Mary C. Robie. They will live at 84 University Road, Brookline.

'06—I. Tucker Burr, Jr., son of I. Tucker Burr, '79, was married on October 4 at Lancaster, Mass., to Miss Evelyn Thayer, daughter of John E. Thayer, '85.

'08—A daughter, Mary Vose Stephenson, was born on September 6 to B. T. Stephenson, Jr., and Mrs. Stephenson at their home in Dorchester, Mass.

'09—Albert G. Emery is a chemist in the general laboratories of the United States Rubber Company, New York City. He is living at 143 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

'09—Henry R. Gilbert was drowned on August 10 at South Beach, Staten Island, N. Y.

'09—Phillips Ward Page is with the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, O. His address there is 59 South Balch Street.

'09—Walter L. Remick is with the experimental department of the Alaska Gastineau Mining Company, Mill Camp, Juneau, Alaska.

'10—A daughter, Helena Marie Braddock, was born on July 30 to J. Harold Braddock and Mrs. Braddock. Braddock, who after leaving College was for a time on the staff of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research, is now executive secretary of the American City Bureau, 93 Nassau Street, New York. His home address is 70 North Willow Street, Montclair, N. J.

'10—John J. Fitzgerald is in the engineering department of the Hugh Nawn Contracting Company, Boston.

'10—Warren Ordway is with the Lamson Store Service Company, Lowell, Mass. His permanent address remains 111 Gibbs Street, Newton Centre, Mass.

'10—A son, Walter Johnston Watson, was born to Hathaway Watson and Mrs. Watson on July 27. Watson is with Estabrook & Company, The Rookery, Chicago.

'13—Roland B. Batchelder is with the American Felt Company, 103 Bedford Street, Boston.

'13—Charles Gilfix is in the auditing department of Willett, Sears & Company, 60 Federal Street, Boston.

'13—Edward H. Hezlitt is in the actuarial department of the Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn. His address in Hartford is 1 Spring Street.

'13—Clyde B. Long is engaged as mechanical engineer in the remodelling of the power plant, etc., of the State Infirmary at Tewksbury, Mass. His permanent address is 105 Norton Street, Dorchester, Mass.

'13—Harry A. Mereness is with the American Zinc Company, Embreeville, Tenn.

'13—Horace J. Smith is assistant to Mr. A. V. Phillips, one of the vice-presidents of the Bemis Bro. Bag Company, 40 Central Street, Boston.

'13—G. Francis Stratton is teaching at the Jacob Tome Institute, Port Deposit, Md.

'14—John A. Garvey is with the Brown, Durrell Company, wholesale dry goods, Boston. His address remains 29 Central Street, Concord Junction, Mass.



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## News and Views

**A New Book by President Lowell.** The BULLETIN does not undertake to comment upon all new books by Harvard writers, even when they are officers of the University. As a rule it confines itself to noticing books upon themes of special interest to Harvard men. The subject of President Lowell's new volume, "Public Opinion and Popular Government", is one which will make its appeal to all thoughtful Americans. The treatment of the subject so clearly indicates the quality of the writer's mind and method that the book holds that peculiar interest for Harvard men which calls for some mention of it here.

What it reveals with uncommon distinctness is President Lowell's capacity for the bringing together of facts and for employing them effectually as the basis of logical conclusions. The facts in this instance happen to be those related to the nature and expression of public opinion, with special reference to the working of the referendum and the popular initiative in legislation. The amassing of the facts implies an extraordinary industry, the fruits of which are displayed against a background of extensive knowledge of political history and literature. The handling of the facts reveals a grasp of their significance and a power of clear reasoning from them which brings out their inmost value.

These are qualities which give distinction to any piece of intellectual work. They are no more serviceable in analyzing questions of popular government than in dealing with problems of education. The latest exhibition of them can but renew the confidence that the President of the University is bringing to his daily task the qualities of mind which go far to ensure the successful working out of its daily problems. And in this is involved the forming of policies on which the future depends.

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### **The Socialist Clubs.**

At the same time with the news that the Harvard Socialist Club is laying plans for an active year comes a note of information from the headquarters of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society in New York. The Society, organized "to promote an intelligent interest in Socialism among college men and women", announces that, in this eighth year of its existence, it has sixty-four undergraduate and twelve alumni study chapters—an increase of twenty-one in all over last year. Thirteen are credited to New England, twenty-one to the Middle Atlantic States, twenty-three to the Middle West, three to the Pacific Coast, three to the Southern States, and one to Canada.

At Harvard during the coming year there will be addresses, under the auspices of the Socialist Club, by some of the men, American and English, most conspicuously associated, as writers and

politicians, with the cause of socialism. It is reported that the publication of tracts on various aspects of the subject, written by past and present members of the club, will be continued.

Certain young men see visions, even as certain old men dream dreams, and it is much better that the visions should continue to be seen. Whatever one may think of the goal to be reached by their general pursuit, the fact that a considerable number of young men, in Harvard and some sixty other American colleges, are concerning themselves with projects at least intended for the betterment of human conditions is an encouraging fact. There are many other things engaging the attention of many other youths which are intrinsically less worthy of consideration. The healthy undergraduate world is very much like the world at large. It is at its healthiest when the counterplay of the diverse tendencies and influences at work in the larger world is strongest. The conservative temper and the radical each needs the corrective which the other provides. The important thing is that the temper should be good temper on both sides.

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#### A Scientist's Ambition.

In the biography of Alexander Agassiz, reviewed in this number of the BULLETIN, the statement is made that "during his life his contributions to the Museum and the University amounted to over a million and a half dollars, and a further very considerable sum will eventually revert to Harvard University for the use of the Museum." His own hope was "that my influence on science at Cambridge will not always be measured by the dollar standard, as it is so apt to be. What I care for far more is the recognition of the fact that having the means I have backed up my opinion

of what was worth doing by a free expenditure of funds, and furthermore that I have since 1870 devoted my time as completely to the interests of the Museum as if I had been working on a salary of \$1500 a year. . . . I want to go down as a man of science and not to be temporarily known by a kind of cheap notoriety as an American millionaire."

Prophecies are notoriously uncertain; but if the character of a structure may ever be divined from its foundation, Agassiz's abiding fame seems sure to realize his ambition for it.

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#### The "Efficiency" Test.

The derided educational theories of Mr. Squeers have come more and more into their own. Dr. Martin of the Bureau of Business Research is quoted as saying: "Our motto is, 'There is no substitute for experience.'" Professor Hanus looks forward to the day when teachers may be taught to teach in a perfectly ordered school which shall be a sort of educational laboratory—a part of the University equipment, and withal so good a school, from kindergarten upwards, that it will be a boon to the community. Mr. Valentine H. May, '95, admitting, in the September *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, that graduate students, destined for business life, are trained in "Efficiency", pleads for an extension of this training to the undergraduates.

What has already been accomplished in a graduate school may be seen in part from a recent statement in the *Crimson* by Dr. Martin. It was felt that a more accurate knowledge of the methods and cost of distributing goods from producer to consumer was desirable. The commodity of shoes was chosen for study, with the result that after investigation, by business students, among retail shoe-dealers of

Ohio and Wisconsin in the summer of 1911, the "Harvard System of Accounts for Shoe Retailers" was issued to the trade in 1912, and is now under trial in hundreds of representative stores. Continuing such investigations in 1912 and 1913, the students were trained in making itineraries, keeping expense accounts, and doing the actual field-work of modern business. This year a new course on "Work and Methods of Trade Associations", under Assistant Professor Cherington, will meet a new need in giving men the special training required for secretaries of Chambers of Commerce.

It is obviously in the School of Business Administration that one looks first for the intensely practical; but the mere fact that a university is offering instruction of this sort suggests something of the distance that has been travelled towards bringing the college-bred man and the world of affairs into intimate relations.

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#### Anti-Gambling in Virginia.

About six hundred members of the student body at the University of Virginia joined not long ago in a somewhat remarkable movement. A few leaders of undergraduate opinion issued a statement of their belief "that each student of the University should decide for himself every detail of his life and habits", but that in one particular this freedom should be abridged. That the influence of the older men upon the younger should be wholly beneficial, these leaders declared: "We think there should be no gambling with first year men by the old men"; and they proposed "that the student body should be asked to subscribe individually to a paper agreeing that it is opposed to gambling by first year men,

and that none of them will himself gamble with first year men during the remainder of his stay in the University."

A definition follows: "'Gambling', as used above, is construed to mean 'games of chance for money'; it includes games of cards, dicing, roulette, etc. It does not include betting on ball games, elections, etc., nor matching and the like."

The 602 students of the University of Virginia who signed the novel pledge are bound by it this year. It may be that they are like the smoking fathers who try to impress upon their sons that the use of tobacco is a wasteful and injurious habit. Or it may be that in their studies of American literature they have learned that Edgar Allan Poe was lost to their University before the end of his first year through his taste for cards, and are resolved to run no risks with future poets. Either motive is understandable; yet it may fairly be imagined that a higher impulse, expressing itself in a stronger sense of responsibility in many quarters, was at work.

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#### A Strong Third.

There are many rumors of the glories to be unveiled when the doors of the new house of the Harvard Club of Boston are thrown open. One of them concerns the organ which will then be heard. It is said to be inferior to only two in America, and that those are in the Mormon Temple at Salt Lake City and in the Cathedral, if so it be called, in the Zion City of Elijah Dowie. If Harvard is to stand third in anything—*primum et secundum quid!*

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#### The New Bridge.

The Anderson Bridge, which is now practically finished, provides safe and even comfortable passage across the Charles to from the Stadium. Thus another of the dangers of football has been removed.

## President Eliot Speaks to Graduate Students

THE members of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, the Graduate Schools of Applied Science, and the Graduate School of Business Administration held a meeting in the Living Room of the Union last Friday evening. President-Emeritus Eliot made an address, and the other speakers were: Dr. Ernst von Dobschütz, the German Exchange Professor; Dr. Fernand Baldensperger, the French Exchange Professor; Professor Anesaki; and President Lowell.

A part of President Eliot's address is here given:

In general it may be said that graduate schools here began, feebly, about 1872. They were built, so far as arts and sciences were concerned, on courses of instruction offered to graduates only for the degrees of master of arts and doctor of philosophy, and next doctor of medicine. One of the very first things I succeeded in doing after I was elected President was to induce the Corporation and Overseers to give up an ancient practice,—the giving of the degree of master of arts to bachelors of arts who succeeded in living three years and paid five dollars for the degree of master of arts. That proposition I introduced in the year 1869 to the Corporation, but we had to wait till 1872 for the giving of the degree of master of arts on examination in return for at least one year of graduate study at the University. Such were the beginnings.

In the course of forty years, rather less than forty years from that start, the present graduate schools of the University were slowly built up. Towards the end of my term of service, the graduate schools for architecture, landscape architecture, and business administration were set up and put on a sound footing, so that in the end Harvard University undertook to prepare for all the literary and scientific professions, the literary and philosophic, including divinity and

law and teaching and research, forestry, architecture, landscape architecture, and all forms of engineering.

It was a great satisfaction when Harvard University distinctly assumed the function of training men for all the professions. The governing boards and the faculties recognized this function of training for all the professions as the highest work that the University could do; and they recognized the importance of making that work universal for the University, that is, covering all the professions.

These professional schools now bring to the University, and engage in serious study at the University, a large body of men, the élite of the graduates of Harvard and many other colleges, seeking the best type of professional training, in great variety. The influence the University exerts through this body of trained men is all the time growing, increasing, enlarging. You may see it in many social and industrial phenomena of the present day.

Take, for example, the profession of landscape architecture. That department, that graduate school of this University, has made notable gains in the last few years, and this year is the best one it has ever had. The best class of students are resorting to that department, and in increasing numbers. Why? Because young men have discovered that in that profession they may not only cultivate to a high degree the artistic faculty, but they may also contribute in high degree to the social progress of the community, of the country. Every engineer—I do not care which branch he follows, mechanical, electrical, civil—has two sides to his work. He has the mathematical, mechanical, physical side, and also the social side. He knows that he is contributing by his engineering work to the public health and the public happiness. He is sure that when he builds a bridge or provides a good water supply

he is contributing to sound social order, prosperous industry and helpful conditions of life.

Very diverse are the useful works of the professions represented in this room, but to a most remarkable degree they have all one spirit. I want to say a few words tonight about that spirit, and the results of that spirit in the social and industrial structure.

We used to think that literature, the work of the literary imagination, history, with its record of the slow progress of the human race, and philosophy, with its introspective method of observing the workings of the human mind, were the real humanities, and the only humanities. That was the educational theory for generations, for centuries, and much of it lingers still. But we have learned, particularly during the last fifty years, that there is a humanitarian view, a humane view, of every one of these professions, and that the inspiration of all the professions in these modern days is very much the same.

I have just come from a meeting of a considerable group of manufacturers and social workers, who were considering how they could take better care of the immigrant than has been taken of him; how they could more quickly develop him into a good American citizen, into a good father of a prosperous family, into a property holder, and therefore into a conservative member of the community. That group of men were organized under a form of association with the work of the Young Men's Christian Association; the motive underlying their work which I was just hearing about is the same as the leading motive which underlies all the professions which you look forward to entering, each one for his own.

You represent the most fortunate, the most highly privileged class of the American community. Why? Because the conditions under which you will earn your livelihood when you get out into the world are the best in the world. It does not make any difference whether you are

going to be teachers or ministers or physicians or lawyers or architects or landscape architects or engineers; the conditions under which you will work are the best in the world.

What do I mean by "the best"? I mean the most interesting, the most lovable, the most certain to secure to you joy in your work. There is no such thing as joy in work, professional or other, unless you love it, unless you like it and want to do it, are eager to do it—the more you get to do the better. And there is no such thing as satisfaction in work throughout life unless you work all the time, every day, year after year, with a loyalty in your heart.

All professional men have those two things, if they are worthy of them, if they have the capacity for them. They have the love of their work. It does not make any difference whether they are lawyers or physicians or ministers or engineers; every professional man who is worth anything enjoys his work, he is devoted to it. Moreover, he has a strong sense of loyalty to his profession. His profession is highly organized as a group; to that group he is loyal. And here again it does not make the slightest difference which his profession is; all sound professional men are loyal to their profession.

And then he is loyal in another sense; he is loyal to the cause of human progress; he is loyal to human hopes for bettering the conditions of the human race; he has a profound loyalty to this social movement upward, onward, toward the good. And this characterizes, as I have already said, all the callings which you represent here.

If it be true that these professional motives are universal in the learned and scientific professions, then it is clear that this is the sort of man whose motives, whose way of looking at life, need to be made universal.

All the old civilizations, and some of the present existing civilizations, were built on human slavery. All the Greek

civilization, all the Roman civilization, was built on human slavery. And it was a type of slavery which we hardly see in the modern world—a slavery of people of your own sort to you. When Athens conquered an Aegean island they enslaved all the people they did not kill. And they were people very similar indeed to the people of Athens. It was many centuries after the beginning of the Christian era when there was any effective public sentiment adverse to slavery. The older men here have seen slavery in these United States, over a large section thereof. But there is now another social organization, the wage system,—an infinite improvement on slavery.

We hear in these days wage earners sometimes called slaves. Nothing could be more absurd. There is a great difference between the wage earner and the slave, who has no property, no right to his wife and children, no safety for himself. The wage system is an infinite improvement on the slavery system; but it does not present to the masses of mankind the motives which are going to govern you. It does not present to the masses of mankind the motives which make for devoted work, for love of work, for loyalty in work.

The great discovery which is soon to be made and put in practice is how your motives can be made to operate throughout society, as a man earns his living, as millions of men earn their living. These millions have got to feel the motive, in the first place, of acquiring property, of improving their livelihood for themselves and their families. They have got to have a motive which makes them satisfied, contented, and even joyful in their work,—not in their play, that is good, too—but in their work, just as you have. And then the conditions of labor for the masses of mankind have got to be like yours. They must include loyalty; because there is no half way in work, and work is the source of the most lasting satisfaction in life.

So you have before you, young men,

the prospect, the joyous prospect, of a new crusade; a crusade for liberty, for coöperation, for working together, that is, in producing, in distributing, in enjoying. You have before you the prospect of contributing throughout your lifetimes very substantially to the progress of man in this country. And you will have trained yourselves here for this work by the devotion each to his own studies, professional studies, each by winning success later in the profession of his choice.

I remember to have heard the late Richard H. Dana say in the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, when the interests of the Law School were under discussion, when indeed the great change in the School which Professor Langdell brought about was in contemplation, and some of the Overseers were very much opposed to that change,—I remember to have heard Mr. Dana say: "There is no interest for us in these questions about the professional schools, which the president of the University brings before us. What are professional schools? Just bread and butter affairs! There is no interest for us except in Harvard College; that's a humane institution."

I do not know how any statement could have been more absolutely opposite to the conceptions on which I was then working than that statement of Mr. Dana's; and I was happy at the time to observe that it did not prevail with the Board of Overseers. Nevertheless I still encounter in the community at large this notion that the professions are "bread and butter affairs", are utilitarian,—even the profession of teaching. Is there any foundation whatever for the view that the professions serve for materialism or utilitarianism? Is that really their practical aim? Is that the result of the labors of the professions?

It seems to me, gentlemen, that there is exactly as much spiritual quality—and I may add, religious quality—in the right conduct of the professions as there is in any other form of human study or teach-

ing. I call the sentiment which prevails almost universally with American college men,—the sentiment that they want to be useful in their day and generation, to be of some service to the community,—a religious sentiment. It is a sentiment that is not so common under other religions than Christianity, under other civilizations than the occidental. But among occidental peoples it is a very important element in the religious conceptions of us all. Therefore, I cannot regard the nourishing of the professions as having a materialistic issue. To my thinking it has a spiritual and a religious issue.

### ELIOT'S INDIAN GRAMMAR

The Library has received from Mr. Alfred Bowditch, '74, of Boston, a copy of John Eliot's Indian Grammar, one of the very rarest of Americana. The book was printed in Cambridge by Marmaduke Johnson in 1666, and contains the results of Eliot's persistent study of the language of the Natick Indians—the language into which he translated the whole Bible as printed in Cambridge in 1661-63.

In a note at the conclusion of the Grammar he tells how he proceeded: "In a word or two to satisfie the prudent Enquirer how I found-out these new wayes of Grammar, which no other Learned Language (so farre as I know) useth; I thus inform him: God first put into my heart a compassion over their poor Souls, and a desire to teach them to know Christ, and to bring them into his Kingdome. Then presently I found out (by Gods wise providence) a pregnant witted young man, who had been a Servant in an English house, who pretty well understood our Language, better than he could speak it, and well understood his own Language, and hath a clear pronunciation: Him I made my Interpreter. By his help I translated the Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, and many Texts of Scripture: also I com-

piled both Exhortations and Prayers by his help. I diligently marked the difference of their Grammar from ours: When I found the way of them, I would pursue a Word, a Noun, a Verb, through all variations I could think of."

Copies of this rare and most interesting book are to be found in the John Carter Brown Library, Providence, and in the Lenox Library, New York City, but not in any of the Massachusetts libraries.

Mr. Bowditch's copy came to him with family papers, among which it had lain many years unrecognized. It seems to be the copy that once belonged to John Pickering and was used by him in reprinting the Grammar in the Massachusetts Historical Collections in 1822. At that time and as it came into Mr. Bowditch's possession, it lacked the first and last leaves, which were supplied (apparently by Pickering's hand) in manuscript, and its cover was simply a brown paper. Mr. Bowditch sent the little book to London, where he had the missing leaves supplied by facsimiles from the copy in the British Museum, so cleverly made that only the most practised eye could distinguish them from the originals. He then had the book exquisitely bound by Rivière.

### RUSSIAN STUDENT

One of the new students in the University this year is G. Yatsevitch, of Kiev, Russia, who has registered in the School of Mining. Yatsevitch has been sent to the United States by the Russian government to study American methods of instruction in metallurgy and metallurgical operations. He graduated from the Kiev Polytechnic Institute in 1903, served as assistant, and later as instructor, in general chemistry in that institution, studied physical chemistry in Leipsic under Professor Ostwald, and has had two years practical experience in steel works in South Russia and in silver mines in Siberia.

## Biography of Alexander Agassiz

THE charm of this attractive biography\* is in no small part owing to the tact of the biographer, who, while modestly disclaiming any practice in the art, contrives to give his narrative a very individual and characteristic flavor. It is not, perhaps, usual for a son to be able to indicate his father's limitations and even weaknesses, as an outsider would think necessary for a complete portrait, and yet to convey, at the same time, an impression of perfect affection and loyalty.

It is as a man of pure science that we first think of Agassiz, after reading this book. Not that human feelings were left out of him. Quite the contrary. We get striking and touching glimpses of his affection, kindness, gaiety, and righteous anger. But his main interest, his absorbing pursuit in life was the acquisition of scientific truth. All the other wide passions of men, religion, art, politics, appear in these letters but little and then indirectly, as shadows beside the one real object of thought. How suggestive of two different worlds is the following brief comment, as the writer treads in the footsteps of Stevenson. "This is one of the islands where Stevenson exiled himself for a few months. The more I see and read of what Stevenson did in the Pacific, the more inclined I am to look upon him as a . . . . Certainly all he writes may be good English, but it has neither common sense nor accurate observation."

A man of science, purely, but in no way a man of pseudo-science. Not for him the interviews with reporters and "write-ups" in the Sunday papers, no billboards, or advertising, by self or others. "He had no gift or desire to excite interest; he hated notoriety." Instead,

long hours or years of patient labor and investigation of details incredibly minute, hopes and efforts baffled, and again baffled, and laid aside, then returned to after long intervals when careless minds would have forgotten. Discomfort, fatigue, disease met and disregarded, for



ALEXANDER AGASSIZ.

the sake of labeling a new sea wonder or tracing the formation of a bit of coral in uncharted depths.

More prosaic, humdrum minds—for it is the poet, at any rate the idealist who sets pure truth so high—will sometimes ask, is it indeed worth while? Half a million or so of dollars to discover whether a coral atoll has risen or sunk, which really matters unspeakably little to toiling and suffering humanity! Many, many years ago Socrates declared that these painstaking inquiries into the physical world were mere vanity and vexation of spirit. And some today are inclined to agree with Socrates.

Yet the scientific spirit of the nineteenth century has, after all, nobly justified itself. Its actual achievement has

\*Letters and Recollections of Alexander Agassiz, [55]. With a sketch of his Life and Work. Edited by G. R. Agassiz, [84]. Houghton Mifflin Company, 1913.



been immense in a thousand fields of human utility. But far more than its actual achievement, whether in atolls or telephones, is its development of tone and temper. For the minute investigation of truth has taught men patience, sanity, moderation, reserve of judgment, above all, tolerance and charity. The theories of Darwin may fall, in part, or in whole. The character of Darwin is an acquisition which the children of the future could ill afford to do without.

Well, in Agassiz, we have an American type of the same high qualities. Doubtless, there are others; but it is good to have this one largely and truly delineated. And observe, that his broad scientific temper was not the outcome of coldness, or indifference, or lack of red blood and eager enthusiasm. The boy who jumped on his violin when he left his German home to come to this country, the man who noted casually, "This letter is worse written than usual, but I am in such a rage that I cannot write better," was no bare intellectualist, no typical sage who looked upon life as a mass of cold abstractions. All the more notable is his thorough investigation of fact before attempting to formulate theory, his readiness to relinquish old conclusions before new evidence, his perfect patience and courtesy in discussing with those who differed from him—provided they were thinkers, not charlatans.

In the world at large Agassiz is thought of as the scientist. In Cambridge and Boston he was more known as the millionaire and man of business. But he brought to his business the same qualities that made him great in science, though not all scientists have them, energy, clear-sightedness, thorough and exact system, and a persistent determination which difficulties could sometimes irritate but never overcome.

But, though he was a millionaire, and liked some of the pleasant things that go with millions, he was the last man in the world to love money for itself. He acquired simply that he might spend, lie

gave a few years to eager money-getting that he might have many years for getting the things that money cannot buy except in the hands of genius. The wealth that flowed in upon him—most deservedly—flowed out again for the benefit of others, notably through the University he loved and the great Museum which remains a permanent monument to his father and himself.

In this brilliant acquisition of money for ulterior purposes Agassiz was thoroughly American. And one of the most striking and interesting things about him is that, foreign born and foreign bred, he was so completely American in every way. He is American in his democracy and writes, on his first mature visit to Europe: "I cannot imagine how people with any common sense will submit to so many caste distinctions and so much nonsense." He is American in his hatred of red tape and writes of naval etiquette: "I am sure that in a pinch a man would drown before the right person got the order to save him. When I am off in a boat with the younger officers, I always assume that they know nothing about a boat, and they don't and we get on famously." He was American, also, in his readiness to assimilate new ideas, in his kindness, in his sympathy.

"We did one first-rate work when we produced him" writes Mr. Henry Adams to Mr. Higginson, "and I do not know that thus far any country has done better." It was America, in large part, that did this, set her own seal and signature upon him, and if she cannot do better, let us hope that at least she may continue to do as well.

GAMALIEL BRADFORD, ['86.]

Professor Charles W. Killam of the School of Architecture has been appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts as a member of a commission to investigate the regulations now in force throughout the Commonwealth relative to the construction, alteration, and maintenance of buildings.

## Football—The Holy Cross Game

**H**OLY CROSS made a touchdown against Harvard in the football game in the Stadium last Saturday, but the score at the end of the game was: Harvard, 47; Holy Cross, 7. The teams had been playing only about a minute when Freedley, the Harvard quarterback, muffed a punt; Donovan, the Holy Cross quarterback, picked up the ball and ran about 30 yards for a touchdown. Brawley kicked the goal.

This score was gratifying to Holy Cross but provoking to Harvard, and during the rest of the game Captain Storer and his men played with more fierceness than they have shown at any other time this year. When Harvard again got the ball, Holy Cross was steadily pushed back from the middle of the field to the goal line and in a short time Bettie scored a touchdown and Storer kicked a goal; these plays tied the score. Harvard had the ball on Holy Cross's 3-yard line when the first period ended, and scored on the next play. Thereafter the only thing in doubt was the number of points Harvard would score. Good playing by Harvard coupled with muffs and failures by Holy Cross resulted in the largest score made in the Stadium in a long time. Harvard had 7 points at the end of the first period, 31 at the end of the second period, 41 at the end of the third period, and 47 at the close of the game.

Injuries kept Brickley, Bradlee, and Hitchcock out of the game but they were not seriously missed. Mahan kicked two drop-goals from the field, one of them from the 38-yard line. He did most of the punting also and, aided by the interference of the other men, gained many yards by running back with the ball after kicks. Apparently the coaches had decided to give Mahan a thorough try-out in the game; on the whole, he did well although he made one bad fumble and was not always certain about the signals. Hardwick played his usual excellent game. The quarterbacks ran the

team well, but not brilliantly. The rush line overwhelmed the Holy Cross line and was, of course, the chief factor in Harvard's scoring. Storer and Trumbull were conspicuous among the forwards.

The game was very roughly played. Both teams were frequently penalized for holding and illegal use of the hands, and injuries were so frequent that the Holy Cross reserves were almost exhausted before the end of the afternoon. Harvard used many substitutes in the second half of the game.

The summary follows:

HARVARD.	HOLY CROSS.
O'Brien, Milholland, Dana, l.e.	r.e., Metivier, Rogers
Storer, R. Curtis, l.t.	r.t., Cahill
Cowen, Weston, l.g.	r.g., Morrissey, Haggerty
Trumbull, Soucy, c.	c., Brawley, O'Keefe, Bergen, Vogel
Pennock, Mills, Underwood, r.g.	l.g., Haggerty, O'Keefe
Gilman, Withington, r.t.	l.t., McGrath
Coolidge, L. Curtis, Whitney, r.e.	l.e., McCabe
Freedley, Logan, Watson, q.b.	q.b., Mullen
Hardwick, McKinlock, Wallace, l.h.b.	r.h.b., Lee
Mahan, Rollins, r.h.b.	l.h.b., Rogers, Haggerty
Bettie, Willetts, f.b.	f.b., Donovan, Dolan
Score—Harvard 47, Holy Cross 7. Touchdowns—Donovan, Bettie, Hardwick, Storer, Coolidge 2, Rollins. Goals from touchdowns—Brawley, Storer 4, Milholland. Goals from field—Mahan 2. Umpire—F. W. Burleigh, Exeter. Referee—W. G. Crowell, Swarthmore. Linesman—W. H. Burke, Worcester. Time—12-minute periods.	

One of the hardest tasks the coaches had last week was to determine the best way of developing a football eleven in a pouring rain. The weather has been unfavorable almost from the beginning of the season, three of the games have been played in the rain, and last week was the worst period of all. The practice was held in the baseball cage one day, and, as the gridiron in the Stadium was almost a pond, the freshman field just outside the Stadium was used later in the week. The playing on those afternoons was the

hardest of the season in spite of the rain. Both the first-string men and the substitutes were given a thorough trying-out against the second team.

Three additional coaches have been summoned to the assistance of Haughton and took part in last week's work. They were Campbell, '02, who was captain and end on the 1901 eleven, the only Harvard team that has ever defeated Yale in Cambridge; Blagden, '02, who played tackle on that team; and Knox, '08, who has had charge of several freshman elevens and is regarded as a particularly efficient coach.

A number of men were injured last week. Brickley hurt his hip in the Williams game and did not play at all last week except to try a few kicks for goal; his injury was not serious, however, and he is now back with the squad. Bradlee, who has been the leading candi-

date for quarterback, sprained an ankle and must rest for several days. Mills has had a bruised muscle and was laid off until the end of the week. Finally Hitchcock sprained his ankle and was unable to play on Saturday.

The injury to Bradlee may have important bearing on the make-up of the team. He needed all the experience he could have at quarter, and the loss of a week's practice may be enough to make

him lose the position. He has had so much to think about in his new duties that he has not succeeded in driving the team to the satisfaction of the coaches, and it is apparent that the eleven plays with more life and dash when Freedley or Logan is at quarterback than it does

when Bradlee is there. But Bradlee is such a good player on both the offence and defence that he is needed on the eleven. He weighs about 20 pounds more than either Logan or Freedley, and for that reason is more effective in the interference; moreover, he can run with the ball much better than either of the other two men and is also sure at handling punts. These reasons will doubtless lead the coaches to give him every possible chance to develop into a satisfactory quarterback. But the team will not be badly off with Freedley or Lo-



CAPTAIN STORER.

gan. Harvard has had many quarterbacks who were not as good as they are.

If Bradlee does not succeed at quarterback he will play somewhere else on the team, probably at halfback. Brickley, Hardwick, and Mahan are such brilliant backs that no one of them can be spared, but now that the rules permit frequent changes during a game, Bradlee can be put in place of Mahan when it seems desirable to make use of the former on

the defence or to carry the ball in line-plunging plays. Thus both men can be utilized. Mahan has shown that he is one of the best men in the squad for around-the-end and open-field running, and he is a good drop-kicker, as last Saturday's game demonstrated. His punting, although by no means first-class, is improving, and he is reasonably sure of a place on the eleven. The chances seem to be that Brickley, Hardwick, Bradlee, and Mahan will play in the backfield in the important games of the year. No one of these men is as strong as Wendell was at carrying the ball through the rush line, but they are the best at hand.

The rush line has not improved much in the past week. Trumbull seems to have mastered the duties of centre, and adds materially to the spirit of the team. Soucy makes a fairly good substitute in that position. Pennock, who is playing in his old place at guard, has lost a lot of practice, and, because he is considerably heavier than he was last year, is not as quick as he was; but none of the other candidates is likely to displace him. Cowen and Mills are having a hard fight for the other guard; Cowen was laid up for ten days during which time Mills improved greatly, but last week Mills was hurt and Cowen had a chance to show what he could do. Mills has never been a candidate for the eleven until this year and is therefore quite inexperienced. Cowen played on the freshman team last season. Neither of these men will make a great guard this year.

If Storer or Hitchcock is hurt, and the tackles are as likely as any players on the team to be injured, the strength of the eleven will be seriously reduced. Hitchcock has not played a brilliant game this fall, but he has grown heavier, and his experience makes him dependable. Storer has been very active in breaking through the line and running down the field, and is a tower of strength on the defence; the responsibilities of the captaincy have not decreased his efficiency as a player. The most capable of the sub-

stitutes for tackle is Gilman, who played on the freshman eleven last year; he is a fairly good man but by no means as strong and reliable as Hitchcock and Storer.

The end positions are giving the coaches a great deal of trouble, and no light has been cast on the situation during the past week. O'Brien and Coolidge are still looked on as the first-string men; they play well on the offence and are fast in going down the field, but are light and by no means sturdy, and it is reasonably certain that neither is enduring enough to play through a hard game. There seems to be a long gap between these two men, and the other candidates for end—Dana, Millholland, L. Curtis, Whitney, and Amory. Whether any of these five can be made good ends is very doubtful, but Leary, who is coaching the ends and now has the assistance of Campbell, is working hard and hopes to have at least two pairs who can play against Princeton and Yale.

The progress of the team as a whole has not been satisfactory during the past two or three weeks. There are so many veterans on the squad and so few places are in doubt that the competition has not been as keen as it should have been. The old men in many positions have not been pushed hard by the other candidates and therefore have been inclined to take things too easily. The opposing elevens in the games thus far have been unusually weak and the Harvard team has not had to fight hard for the victories it has won.

It is hoped that next Saturday's game against Penn State may provide much-needed experience. Penn State until last Saturday had not been beaten in three years, but on that day it was defeated by Washington and Jefferson, an exceptionally strong eleven. If Penn State or Cornell does not give Harvard a hard game, the team will go against Princeton, two weeks from next Saturday, lacking the valuable test of a real struggle against a first-class opponent.

## Long Runs on the Football Field

THE November number of *St. Nicholas* contains an interesting article on football written by Parke H. Davis, who was well-known a few years ago as a football player at Princeton and now represents that University on the Football Rules Committee. Under the title of "The Full-Field Run from Kick-off to Touchdown", Mr. Davis describes several of the most sensational plays in intercollegiate football since 1880. He says that in the past 40 years it has happened 13 times in games between strong college elevens that a player has caught the ball on the kick-off and run to the goal-line of the opposing team, thus scoring a touchdown.

Harvard men figure four times in this record. On November 20, 1880, R. W. Watson, of Yale, ran 90 yards and scored a touchdown against Harvard, and on October 31, 1903, Charles Dillon, of the Carlisle eleven, ran 105 yards in a game with Harvard and crossed the goal-line. On November 26, 1886, J. H. Sears, '89, ran 85 yards and scored a touchdown against Pennsylvania. The other play in which Harvard men are particularly interested was made by C. D. Daly, '01, on October 31, 1901, when he was playing quarterback on the West Point eleven in the game against Annapolis; Daly ran 100 yards and scored a touchdown.

The descriptions of these four runs are taken from Mr. Davis's article:

"A search through the accounts of the games from 1876 to 1881 finds only a single instance of a full-field run from kick-off to touchdown. Harvard was playing Yale at Boston, November 20, 1880. A hard, grueling battle was drawing to a close without a score by either eleven. Just as the last five minutes began, Walter Camp kicked a goal from the field for Yale. The teams quickly lined up for a kick-off, and Cutts, of Harvard, sent a long, swirling kick to Yale's twenty-yard line, where

it was caught by R. W. Watson, captain of Yale. With the catch of the ball Watson leaped into flight, and sped straight up the centre of the field. The Harvard men did not mass upon him in that primitive day as would now occur, but met him with a scattered formation. Through this broken field Watson raced and dodged, flinging off tackler after tackler, and crossed the line, scoring the first touchdown ever scored against Harvard by Yale; Yale's previous victories were achieved by goals from the field.

"Six years later occurred another instance of this rare play. This time, the warriors were Harvard and Pennsylvania, and the battle-field was famous old Jarvis Field, at Cambridge. Pennsylvania was varying the opening plays by a mixture of dribbles and kick-offs. Upon one of the latter the ball sailed down to Harvard's fullback, Joseph Hamblen Sears, a renowned name upon the gridiron twenty-five years ago. This swift and powerful runner leaped into flight straight up the centre of the field. Dodging Pennsylvania's ends and tacklers, the first to meet him, he suddenly swerved to the right, and, by a marvelous zigzagging run, threaded his way in and out among Pennsylvania's remaining rushers and backs, until he flashed by every one and burst into a clear field over which he leaped to the goal-line—accomplishing a full-field run of eighty-five yards, and a touchdown.

"Daly's famous dash presents the only instance of a full-field run from kick-off being achieved by skirting the flanks of the enemy. Not only was this run made along the outside, instead of through the centre, but it was so successfully executed that not a single hand, comrades' nor opponents', was laid upon Daly from the beginning to the end of his flight.

"The first half had closed with the score of 5 to 5, Daly having kicked a

goal from the field for the army, and Nichols having scored a touchdown for the Navy, the try for goal being missed. After an intermission tense with expectancy and excitement, the elevens deployed upon the field. Navy kicked off. The kick was low, but possessed power and shot straight down to Daly on his ten-yard line. The Army instantly charged toward the centre of the Navy's running crescent, forming, as they ran, the familiar hollow wedge for Daly to enter. But this alert-minded player, by one of those sudden decisions to vary an established rule of action which in real warfare has won many a brilliant victory, sharply turned to the right, abandoning the protecting wings of the wedge, and started with incredible swiftness on a wide, circling dash around the Navy's left flank. The Navy forwards checked their charge and ran to the left to force Daly out of bounds, but the latter, outrunning and outracing all, flashed by the pack, and, clinging close to the side-line, dashed down the field and across the goal-line.

"Fortune with curious regularity now permitted another period of two years to elapse before the occurrence of another full-field run from kick-off. This time it was a Carlisle Indian who covered the long distance, in a game against Harvard, October 31, 1903, and did so by the craftiest, wildest stratagem ever perpetrated by a red-skin upon his pale-faced brother. The first half had closed with the Indians in the lead five points to none. Harvard opened the battle by sending a long kick to Johnson on Carlisle's five-yard line. The Indians quickly ran back to meet Johnson, and formed a compact mass around him. Within the recesses of this mass of players, Johnson slipped the ball beneath the back of Dillon's jersey, which had been especially made to receive and hold the ball. Then, the ball thus secretly transferred and hidden, Johnson uttered a whoop such as Cambridge had not heard since

the days of King Philip's War, and instantly the bunch of Indians scattered in all directions. Some ran to the right, some to the left, some obliquely, and some straight up the center of the field, radiating in all directions like the spokes of a wheel. The crimson players now upon them looked in vain for the ball, dumfounded, running from one opponent to another. Meanwhile, Dillon was running straight down the field so as to give his opponents the least opportunity for a side or rear view, and conspicuously swinging his arms to show that they did not hold the ball. Thus, without being detected, he passed through the entire Harvard team excepting the captain, Carl B. Marshall, who was covering the deep back-field. Obeying instructions, Dillon ran straight at Marshall. The latter, assuming that the Indian intended to block him, agilely side stepped the Carlisle player, and, as he did so, he caught sight of the enormous and unwonted bulge on the back of Dillon. Instantly divining that here was the lost ball, Marshall turned and sprang at Dillon, but the latter was well on his way, and quickly crossed the line for a touchdown."

#### SOCCER FOOTBALL

The association football team has arranged the following schedule for this fall:

- Oct. 25.—Clinton A. F. C., at Clinton.
- Nov. 1.—Springfield Training School, at Cambridge.
- Nov. 8.—Princeton, at Princeton.
- Nov. 12.—Phillips Andover Academy, at Andover.
- Nov. 29.—Worcester Academy, at Worcester.

#### THE BASEBALL NINE

The Union gave a reception last Monday evening to the members of the University baseball nine, which won the Yale series last spring. The speakers were: Dr. E. H. Nichols, '86, who played on

the '85 nine which lost only one game on its schedule; Louis A. Frothingham, '93, captain of the '92 team which tied Yale, and of the '93 team, which won the series; Dean Briggs, chairman of the Athletic Committee; Dr. Sexton, the coach of the nine; and Captain Wingate.

### ORGAN RECITALS

A series of organ recitals, open to the public, will be given in Appleton Chapel and Andover Chapel, once a month on Tuesday evenings at 8.15 o'clock. The dates are as follows:

Oct. 28, at Appleton Chapel.  
Nov. 25, at Andover Chapel.  
Dec. 16, at Appleton Chapel.  
Jan. 27, at Andover Chapel.  
Feb. 24, at Appleton Chapel.  
Mar. 24, at Andover Chapel.  
Apr. 14, at Appleton Chapel.  
May 26, at Andover Chapel.

The first recital will be given by Dr. A. T. Davison, Jr., Organist and Choir-Master.

### PROFESSOR DAVIS'S TRIP

Professor W. M. Davis lectured on "The Lessons of the Colorado Canyon" at Denison University, Granville, O., October 6; at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O., October 7; at Ohio State University, Columbus, October 8; at State Normal College, Ypsilanti, Mich., October 10; and at the University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y., October 13. He also spoke on "Glacial Erosion in Montana" at Ohio Wesleyan; on "The Bearing of Physiography on the Theories of Coral Reefs", at Columbus; and on "Experiences of an Exchange Professor at Berlin and Paris", at Ypsilanti. He was entertained by the local Harvard Clubs at Columbus and Rochester.

### CORPORATION APPOINTMENTS

The President and Fellows have made the following appointments:

Hector James Hughes, Associate Professor of Engineering. He received the A.B. from Harvard in 1894, and the S.B.

in 1899. In the year 1898-99 he was assistant in Mechanics, in 1902-03 instructor in Hydraulics, from 1903 to 1908 Assistant Professor of Hydraulics and Sanitary Engineering, from 1908 to 1913 Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering, and since 1909 he has been Director of the Engineering Camp.

Edward Henry Warren, Story Professor of Law. He received the A.B. from Harvard in 1895, and the LL.B. in 1900. In 1896 he took his A.M. at Columbia. During the year 1897-98 he was assistant in Political Economy, and from 1898 to 1900 was instructor in Political Economy. From 1904 to 1908 he was Assistant Professor of Law, and since 1908 has been Professor of Law.

### WILLIAM GARROTT BROWN, '91

William Garrott Brown, '91, died on Sunday, October 19, at New Canaan, Conn., where he had been ill for some time. Brown was well-known to Harvard men of his generation. He was born in Marion, Ala., in 1868, and received the degree of A.B. from Howard College in that state in 1886. Three years later he took the same degree with highest honors at Harvard and in 1892 received the A.M. For several years after 1893 he was an assistant in the College Library and in 1901 was a lecturer in the Department of History. He took an active interest in public affairs and spoke and wrote on many political and historical matters. He was the author of several books, including the "Official Guide to Harvard University", "A History of Alabama", "The Lower South in American History", and "A Gentleman of the South", and was a frequent contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly*, *North American Review*, *American Historical Review*, *Harper's Weekly* and other publications. He had been in bad health for several years.

Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell will speak in the Union on Tuesday evening, October 28.

## Alumni Notes

'97—G. Harold Noyes of the United States Weather Bureau, formerly in Lexington, Ky., is now in Trenton, N. J.

'98—Robert M. Barker is advertising manager of the Palmer-Moore Motor Company of Syracuse, N. Y.

'98—Fred P. Brown is with the Barrett Adding Machine Company, 220 Broadway, New York City.

'98—Michael J. G. Cuniff, of Crown King, Arizona, is president of the senate of the first state legislature of Arizona.

'98—Paul M. Hubbard is with the Metropolitan Park Commission, 14 Beacon Street, Boston.

'98—Francis W. Palfrey, M.D. '02, who has been teaching at the Harvard Medical School since 1906, has been appointed Secretary of the Faculty of Medicine in place of Dr. Channing Frothingham, '02, resigned.

'00—Harry B. Harley died at his home in Fall River on May 10, 1913.

'01—A son, Robert Kasson Wead, was born to Harold K. Wead and Mrs. Wead on October 10 at Arlington, Mass.

'02—A son, George Ehrenfried, was born to Dr. Albert Ehrenfried and Mrs. Ehrenfried in Boston on October 1.

'03—The engagement of Herbert A. Jackson to Miss Katherine C. Harley of Fall River, Mass., has been announced.

'05—The engagement of William C. Chick to Miss Ruth A. French of North Attleboro, Mass., has been announced.

'05—Philip M. Patterson is an electrical engineer in the Springfield office of Fairbanks, Morse & Company of New York. His address is 109 Lyman Street, Springfield, Mass.

'05—Francis Clarke Rodman was married in Brookline, Mass., on September 20 to Miss Mary C. Tucker. They will live at 84 University Road, Brookline. The BULLETIN was in error when it said last week that Mrs. Rodman's name before her marriage was Mary C. Robie.

'06—Lauren Carroll, LL.B. '09, has become a member of the firm of Gould & Wilkie, lawyers, 2 Wall Street, New York City.

'06—The engagement of Robert Lee Hale to Miss Barbara Keep of New York City has been announced.

'06—John R. Nichols is an engineer with the firm of Monks & Johnson, Boston.

'06—Barton K. Stephenson, formerly in Chicago, is now with Merrill, Oldham & Company, bankers, 35 Congress Street, Boston.

'07—William C. Krathwohl, who recently received the degree of Ph.D. from Chicago University, has been appointed associate pro-

fessor of mathematics at Ripon College, Ripon, Wis.

'07—Harold M. Tillinghast, of R. Hoe & Company, New York, was married on September 30 at Atlantic City, N. J., to Miss Dorothy Pratt.

'07—Gordon W. Waller, who has been for the past three years in the cost department of the John A. Roebling's Sons Company, Trenton, N. J., is now assistant to the mill superintendent.

'07—C. Oliver Wellington has become a member of the firm of Clinton H. Scovell & Company, of which Clinton H. Scovell, '03, is the senior partner. The following other Harvard men also are members of the organization: A. J. Moyer, '06, W. A. Schick, '05, E. R. Belcher, '09, and F. P. Farquhar, '09.

'08—Thaxter Eaton has returned to Vermont, where he will continue his investigations for the Department of Child-Helping of the Russell Sage Foundation of New York.

'08—Kenneth Howes, LL.B. '10, has opened an office for the practice of law at 53 State Street, Boston.

'10—George Y. Baker is in the United States Forest Service, Roseburg, Ore.

'10—Edward V. Hickey is with the Massachusetts State Bureau of Statistics.

'11—Howard F. K. Cahill is teaching at St. Mark's School, Southboro, Mass.

'11—Monroe C. Rand was married at Newtonville, Mass., on October 1 to Miss Dorothy Fletcher.

'11—William F. Ryan, M.M.E. '13, is in the engineering department of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, New York.

'12—Charles deL. Ensign is with the B. F. Goodrich Company. His address is 59 South Balch Street, Akron, O.

'12—Frank R. Hancock is master in music at the Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn.

'12—Lincoln C. Torrey is in the engineer corps of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Lines West of Pittsburgh; his headquarters are at 1013 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh.

'13—Paul S. Bliss is a special writer on the Boston Post.

'13—Harold F. Browne is with Franklin MacVeagh & Company, wholesale grocers, Chicago. His address there is 104 East Oak Street.

'13—Lester G. Woodruff is with the Arlington Company, manufacturers of "Pyralin", Arlington, N. J. His address there is 154 Laurel Avenue.

'14—Jean Sisson is a salesman for the Barrett Manufacturing Company, coal tar products, 297 Franklin Street, Boston.



# HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

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## News and Views

### Opposing Minds.

Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge's "Early Memories", recently published in a book which has many points of interest for his fellow-alumni, contains an excellent chapter on "Harvard: 1867-1871." One of the most striking passages in it tells how he "stumbled into a course in mediaeval history given by Henry Adams, who had then just come to Harvard." He does not attempt to account for the way in which Mr. Adams aroused his "slumbering faculties", but says "there can be no doubt of the fact". To this extent he does explain it: Mr. Adams stirred the spirit of inquiry and controversy in him. "He had the power not only of exciting interest, but he awakened opposition to his own views, and that is one great secret of success of teaching."

A pupil of Professor Norton's has borne a somewhat similar testimony. He confesses that his teacher's influence first provoked him to a vain attempt at imitation. "Later on", he says, "my own nature began to react on what I had heard from him, and I think these reactions, all determined in part by him, were among the healthiest movements of my mind. It is in that way that the best men influence us all in the long run."

Much has been said in recent years

about the power of personality in great teachers. One of the manifestations of this power clearly lies in such effects as those suggested in the passages just cited. Yet who would suggest to a teacher of the present day that he would do well to stir up antagonisms? The smallest effort on his part would probably produce quite too many of them. Or who would advise a pupil to enter a course in a conscious spirit of controversy? He would probably end outside the doors of the lecture-room. These things, like the kingdom of heaven, come not with observation. When they do come, when the brains of teacher and taught are vigorously arrayed against each other, it is most fortunate for both.

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### The Little World.

The diversity of interests at Harvard is constantly receiving fresh illustrations. Two undergraduate clubs which have just held their first meetings for the year bring the point home.

One of them is the Diplomatic Club, made up of men in the University who have a special interest in international affairs, and, in certain instances, are using their Harvard studies in preparation for diplomatic and consular appointments.

Another is the Cosmopolitan Club,

with a charter which limits the American-born membership to one-half of the total. It begins the new year with seventy members, of whom thirty-six are foreign-born and represent eighteen nationalities. Before the year is out these numbers will probably be much increased, but already the roll contains the names of students from China, British India, South Africa, Japan, Germany, Sweden, France, Canada, Australia, Russia, Siam, England, Turkey, Ecuador, Holland, Bulgaria, Liberia, and the Dutch West Indies. The single Englishman in the club is its president, and bears, with as much right as the College itself, the name of Harvard.

This club, a flourishing organization five years old, is perhaps the most distinctively American thing in Cambridge, for it is dealing with that most American problem of welding into one homogeneous body a strangely various collection of units.

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**The "Coop."** The Coöperative Society has had another prosperous year.

Its report for 1912-13 shows a substantial increase in sales, profits, dividends and membership. The institution has been making steady progress during the last decade and with an annual business now totalling well over \$400,000.00 it may be regarded as having entered the realm of big business. The membership roll exceeds 3,000 and of these over 400 are alumni, for although the fact is not as broadly known as it ought to be, the privilege of sharing in the annual dividend is open to all Harvard men whether actively connected with the University or not. Nearly \$20,000, representing nine per cent on all purchases made by members, will be disbursed in divi-

dends before this issue of the BULLETIN has reached its readers.

Various items in the Coöperative's annual report will doubtless be of interest to graduates who are themselves connected with business enterprises involving problems of salesmanship. The Coöperative's staff of employees now numbers 82; its payroll calls for about \$1000 per week; its sales throughout the college year amount to about \$2000 per day; and its stock-on-hand averages above \$100,000. The average mark-up is about 20 per cent. above cost, and the ratio of expenses to sales is a fraction over 15 per cent. In other words there is a net profit of less than about five cents on each dollar of sales. Under such circumstances a dividend of nine per cent. would of course be impossible but for the fact that nearly one-half the store's entire business is with non-members who receive no dividends at all.

The Directors of the Coöperative are preparing for further expansion. Land has been acquired in the rear of the Society's building and the store will be greatly enlarged within the next year or two. The front of the building will also be remodelled so that it may be somewhat in keeping with the new Brattle Building alongside.

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**The Weak Spot in English.**

On a later page of this issue of the BULLETIN Mr. Castle, formerly Assistant Dean of Harvard College, sets forth the nature of an investigation he has just been appointed to make. In plain terms the inquiry is: Why do not Harvard men write better English? The fact that some of them were shown in a recent test applied by a well-known

editor to write a little better than some undergraduates at other colleges does not obscure the more vital fact that they do not express themselves nearly so well as they should.

The BULLETIN has recently told of a new plan under trial in the teaching of freshmen, by which their work in English will be brought into a certain relation with their work in other subjects. This is a move in the right direction, and Mr. Castle's inquiry bids fair to carry the matter further on the same course.

\* \* \*

**Music and Drama.** The first number of the second volume of the *Harvard Musical Review*, an undergraduate publication of sumptuous form and impressive content, contains under the heading "Harvard Happenings" a number of items regarding Harvard men who have taken up the profession of music. Beneath the items are printed the words: "All this would tend to show that Harvard men who are already professional musicians or are intending to become such are not lazy dreamers but mean to do their full share in the artistic growth of the country."

Placing these facts beside the account of the "47 Workshop" printed in this issue of the BULLETIN, there appears to be a reasonable ground for believing that the allied arts of music and the drama may look to Harvard not as "the hungry sheep look up and are not fed."

\* \* \*

**Harvard University Press.** With the fall announcements, the Harvard University Press has further justified its existence. The list of books is large, and includes many works of the first scholarly importance—volumes which a

general publishing house might have no special inducement to accept, but which give to a university press its unique opportunity. Without the means for publication which such an institution provides, much of the results of a scholar's labors would be lost to other investigators, and the essential value of scholarship, its subservience to life, would be obscured.

The selection of the forthcoming volumes, of which a list is printed elsewhere in this number of the BULLETIN, shows the wide range of the publications of the Press and indicates the vitality with which this new branch of the University is taking up its work of promoting the interests of Harvard and of scholarship.

\* \* \*

**A Word for Fall Rowing.** The Yale and Princeton Alumni Weeklies of last week both commented, in anticipation, upon the boat-race on Lake Carnegie last Saturday afternoon. On the single previous occasion when the Yale and Princeton varsity eights have met—on Lake Carnegie in the spring of 1911—Princeton won by more than nine lengths. This time Princeton has won again, by less than two lengths.

The arrangements for this race seem to have been made somewhat on the spur of the moment. The *Yale Alumni Weekly* has some sensible words to say about it: "American college rowing, to too many men, is wholly a matter of long, unremitting and self-sacrificing toil. There ought to be more sheer joy of life in it. It is not the best idea in college rowing to crowd all of the results of the year into twenty nervous minutes on one day shortly after each Commencement. Such a race as Yale and Princeton will row tomorrow on the latter's waters has in it the element of good sportsmanship on both sides."

# Norton In His Letters

By C. T. COPELAND.

COLERIDGE says somewhere—I quote from memory—that teachers are always seeing their pupils across the gang-plank, but that they themselves never take the voyage. To many of Professor Norton's pupils, during his quarter-century of service, it was known that he was not that sort of teacher. To very few of Norton's pupils was it known how long, how varied, how important had been his experience when, at the age of forty-seven, he entered upon the career that brought him his greatest and most personal fame. Beautifully academic as Mr. Norton showed himself in many ways to be, he yet moved in an aura that could scarcely escape even a moderately sophisticated undergraduate. He looked and spoke like a cross between a man of the world and a high, benign ecclesiastic. As this venerated man grew older, he became more and more a preacher to his students; but the preacher never ceased to be urbane.

Many a graduate will learn from these well selected and perfectly edited "Letters"\* how many activities and influences and friendships formed the man whom a long succession of undergraduates admired, revered, and failed to understand.

They did not know—how should they?—that at nineteen, having taken his degree from Harvard College, Norton went for several years into the counting-house of East India merchants in Boston. On the twenty-first of May, 1849, when he still lacked six months of being twenty-two years old, the serious youth embarked as super-cargo on his firm's ship, "Milton", sailing for India. A hundred and two days "out", five

months in India, and—after all that—a sojourn of several months in Italy and other parts of Europe, made up a first sight of the world that was worth a villager's eye. Norton came back to the pleasant Unitarian manse at Shady Hill, with an outlook immeasurably widened, yet with his strong affection for family and friends in no way lessened.

In 1855, after a few years in business for himself, Norton brought this phase of his experience to an end. It had shown and given him much that could not have been got in any other way, and that helped him sensibly in his long years of service to the University and the country. Before he first left home Norton had known Longfellow and Parkman. During his first long period of travel he made many interesting acquaintances, and in the course of a two years' sojourn in England and Italy, begun by the doctor's orders, Norton met Ruskin. Thus began what was probably the most important friendship of his life. "Ruskin in 'Praeterita'"—say Miss Norton and Mr. Howe—"fancifully calls Norton his 'first real tutor', but Norton had found in his early reading of 'Modern Painters' the clue and key to much of that aesthetic enjoyment and interest which was to become of such vital import in the shaping of his character and life. Their reciprocal debt, to which affection was added, drew from each the best that he had to give."

Knowledge of the fine arts was to come gradually. It could not have come otherwise to a descendant of New England ministers and merchants. But in 1857, when he became a contributor to the newly started *Atlantic Monthly*, under his friend Lowell as editor, Norton had reached his early maturity as practical idealist. Undoubtedly he would have gone to the war had his strength allowed;

\* Letters of Charles Eliot Norton, with Biographical Comment by his daughter Sara Norton and M. A. DeWolfe Howe. In Two Volumes, Houghton Mifflin Co. 1913.

but "life may be given in many ways", and Norton gave his ardently for the New England Loyal Publication Society and for the *North American Review*, of which he and Lowell became fellow-editors before the end of 1863. It would be almost impossible to over-rate the importance of Norton's quite anonymous work for the Loyal Publication Society. As a soldier he could not long have endured the hardships of camp and field. As a militant editor and writer, he heartened many soldiers. The broadsides of the Society were read by millions, and helped incalculably to form public opinion.

The war by no means set a term to Norton's good deeds. His work for the *North American Review* went on, he helped to start the *Nation*, and the establishment of the Archaeological Institute at Athens owed not a little to him. The famous Ashfield dinners were his. His translation of Dante and founding of the Dante Society would by themselves have made him a reputation.

Norton's longest and most important service, the professorship, was to begin about nine years after the war was over. No better final preparation for this could have been found than the five years of study and recreation in Europe, beginning in 1868. During these years, as the correspondence shows, Norton con-

solidated many old friendships and made not a few new ones. From that time on most of the most interesting early and mid-Victorians were his attached friends. Ruskin, Dickens, Fitzgerald (of course only by letter), Morris, Burne-Jones, Browning, Carlyle, Leslie Stephen,—

these were perhaps the Englishmen who stood nearest to him. In his own country Lowell, Longfellow, Curtis, Child, Emerson, evidently meant a great deal to him. Lowell more than any of them. In all the surprising richness of these volumes, notable not less for family and friendly affection than for intellectual interest, there will be at least two surprises for many readers. So far as the present collection shows, Norton never saw Booth, Salvini, Ristori, Janauschek, Jefferson, or any other great

player save Rachel alone. There may be, one surmises, some connection between this lack of the theatre in his life, and the lack of active description in the letters. Whenever he depicts people, places, or incidents, the description, except for conventional words of motion, is almost always in the vein of still life. In fact, throughout the letters, Norton seldom makes any sharp attack on the optic nerve. Taking them altogether, however, no other such interesting collection is now to be hoped from the era to



CHARLES ELIOT NORTON.

which Norton belonged. And, alas, there will be no more Victorians.

As to his teaching and his presence among us, Harvard men of that day will prefer to be left to their own recollections. How good it would be merely to meet him again, walking, bent but resolute, through the Yard. How good to receive his greeting again—memorable, and like no other—and to hear his gracious voice. Harvard men who never heard Norton should be informed that he was a wonderful teacher. Like all true teachers, he never imparted mere knowledge, but knowledge kindled. Teacher, scholar, patriot, he was a great Victorian, and a great American.

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#### THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS

Among the newest books offered by the Harvard University Press is a translation of the "De Architectura" of Vitruvius, which was the last work of the late Professor M. H. Morgan. No other treatise has so influenced the development of architecture. Its summary and explication of the principles of Roman engineering were accepted as final authority in the Italian Renaissance, and in many respects have dominated our best classical tradition today. The scholarly nature of the edition, which has been prepared for publication by Professor Howard of the Classical Department and Professor Warren of the Architectural School, renders it a notable volume to students of architecture.

"The Comedies of Ludwig Holberg," by Professor O. J. Campbell, of the University of Wisconsin, will introduce to English-speaking readers a new and striking figure among European eighteenth-century dramatists—perhaps the greatest of Danish classicists. It is fortunate that the most recent addition to Professor Schofield's series of Studies in Com-

parative Literature can open a field at once so fresh and so important as this.

"The History of the Grain Trade in France, 1400-1710" is a significant study of the first steps in the evolution of wholesale marketing methods for the world's staple commodities. Its author is Dr. A. P. Usher, Instructor in Economics at Cornell University. "The Granger Movement," by Dr. S. J. Buck, Research Associate at the University of Illinois, describes a somewhat kindred movement in our own country during the decade 1870-80. The Order of Patrons of Husbandry was organized among farmers for protection and coöperation, and to obtain freedom from middlemen. The book traces the history of the movement and its influence upon railroad regulation and upon present-day Progressivism.

Among other books either now out or shortly to appear are "The Scientific Work of Morris Loeb," edited by Professor T. W. Richards—a collection of essays and lectures by a notable chemist; "The Hyperbolic Functions of Complex Variables", by Professor A. E. Kennelly, prepared primarily to supply the need of applied mathematics in electrical engineering; "Corporate Promotions and Reorganizations", by Dr. A. S. Dewing; "Selections from the Federalist", by Professor W. B. Munro; "Lectures on Dante", by Dr. William Boyd-Carpenter, Canon of Westminster Abbey; "Burgage Tenure", by Dr. M. DeW. Henneon; and the latest volume, No. XXIV, of the Harvard Studies in Classical Philology. A report on the "Harvard Expedition to Samaria", by Dr. G. A. Reisner, and a volume of reproductions of the "Sumerian Tablets in the Harvard Semitic Museum", by Miss M. I. Hussey, are also in press.

The list of publications covers a wide range of subjects, and most of the books announced are of real importance to scholars.

## A Laboratory Theatre

THE "47 Workshop", a "laboratory theatre" of Harvard and Radcliffe, will begin its second year with the production of three short plays at Agassiz House, Radcliffe, on Thursday evening, October 30, and Saturday evening, November 1. "The Romance of the Rose" is a pantomime by S. J. Hume, '13, with music by T. M. Spelman, '13. Hume, who has studied in Europe with Gordon Craig, designed for his pantomime a setting which has been painted by G. Hale, '15. The second piece is a play of tenement life, "Home, Sweet Home", by Miss Violet Robinson, a recent Radcliffe special student. The third is Professor Richard Holbrook's translation of the old French play "Pierre Patelin", offered as a model of skilful farce writing.

The Workshop came into being last year as a logical development in Professor George P. Baker's Harvard and Radcliffe courses in the technique of play-writing,—English 47 and 47a. For, as everyone knows who has had to do with plays, it is impossible to pass judgment on a dramatist's work until it is seen in actual representation.

"Each year in the courses in Dramatic Technique," says Professor Baker in a circular outlining the plan of the Workshop, "certain students cannot understand why their critics insist that a play admittedly full of promise is not quite ready to be submitted to managers or actors. What is needed to round the play into final shape is just what the author it unable to get,—an opportunity to see the play adequately acted before an audience that is sympathetic yet genuinely critical.

"The Workshop, then, does not aim to uplift anything—except the dramatist in question. It marks no scheme for a civic theatre. It in no sense competes with the Harvard Dramatic Club but is rather a feeder to it. It has no wish to revolutionize anything. It is not at all

a group of amateurs who ask their friends to come and admire. It is simply a working place for young dramatists, and for a deeply interested group of men and women who are students of any of the arts connected with the stage: acting, producing, stage-setting, and the newer methods of lighting."

Last year three plays were given, "Lina Amuses Herself" by W. F. Merrill; "Educated", by Marian Winnek; and "Molly Make-Believe", a dramatization by Eleanor Hallowell Abbott of her own novel. So successful was "Molly Make-Believe" that, contrary to the Workshop's usual policy, it was given two public performances.

Though the dramatists who furnish the material for these experiments are students in English 47, their collaborators, the producers, actors, and audience, are to a degree drawn from outside the two colleges. Thus the Workshop interests a varied and growing group. It even promises to assume considerable significance in these days of readjustment in dramatic matters, for it is, so far as is known, the first "laboratory theatre" established by any college.

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### W. R. THAYER AT CORNELL

William R. Thayer, '81, of Cambridge, editor of the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, and author of "The Dawn of Italian Independence" and "The Life and Times of Cavour", is delivering this week at Cornell University a series of three lectures on "Makers of Modern Italy". His specific subjects are Manin, Ricasoli and Crispi, and the dates of the lectures, October 28, 30, and 31.

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Professor O. M. W. Sprague read a paper on the "Organization of the Proposed Federal Reserve Banks" at the conference on banking legislation of the Academy of Political Science of the City of New York, October 17.

## More Attention to English Composition

THE Board of Overseers last winter passed the following resolutions which were duly communicated to the Faculty of Arts and Sciences.

1. That in the opinion of this Board especial attention should be given to the quality of English used in all examination papers presented by candidates for admission to Harvard College or in College courses, with a view to exacting an acceptable use of English in the examination papers of all subjects, and to making such use an essential part of the requirements in English.

2. That the Faculty of Arts and Sciences be requested to make a special study of this subject, and to report to this Board thereon.

This is the investigation which I have been appointed to make during the coming winter, but the investigation will properly extend even beyond what the Overseers suggested, to include theses and reports as well as examinations in College courses. My purpose is to discover, if possible, whether students apply in their other work the principles of composition learned in their English courses; whether certain lines of study seem better fitted than others to develop powers of expression; whether responsibility for the slovenly speech and writing of the average American student lies primarily with the school or with the college; and finally what the remedy may be.

That college writing is poor, far inferior in form to corresponding work in the English Universities, there can be no doubt in the mind of anyone who has had much to do with American college work and who has had an opportunity of comparison. The reasons for this are many. Our boys do not read as good books as English boys read. Our newspapers are not as well written as are the English newspapers. These

causes are general and cannot be remedied through any academic investigation of the subject. But we may be able in schools and colleges at least, partly to overcome their influence. Do we, for example, insist on the truth that no fact can be made important to the world unless it is so clearly stated that the world must understand? Do we sufficiently relate our composition courses to all other courses, insisting that composition is not an end in itself but only a means toward an end? Do we make clear that translation means the changing of idiomatic French or Latin into equally idiomatic English?

These are a few of the problems which present themselves. The solving of them is not the work of a year but of a generation, but a beginning can be made, and I shall be most grateful for any suggestions from men who have considered the subject.

W. R. Castle, Jr.,

3 Grays Hall, Cambridge.

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### TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM G. BROWN, '91

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

"Cambridge at any time is full of ghosts", wrote Emerson in his journal, upon returning from the bicentennial of Harvard in 1836. He had been watching, on that day, the procession of living classes, and had mused, he says, upon the invisible train of men who had worn in their turn the College honors and done service to the state. The death of William Garrott Brown, '91, who was himself a historian of the great academic occasions of Harvard, adds one more bright and dear ghost to that spiritual company.

Harvard men during the nineties knew Brown as a brilliant writer and a very fascinating person. In recent years his work was that of an anonymous journalist, performed in the absolute seclusion



to which a long struggle against disease had doomed him, and to the present generation of undergraduates he was barely a name. He came to Harvard from Alabama, and brought with him the best traditions of Southern culture. As president of the Southern Club, and later as assistant in the Library and University lecturer in modern history, he came into personal contact with hundreds of Harvard men. No one could have shown a finer loyalty to the South, or a broader spirit of national patriotism. His public lectures, his striking contributions to the *Atlantic Monthly* and other magazines, and his studies in history, were all marked by a rare distinction of style, and by a sort of high-mindedness which seemed of the very essence of the man.

The men who knew him often tried to define his indescribable charm of speech and behavior, but they fell back helplessly upon some such word as "thoroughbred." His courtesy was exquisite. He bore his handicap of deafness with the finest dignity, and with a deprecatory humor which was delicately perfect. But his deafness was a serious obstacle to an academic career, and he turned finally to literature,—only to discover that he had to battle, and as it proved, in vain, against tuberculosis. He made for ten years a gallant fight, which has just ended. No one can say what he might have accomplished with unimpaired health and a longer opportunity, but those who knew him believe that William Garrott Brown would have gone very far. And if he had never accomplished anything, they would have loved him none the less.

BLISS PERRY.

#### RELATIONS OF TEACHERS TO STUDENTS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In the BULLETIN of October 8, Mr. W. D. Mackintosh attempts to explain why more graduates do not send in ballots for the nominations of Overseers, and comes to the peculiar conclusion that this

is due to a lack of democracy between instructors and undergraduates! This, says he, is especially fatal to the poor instructor, who becomes dreadfully narrow, loses his "ability to determine whether he is teaching truth or no", and finishes by not teaching it at all!

If this were true, it would be indeed a gloomy situation. But it is obviously not true, and grossly unreasonable.

Much rhetoric can be flippantly wasted on the ideal relations between instructor and pupil. Are they practicable? That's the question. Everybody knows that the average instructor, besides giving four or five courses at Harvard and one or two at Radcliffe, is supposed to write books, scholarly articles, do an immense quantity of reading, advise undergraduates—without counting the duties of home, private business, and health. How can he do all this, and carry on special discussions with all his pupils? If some particular student wishes to commune with his teacher, has he ever been forbidden to do so? And if the teacher should forsake all his reading and outside work to converse with undergraduates, pleasant as this would be, would it prevent his becoming narrow?

Moreover, in the short hour of a lecture how can the teacher cover the necessary ground, and also collect the views of all his class? In many classes questions are exchanged at length, particularly of course in graduate courses, but after all is it not the function of the instructor to convey to his pupils information which he has, often with great labor, gathered? And to convey this information to men who lack it, and who all too often seem to lack all information, and all desire to acquire it. For is it not a fact that the undergraduate with deep intellectual curiosity for the details of his subject and of allied subjects is an exception, and one so welcome to the instructor?

The obvious fact is that a huge university cannot be run like a small private school. The feverish activity that pervades modern life has not spared the

college instructor. And finally what has this question of the relations between undergraduates and professors to do with the voting of graduates? Some men do not vote because they just neglect to do so—a very human reason indeed; others perhaps because they do not know enough about the nominees. Are not such reasons ten times more plausible, and less pessimistically gloomy?

Let Mr. Mackintosh ponder. Or try to teach!

Very truly yours,  
HARVARD INSTRUCTOR.

### HARVARD ENGINEERS

The annual dinner of the Association of Harvard Engineers and the Harvard Engineering Society was held in the Harvard Union on Wednesday, June 18. B. B. Thayer, '85, president of the Association, presided. The members of the Association voted to amend the constitution so that section 1 of article III would read as follows:

"Section 1. Membership shall be open to any former member, past or present officer, or any honorary degree holder of Harvard University, who is or has been at any time identified with Engineering or Science and who wishes to cooperate with the purposes enumerated in Article II."

The officers elected for the year 1913-'14 were: Franklin Remington, president; W. C. Sabine, E. D. Densmore, and A. C. Jackson, vice-presidents; F. L. Kennedy, treasurer; J. F. Vaughan, secretary; Langdon Pearse and H. E. Clifford, members of the Council for three years; J. R. Nichols, member of the Council for two years, replacing J. F. Vaughan.

After the business meeting and dinner, John Hays Hammond and Hennen Jennings spoke briefly, and stereopticon lectures were given by Professor J. F. Kemp of Columbia, who illustrated an amusing imaginary journey in search of the North Pole, and by Dr. S. H. Chüan, who described his very interesting pictures of Thibet.

Those present at the dinner were:

Charles H. Hudson, '54; W. E. C. Eustis,

'71; Arthur F. Clarke, '76; Hennen Jennings, '77; J. R. Worcester, '82; R. A. F. Penrose, Jr., '84; Henry Williams, '85; Victor C. Alderson, '85; B. B. Thayer, '85; Henry Bartlett, '85; Henry L. Abbot, LL.D. '86; L. J. Johnson, '87; Franklin Remington, '87; Albert F. Brown, '90; F. L. Kennedy, '92; H. J. Hughes, '94; J. F. Vaughan, '95; Cabot Stevens, '95; W. E. Clark, '95; Francis Mason, '96; C. S. Dow, '97; J. A. Butler, '98; J. W. Hudson, '01; Charles Gilman, '04; A. E. Kennelly, A.M. (hon.) '05; D. L. Furness, '05; I. N. Hollis A.M. (hon.) '09; J. R. Nichols, '06; Mark Linenthal, '07; H. S. McDowell, '07; A. B. Green, '07; C. C. Pope, '08; E. N. Hutchins, '08; G. A. McKay, '08; L. A. Doggett, '08; Warren Ordway, '10; G. W. French, '10; M. M. Warren, '10; K. R. Garland, '10; T. R. Kendall, '12; L. N. Clinton, '12; C. H. Marsh, '12; C. E. Holmes, '13; C. W. Burrage, '13; W. B. Harris, '13; A. B. Haw, '13; W. N. MacGowan, '14; Dr. S. H. Chüan, F. M. Meader, R. S. Ould, R. B. Pendergast, L. W. Weed, Professor W. H. Burr, John Hays Hammond, Professor J. F. Kemp, A. W. Rayner, Professor Albert Sauvcur, and Professor G. C. Whipple.

### ASSOCIATED HARVARD CLUBS

Arrangements for the next meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs to be held in Chicago, are under way.

Friday and Saturday, June 5 and 6, have been selected as the dates.

The Harvard Club of Chicago has appointed the following committees on the meeting:

Finance—Albert A. Sprague, 2d, '98, chairman, 600 W. Erie Street, Chicago.

Railways, Hotels and Automobiles—George H. Ingalls, '93, chairman, La-Salle Street Station, Chicago.

Entertainment on Friday evening—Hon. George A. Carpenter, '88, chairman, Federal Building, Chicago.

Dinner on Saturday evening—William C. Boyden, '86, chairman, 35 North Dearborn Street, Chicago.

Publicity—George Higginson, Jr., '87, chairman, First National Bank Building, Chicago.

Saturday Outdoor Entertainment—William Prescott Hunt, '81, chairman, Railway Exchange Building, Chicago.

All of the committees will be happy

to receive suggestions concerning the meeting. The general plan is to have the business meeting on Friday, an informal dinner on Friday night, all day in the country, probably at a golf club, with an early dinner served promptly Saturday night.

The entire matter is in the hands of a general committee consisting of Robert J. Cary, '90, Morrill Dunn, '93, Russell Tyson, '90, Arthur Dyrenforth, '96, F. W. Burlingham, '91, R. D. Stephens, '96, Hon. George A. Carpenter, '88, Laird Bell, '04, Louis C. Seaverns, '10, W. C. Boyden, '86, F. A. Delano, '85, Herman Page, '88, George S. Jackson, '05, Mitchell D. Follansbee, '92, chairman, 137 South LaSalle Street, Chicago.

Further details of the entertainment will be reported to the BULLETIN and the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* in due course.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF COLUMBIA, MO.

The annual business meeting of the Harvard Club of Columbia, Mo., was held on the evening of Tuesday, Oct. 14. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: Manley Ottmer Hudson, president, and John Sites Ankeney, vice-president. Mr. Hudson was a student in the Graduate School in 1906-07 and in the Law School in 1907-10. He received his LL.B. in 1910. Mr. Ankeney has been a student in several summer sessions. He never attended the University during the regular session.

The present secretary, James A. Gibson, '02, was elected in the fall of 1909 to serve a five year term.

#### MEDICAL SCHOOL FELLOWSHIPS

On Wednesday, October 15, the John Harvard Fellowships, granted to students in the Medical School who have stood highest in their respective classes during the past year but hold no other fellowship or scholarship, were awarded to the following students:

Third-year class: Edwin Partridge

Lehman, A.B. (Williams Coll.), of Redlands, Calif.; Cyrus Hartwell Fiske, A.B. (Univ. of Minn.), of St. Paul.

Second-year class: Arthur Edgar Strauss, S.B., of St. Louis.

First-year class: Frederic Parker, Jr., A.B., of Bedford, Mass.

Honorable Mention was given to the following who were qualified by their standing to receive John Harvard Fellowships but were debarred because they held scholarships:

Second-year class: Neuton Samuel Stern, A.B., of Memphis, Tenn.

First-year class: Carl Thorburn Harris, S.B. (Univ. of Rochester), of Rochester, N. Y.

#### NO TRIP FOR THE MUSICAL CLUBS

The Faculty of Arts and Sciences has voted not to grant the petition of the Musical Clubs that they be permitted to take during the Christmas Recess a trip to some of the large cities of the Middle West.

Permission was given for a joint concert with the Princeton clubs, at Princeton, on November 7, the evening before the Princeton-Harvard football game, and for a joint concert with the Yale Clubs in Jordan Hall, Boston, on November 21, the evening before the Yale-Harvard game. Tickets for each of these concerts are now on sale.

#### STUDENT COUNCIL

The Student Council has elected the following officers for the current academic year: President, L. H. Mills, '14, of Portland, Ore.; vice-president, S. P. Clark, '14, of Chestnut Hill, Pa.; secretary-treasurer, G. F. Plimpton, '14, of Buffalo. These officers are ex-officio members of the executive committee; the other members of that committee are: W. A. Barron, Jr., '14, of Newburyport, Mass.; L. Saltonstall, '14, of Chestnut Hill, Mass.; W. H. Trumbull, Jr., '15, of Salem, Mass., and J. C. Talbot, '15, of Milton, Mass.

## Football—Penn State Beaten, 29 to 0

**H**ARVARD won another football game in the rain last Saturday.

Penn State was the visiting team. The score was 29 to 0. Every match of the season, except one, has been played in the rain, but the conditions last Saturday were not only the worst of the year but also the worst anyone could remember in the history of football. It rained hard throughout the game, and much of the time the water came down in torrents. The field was soft and slippery at the beginning and grew steadily worse. The players were soon covered with mud, and towards the end of the game even the coaches could not distinguish one from another. Good football was impossible. Muffs and fumbles were surprisingly few, but the runners could not get their stride, and they slipped and fell often at the very moment when they seemed to have a clear field. Tackling in the open field was out of the question; all that a player on the defence could do was to fall in front of the man who had the ball.

The unfavorable conditions bothered the visitors more than the home team. It was evident that Penn State had built its offensive game around Miller, the quarterback, who is a fast dodging runner. In spite of the slippery field he made several long gains, both from formation and after catching a kick, but he was tremendously handicapped by his inability to keep his feet. If the field had been dry and hard he would doubtless have accomplished much more. It was generally agreed that he was the best quarterback seen in Cambridge in several years. Harvard was much heavier than its opponent and consequently was able to gain through the line. Mahan was the most conspicuous Harvard player; his long runs through a broken field were the feature of the game. Brickley and Hardwick also played well. The former tried twice for goals from the field and

succeeded in his second attempt; he stood on the 35-yard line. Hardwick did most of the punting, and did it well although the ball was heavy and slippery. The Harvard rush line gave a good account of itself especially on the defence. Saturday's game was the first in which Captain Storer has played end. Logan was quarterback during the first half and a part of the third period. The most unsatisfactory part of Harvard's play was in the offences against the rule about the use of the hands; five penalties, amounting to a total distance of 75 yards, were inflicted for this violation of the rules.

All but six of the 29 points were made in the second period. First came Brickley's drop-goal which has already been alluded to. Soon afterwards Mahan caught the ball in the middle of the field and ran to Penn's 5-yard line; Brickley made a touchdown on the third rush. A moment later Miller muffed the ball; O'Brien caught it on the bound and ran 25 yards for a touchdown. After a few more plays Brickley broke through the Penn rush line and carried the ball 25 yards for another touchdown. Mahan made a touchdown in the third period.

Towards the end of the third period Penn threatened the Harvard goal-line for the only time in the game. Freedley, who had succeeded Logan at quarterback fumbled the ball and Penn recovered it on Harvard's 36-yard line. Then the visitors made their only first down through the rush line, and a skilful forward pass advanced the ball to the 12-yard line. Three more plunges forced Harvard back of the 5-yard line but there Penn lost the ball on an incompleated forward pass. With this exception the visitors had the ball only once or twice in Harvard's side of the field.

The summary of the game follows:

HARVARD.	PENN. STATE.
O'Brien, Coolidge, I. e. r. e., Weston, Hartman	
Hitchcock, R. C. Curtis, I. t. r. t., Welling, Lamb	
Cowen, Underwood, I. g.	r. g., Sayre, Vogel
Trumbull, Soucy, c.	c., J. Clark

Pennock, Mills, Weston, r.g. l.g., Bebout  
 Gilman, Withington, r.t. l.t., McDowell  
 Storer, Dana, r.e. l.e., Cornog, Wood  
 Logan, Freedley, q.b. q.b., Miller  
 Mahan, Willetts, l.h.b. r.h.b., Welty  
 Hardwick, McKinlock, r.h.b.  
 l.h.b., Berryman, Yeager, Craig  
 Brickley, Wallace, f.b. f.b., F. Clark, Tobin.

Score—Harvard 29, Penn State 0. Touch-  
 downs—Brickley 2, O'Brien, Mahan. Goals  
 from touchdowns—Storer 2. Goal from  
 field—Brickley. Umpire—Prince, of West  
 Point. Referee—Tufts, of Brown.

Storer is active and quick and has been particularly fast this year in going down the field. Although he lacks experience at end, he has a general knowledge of the requirements of the place, and has done well enough since he was moved.

This change would not have been made if a good substitute for Storer at tackle had not been at hand. Gilman, who played on the freshman eleven last year, has been steadily improving this fall; he is big and strong, and in both



MILLER, OF PENN STATE, RUNNING AROUND HARVARD'S LEFT END.

The important change made in the eleven last week was the moving of Captain Storer from right tackle to right end. The coaches have felt ever since Gardiner stopped playing that it might be necessary to put a heavier man than Coolidge on the end of the line, and after long discussion they decided last week to see whether Storer could fill that position. He has had a lot of experience. Two years ago he was playing centre but was moved to tackle to take Gardiner's place after the latter's arm was broken in the Princeton game.

practice and the games has done particularly well on the defence. It is believed that the loss of Storer at tackle will not be serious. If either of the tackles is hurt in the important games, Storer can be moved back to tackle, and Coolidge, Dana, Milholland, or Curtis put on the end. Anyone of them will play well as long as his strength lasts, but they lack power and endurance.

It looks now as though Cowen was first choice for left-guard. He is shorter than Mills, and for this reason is more effective on the defence. Mills is strong

enough, but is so tall that he cannot always be relied on to stop plays through the line; the chances are, however, that he will be called on to substitute in the important games.

Unless something unexpected happens, therefore, the rush line will begin the Princeton and Yale games as follows: Storer and O'Brien, ends; Gilman and Hitchcock, tackles; Pennock and Cowen, guards; Trumbull, centre. Gilman, the new man, will thus play between Storer and Pennock, two experienced men. Trumbull is regarded as one of the most valuable players on the team, but he plays so fiercely that he will probably not be able to last through a hard-fought game; if he has to go out, his place will be taken by Soucy, who is by no means an inferior player.

The developments of the past week seem to indicate plainly that Logan is the first choice for quarterback. Bradlee has been hurt and did not play at all last week; the loss of ten days of practice has, it is believed, put him out of the running for quarterback and it is likely that he will hereafter be used in the back-field, where he is one of the best men in the squad. When Logan played quarterback on his freshman team two years ago, he seemed to be one of the most promising men for that position Harvard had had in a long time, but last year he fell off and had hard work to keep on the squad. He seems to have regained his form this year; he has conquered his weakness in handling punts, and he puts life and dash into the team more effectively than any of the other quarterbacks. Freedley will be a good substitute, and if anything serious happens either Bradlee or Watson can be called on.

The three backs—Brickley, Hardwick, and Mahan—are playing as brilliantly as ever. If the rest of the team was as good as the backfield the outlook for the Princeton and Yale games would be much brighter than it is. Brickley and Hardwick, unless they are injured, will

probably play through the important games.

Mahan's style of play, however, is adapted almost wholly to running in the open field or around the end. He is not nearly as strong as Bradlee in going through the line or on the defence. For these reasons, it is thought that Bradlee and Mahan will alternate in the back-field; it would not be surprising if Bradlee went in at the opening of the final games of the season, and was succeeded by Mahan when the opportunity for open-field running seemed to have come. Hardwick and Mahan will do the punting, although both Brickley and Bradlee are fairly good kickers. Brickley and Mahan can kick drop-goals, and Logan also is reasonably sure when the distance is not too great.

The practice of the past week has been the hardest of the season. Hereafter the amount of work will be gradually decreased, and the coaches and trainers will devote their attention chiefly to keeping the candidates in condition. Cornell will play in the Stadium next Saturday. Then come in succession the games with Princeton, Brown, and Yale.

#### SEARS PRIZES

The Sears Prizes in the Law School have been awarded for the year 1913-1914 to Julius Houseman Amberg, 2L., A.B. (Colgate University), of Grand Rapids, Mich.; James Dwight Dana, 2L., A.B. (Yale), of New Haven, Conn.; Charles Pascal Franchot, 3L., A.B. (Yale), of Olean, N. Y.; Robert Porter Patterson, 2L., A.B. (Union College), of Glens Falls, N. Y.; and Boykin Cabell Wright, 3L., A.B. (University of Georgia), of Augusta, Ga.

The Sears Prizes were established in 1909 in memory of Joshua Montgomery Sears, Jr., '00, LL.B. '04, "to be awarded annually to students in the Law School who shall have done the most brilliant work in their class during the year."

## At the University

On September 16, Dean Edwin F. Gay addressed the American Association of Public Accountants at Boston on "Uniform Accounting Systems, with especial reference to the work of the Harvard Bureau of Business Research", and on October 6, he addressed the Philadelphia School of Commerce and Accounts, Y. M. C. A., of Philadelphia, on "The Historical Setting of Scientific Management in Industrial Evolution."

The Publication Office has prepared a new edition of the pamphlet entitled "Students' Expenses and College Aids", which aims to answer the many letters received in regard to the expense of attending Harvard. The booklet tells of the necessary expenses, the various organizations which tend to keep down the cost of living, scholarships, and the chances for employment during the college year and in summer.

On September 26 Professor P. T. Cherington spoke before the American Association of Commercial Executives, at St. Paul, Minn., on "Conscious Training for Secretarial Work", and on September 27 before the Central Association of Commercial Secretaries, at Omaha, Neb., on "College Training for Secretaries of Commercial Bodies."

The Ohio Club has elected the following officers for this year: W. M. Tugman, Jr., '14, of Cincinnati, president; A. J. Weatherhead, '15, of Cleveland, vice-president; Dean H. Stanley, '16, of Loveland, secretary; E. H. Kreimer, '16, of Cincinnati, treasurer; D. J. Lynn, of Youngstown, chairman of the correspondence committee.

Professor Theobald Smith has been appointed a member of an international committee with Professor Gaffky, of Berlin, and Professor Calmette, of Lille, to award, in 1914, the first Emil Chr. Hansen Prize for researches in Medical Microbiology.

At the meeting of the New Hampshire State Teachers' Association (Modern Language section) at Concord, N. H., on October 18, Dr. F. W. C. Lieder read a paper on "German Poetry: Some Class-Room Experiments."

When the Lobachewski Prize was recently awarded to Professor Schur of Strasburg, the Committee also awarded an honorable mention to Professor Julian L. Coolidge for his book on "Non Euclidean Geometry."

The following men have been elected to the board of editors of the Harvard Engineering Journal: W. H. Capen, '13, of Newton; F. C. Millsbaugh, 1G.S., of Utica, N. Y.; and C. G. Hill, 1G.S., of Chicago, Ill.

R. N. Williams, Jr., '16, of Philadelphia, has won the championship of the University in lawn tennis. Williams was the runner-up in the all-comers tournament at Newport last summer.

P. G. M. Austin, '13, of Santa Barbara, Calif., has been appointed assistant graduate secretary of Phillips Brooks House. He was president of the St. Paul's Society in 1911 and 1912.

J. K. Hodges, '14, of New York, has offered a prize of \$50 which will be awarded to the author of the best comedy submitted in the competition of the Harvard Dramatic Club.

The Athletic Committee has approved the recommendation of the Student Council that an "H" be awarded to any Harvard man who wins the intercollegiate lawn tennis championship.

Professor I. L. Winter has been elected president of the newly organized Association of Teachers of Public Speaking and Oral English in the New England Colleges.

## Alumni Notes

'76—Edmund P. Harrison of Cincinnati died at Chicago on October 7.

'77—Frank W. Rollins, editor of the *Ellsworth American*, died suddenly at his home in Ellsworth, Me., on October 11.

'91—Arthur H. Brooks was married on September 20 at Ipswich, Mass., to Miss Caroline E. Harrington, the daughter of Francis B. Harrington, M.D. '81.

'95—Charles F. D. Belden, State Librarian and Chairman of the Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts, has been elected a fellow of the American Library Institute, and vice-president of the League of Library Commissions. Mr. Belden has also been re-appointed lecturer on public documents for the year 1913-14 at Simmons College.

'96—Aaron J. Moyer, Jr., was married on August 30 to Miss Z. L. Staples at Lowell, Mass.

'01—Parke Hansell Custis is assistant treasurer and business manager of The Cork Insert Company, 42 Battery-march Street, Boston. His residence address is 31 Cotswold Road, Brookline, Mass.

'05—R. Clipston Sturgis, Jr., the son of R. C. Sturgis, '81, died suddenly at his home in Boston on October 18.

'07—Arthur C. Comey has been appointed by Governor Foss as city-planning member of the Massachusetts Homestead Commission. Comey is also secretary of the Cambridge Housing Association, which has just published a report on housing conditions in Cambridge. The president of the Association is Professor James Ford, of Harvard, and Professor Charles W. Killam is a director.

'07—A second daughter, Dorothea Hermann, was born to Hermann Hagedorn and Mrs. Hagedorn at Sunnypot Farm, Fairfield, Conn., on August 10.

'08—Donald V. Baker, M.D. '12, is practising medicine at 44 Gloucester Street, Boston.

'08—G. VanD. Brown has charge of the New England territory for Campbell, Heath & Company, note brokers, of New York. His office is at 50 Congress Street, Boston.

'08—Harold M. Mayo was married on August 28 at Newton, Mass., to Miss Anna F. Clafin.

'08—Berthold M. Nussbaum has recently been appointed New England Manager of the Alexander Hamilton Institute of New York. His office is at 161 Devonshire Street, Boston, and his residence address is 6 Gracewood Park, Cambridge.

'09—Cornelius C. Webster, LL.B. '12, was married at New York City on October 11 to Miss Fannie M. Whitman. Mr. and Mrs.

Webster will reside at 412 West 129th Street, New York City.

'09—William G. Wendell, formerly with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, has become assistant secretary of the Paul Revere Trust Company, Boston. He is in the Copley Square Branch, 601 Boylston Street.

'10—John L. Binda, who was secretary of the American Diplomatic Agency at Cairo, Egypt, has resigned from the Diplomatic Service and entered the real estate business. His present address is the Hannan Real Estate Exchange, 1 McGraw Building, Detroit, Mich.

'10—J. Jarvis Preble is resident engineer at Sparrow's Point, Md., for the Spray Engineering Company, of 201 Devonshire Street, Boston. His permanent home address remains 90 Church Street, Waltham, Mass.

'11—Norton Baldwin is with J. K. Stiefel & Company, wholesale lace importers, 8 West 19th Street, New York City. His permanent address remains The White Plains Club, White Plains, N. Y.

'12—Sherman H. Bowles is in the circulation department of the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*. His address is 5233 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

'12—Norman A. Buckley, formerly at Bethel College, Russellville, Ky., is now instructor in drawing at the Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, N. J.

'12—Laurence H. Chenoweth, formerly with the Walworth Manufacturing Company, is now in the New England office of the Alexander Hamilton Institute at 161 Devonshire Street, Boston.

'13—Daniel W. Creeden is with Swift & Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

'13—Kenneth A. Douglas is secretary-treasurer of the B. & R. Manufacturing Company, 521 Washington Street, Boston.

'13—Carroll J. Duggan is with the United States Aluminum Company, New Kensington, Pa.

'13—Harold J. Goepper is with the Becker Milling Machine Company, Hyde Park, Mass.

'13—Richard F. Long is associated with his father in the South Framingham Shoe Company, South Framingham, Mass.

'13—Robert M. Nelson is with the Pierce Oil Corporation, 13th and Gratiot Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

'13—Howard F. Root is director of boys' work at the Ellis Memorial, 12 Carver Street, Boston.

'13—George N. Thompson is with the United States Aluminum Company, Pennsylvania. His address is 501 Sixth Avenue, New Kensington, Pa.



# HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

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## News and Views

**The Alumni Officers.** Through an unfortunate delay in learning that one of the recently elected Alumni officers could accept the office to which he was chosen, there has been a corresponding delay in announcing the elections, which are given at length in this number of the BULLETIN.

In choosing Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge as president of the Alumni Association, the Directors have added to the long and honorable list of presidents a name of the first distinction. They have also provided for the sole occasion on which the president of the Association has a conspicuous part to perform an officer who will direct the exercises on the afternoon of next Commencement Day with the dignity and felicity which the occasion demands. The sum of Mr. Lodge's services in the national government and in the literature of his time has fairly won him many high recognitions. That this one should come at a time of recovery from an illness which narrowly escaped bringing his life to an untimely end adds something both to the bestowing and to the receiving of it. The BULLETIN joins heartily in the congratulations evoked by the election and by the moment at which it was made.

One of the vice-presidents, Mr. Francis R. Appleton of New York, is re-elected to his office. The second, Judge Sloss of San Francisco, is newly chosen.

As an associate justice of the Supreme Court of California, to which he was first appointed to fill a vacancy, then elected, then re-elected for a term expiring in 1923, he is rendering valuable services to his state. He represents well the type of man, remote from the physical Harvard, who embodies the spirit of the College and ought to be thus publicly identified with its interests.

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### **The Method of Election.**

On the safe assumption that many of the alumni have but a vague idea of the manner in which the officers are chosen, it may be well to remind the forgetful and inform the uninstructed on this point. It is hardly enough to say that the Directors choose the officers, for this leads immediately to the question—how are the Directors themselves chosen?

Let us take the Alumni Association as it stands today, without discussing problems like those of the earth, and Atlas, and the back of the supporting tortoise. The Directors, at their October meeting, choose a committee on nominations, which presents names to be voted upon, by Australian ballot, on Commencement Day. Nine directors are thus chosen, in groups of three, for terms of three years each. Besides these nine, the President of the University appoints one, a member of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences; the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs selects one, a resident member of one of the Harvard Clubs in

New England; the Harvard Club of New York City selects one, a member of that Club; the council of the Associated Harvard Clubs selects two, members of the Harvard Clubs outside of New England and New York City.

To the body of men thus constituted, the election of officers is committed. A more truly representative body would be hard to form.

\* \* \*

**Food for Thought.** It has been pointed out in the *Boston Herald* that "there is food for Harvard reflection in the announcement of the Sears Prizes." These prizes are "awarded annually to students in the Law School who shall have done the most brilliant work in their class during the year"; and the recent awards have been made to two men from Yale, one from Colgate, one from Union, and one from the University of Georgia. There is no graduate of Harvard among the prize-winners. Another recent announcement is that of the election of new editors of the *Harvard Law Review*. Of the three men chosen, only one is a Harvard graduate.

Yes, there is "food for reflection" in these facts. But is it reflection of a whole-some sort? The Law School attracts to itself some of the best men from all parts of the country. Last year the enrollment showed 131 colleges represented. In a total of 741 students, 170—about 23 per cent.—were Harvard men. The remaining 77 per cent. is made up of men who have not passed naturally from their own college to their own law school, but have exerted themselves to get what they consider the best and hardest legal training. Among them it is inevitable and highly fortunate that students of the first grade should be found. The Law School needs, and apparently gets, the best available student material. If, according to the tests pro-

vided by honors and elections, this material does not always come from Harvard College, so much the better for the Harvard men in the Law School. They cannot begin too early to have their abilities quickened by contact with the best men from other colleges.

\* \* \*

**College Democracy.** It has been said that when a magazine editor wants to revive the flagging interest of his readers, he has only to print an article or a series of articles on Napoleon or on Lincoln. There is another subject which must have struck the editor as almost equally potent in its appeal,—and that is Democracy in American Colleges. It would be difficult to measure its efficacy by any infallible test, but the fact of its constant re-appearance, in one form or another, indicates with some clearness that it is considered a taking subject.

Of course it does raise many questions which parents, and their undergraduate sons, would like to have answered with authority. Just how well a boy is going to "get on" in college may be, for the moment, no less important than how his father and mother are "getting on" in their own world. But it is neither the only nor the most important question that confronts boy or parent; and the numerous writers about it are too often given to ignoring the fact that the question of democracy in colleges is not a thing apart, but merely a large social question writ small in the decipherable characters of college life.

The colleges that most closely resemble the outer world in the variety of their social structure are naturally the ones most frequently scrutinized on the score of their democracy. In the November number of the *Century Magazine* Mr. John Corbin has an article on "The Struggle for College Democracy", with

special reference to what may be expected from the new Freshman Dormitories at Harvard. He quotes with good effect the remark of a Princeton man after a recently attempted social revolution in his university, that Princeton is precisely as democratic as it always has been, and declares that the same may be said of almost any American university. Indeed we believe it may,—and that the “struggle for democracy” is one in which a considerable portion of mankind is taking part. The more the Freshman Dormitories—beyond putting the newcomers into College life firmly on their own feet—can contribute to this democracy, the more welcome they will be.

\* \* \*

#### Undergraduates and Travel.

Princeton, New Jersey, and Cambridge, Massachusetts, are considerably farther apart than Schenectady and Troy, so closely joined in song. Yet hundreds of undergraduates are planning to attend the Princeton-Harvard football game at Princeton next Saturday. Enterprising believers in contagion of force from a strong body of supports have made arrangements reducing the cost of the trip to a minimum figure. The College authorities are placing no obstacles in the way of men in good standing. Undergraduates whose standing is imperfect are not permitted to absent themselves from Cambridge.

It is hardly to be supposed that the College Faculty welcomes such an exodus from Cambridge during term time as that which the Princeton game will cause. The injury it is capable of working is most likely to appear in the early days of next week—and it rests with the undergraduates to convince their instructors that travel is refreshing, and not a thing to be recovered from.

This need of recovery appears to have

been one of the reasons that kept the Faculty from sanctioning a western trip by the musical clubs during the Christmas holidays. A vacation sometimes requiring another vacation to counteract its effects does not entirely recommend itself. Nor is it strange that the Faculty has hesitated to encourage the establishment of a precedent for what should stand as a special privilege.

\* \* \*

**The Personal Penalty.** A recent issue of *Collier's* contains the following words: “We know of at least three football men who, after losing big games by certain pardonable mistakes, have been almost crushed for long periods afterward. Such a situation is bad enough in the professional end of the game. In the collegiate order it is unpardonable. It has lifted football from the plane of friendly competition—a friendly romp—which football should be, into a matter of national importance, which it isn't. With all the publicity given the big games, the remedy for such cruelty and injustice is beyond us. We all know such things shouldn't be—that such an unfair situation should be corrected.”

Intercollegiate football has gone so immeasurably far beyond the bounds of a “friendly romp” that any effort to regard it as such is obviously futile. But the contributor to *Collier's* is quite right in suggesting that an error which loses a game is not a matter of national importance, and that an unfortunate player should not be branded as a criminal. One of the most important things in the world is a just sense of proportion, a true discrimination of values. Perhaps the newspapers and the appetite for the sensational which they feed will some day, by the mere overdoing of it all, create their own corrective. At present it cannot even be said that the portents for such a change are favorable.

## New Officers of the Alumni Association

THE Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, '71, LL.B. '74, Ph.D. '76, LL.D. '04, United States Senator from Massachusetts, has been elected President of the Harvard Alumni Association for the current year.

As it has been said at many political gatherings in the past 30 years, Mr. Lodge needs no introduction. His public career began in 1880 when he was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives; he had two terms in that body. In 1886 he was elected to the National House of Representatives and continued to be a member of Congress until 1893 when he was chosen United States Senator; he was re-elected to the senate in 1899, 1905, and 1911. He has been a member of almost every Republican National Convention since 1884, and was permanent chairman of the conventions of 1900 and 1908. He has been

since 1903 a member of the Alaskan Boundary Commission. It is an open secret that every Republican president since Harrison has offered Mr. Lodge a place in the Cabinet, preferably as Secretary of State, but that Mr. Lodge has preferred his position in the Senate.

In spite of the insistent demands of the public service Mr. Lodge has found time for important literary and historical work. He is a member of many learned societies. The complete list of his publications would fill this page of the BULLETIN; the more important of them are: "Life of Washington," 2 vols.; "Story of

the Revolution", 2 vols.; "Life and Letters of George Cabot"; "Life of Alexander Hamilton"; "Life of Daniel Webster"; "Story of the Spanish War"; "Short History of the American Colonies in America." Several volumes of his essays and addresses have been issued, and he has recently published his "Early Memories". He edited the "Complete Works of Alexander Hamilton", 9 vols.,

and was in his earlier years editor of the *North American Review*, and the *International Review*.

Mr. Lodge was a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College from 1884 to 1890, and was elected in 1911 for another term which will last until 1917.

The following is a list of the presidents of the Alumni Association since the organization was formed; the first row of figures gives the years in which the various presidents held office, and the figures after the names indicate

the years in which the men graduated:

- 1841-50—John Quincy Adams, 1877.
- 1851-55—Edward Everett, 1811.
- 1856-63—Robert C. Winthrop, '28.
- 1864-68—Oliver Wendell Holmes, '29.
- 1869-72—William Gray, '29.
- 1873—E. Rockwood Hoar, '35.
- 1874-76—James Russell Lowell, '38.
- 1877—Charles Devens, '38.
- 1878-79—Samuel Eliot, '39.
- 1880-81—James C. Carter, '50.
- 1882—Henry Lee, '36.
- 1883—George F. Hoar, '46.
- 1884—William G. Russell, '40.
- 1885—Phillips Brooks, '55.
- 1886—James Russell Lowell, '38.
- 1887—Charles Devens, '38.
- 1888—Joseph H. Choate, '52.



HENRY CABOT LODGE, '71.  
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1889-90—William C. Endicott, '47.  
 1891—John Quincy Adams, '53.  
 1892—Leverett Saltonstall, '44.  
 1893—Horace Davis, '49.  
 1894-95—Charles Eliot Norton, '46.  
 1896-97—Edmund Wetmore, '60.  
 1898\*—Robert T. Lincoln, '64.  
 1899—Charles Francis Adams, '56.  
 1900-01—George F. Hoar, '46.  
 1902-03—John D. Long, '57.  
 1904†—Samuel Hoar, '67.  
 1905—William Lawrence, '71.



FRANCIS R. APPLETON, '75.

1906‡—Joseph H. Choate, '52.  
 1907—Charles J. Bonaparte, '71.  
 1908—Austen G. Fox, '69.  
 1909—Charles W. Eliot, '53.  
 1910—Theodore Roosevelt, '80.  
 1911—Henry L. Higginson, '55.  
 1912—John C. Gray, '59.  
 1913—L. B. R. Briggs, '75.

\*In the absence of Mr. Lincoln, Charles F. Adams presided at the meeting. †Mr. Hoar died before the Commencement, and Bishop Lawrence presided at the meeting. ‡Mr. Choate was ill and Mr. Bonaparte presided at the Commencement meeting.

Hon. Marcus Cauffman Sloss, '90, LL.B. and A.M. '93, of San Francisco, has been elected a vice-president of the Alumni Association. The other vice-president, Francis R. Appleton, '75 was re-elected. Mr. Sloss practised law in San

Francisco from 1894 to 1900, and in the latter year was elected Judge of the Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco. In 1906 he was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court of California to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Walter Van Dyke, and later was elected for the remainder of the unexpired term. In 1910 Judge



MARCUS C. SLOSS, '90.

Sloss was re-elected for a full term which will expire in 1923. He is a trustee of the San Francisco Public Library, and a member of many social and public organizations in that city.

The Directors of the Alumni Association are:

Robert Homans, '94, of Boston, Robert P. Bass, '96, of Peterboro, N. H., and John W. Hollowell, '01, of Boston, whose terms expire in 1914; Amory G. Hodges, '74, of New York, Eliot Wadsworth, '98, of Boston, and Francis L. Higginson, Jr., '00, of Boston, whose terms expire in 1915; Robert P. Perkins, '84, of New York, Minot Simons, '91, of Cleveland, and Bernard W. Trafford, '93, of Hyde Park, Mass., whose terms expire in 1916; Byron S. Hurlbut, '87, who represents the Faculty of Arts and Sciences and whose term expires in 1915; Howard Elliott, '81, of New Haven, whose term expires in 1916, and William C.

Boyden, '86, of Chicago, whose term expires in 1914, who represent the Associated Harvard Clubs; Francis R. Appleton, '75, of New York, who represents the Harvard Club of New York City; Charles T. Billings, '84, of Lowell, who represents the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs and whose term expires in 1914; Roger Pierce, '04, General Secretary of the Association.

The Standing Committee on Nominations consists of:

Edward W. Atkinson, '81, of Boston, John F. Moors, '83, of Boston, and George Blagden, '90, of New York, whose terms expire in 1914; Amory G. Hodges, '74, of New York, chairman, Lawrence E. Sexton, '84, of New York, and Henry S. Thompson, '99, of Boston, whose terms expire in 1915; George Higginson, Jr., of Chicago, Daniel F. Jones, '92, of Boston, and Barrett Wendell, Jr., '02, of Boston, whose terms expire in 1916.

#### COMPARATIVE REGISTRATION FIGURES

The figures printed below tell their own story. They indicate neither stagnation nor retrogression, but the reasonable growth throughout the University which speaks for a sound condition. A falling off in some of the Law School figures a year ago was explained by the enforcement of stricter standards. It is evident that the passage into the second and third years is still attended with difficulties.

COLLEGE.	1913-14	1912-13
Seniors,	366	306
Juniors,	574	482
Sophomores,	622	659
Freshmen,	620	661
Special,	26	28
Unclassified,	105	80
Out of course,	37	
	2350	2306

GRADUATE SCHOOLS OF APPLIED SCIENCE.		
Civil Engineering,	19	21
Mechan. Engineering,	5	9
Elec. Engineering,	23	21
Mining Engineering,	3	4
Metallurgy,	6	2
Architecture,	38	33
Landscape Architecture,	23	15
Applied Biology,	10	9
Applied Geology,	1	0
Forestry,	9	18
	137	132

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.			
Resident,	455	425	
Non-resident,	34	27	
	489		452
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS.			
Second Year,	32	11	
First Year,	61	71	
Special,	20	25	
	113		107
Total of Arts and Sciences,	3090		2997
DIVINITY SCHOOL.			
Graduates,	15	16	
Third Year,	3	2	
Second Year,	3	4	
First Year,	3	4	
Special,	3	3	
Andover,	29	19	
	56		48
LAW SCHOOL.			
Graduates,	4	6	
Third Year,	169	175	
Second Year,	197	185	
First Year,	261	285	
Special,	1	5	
Unclassified,	63	84	
	695		740
MEDICAL SCHOOL.			
Seniors,	78	63	
Juniors,	94	63	
Sophomores,	67	73	
Freshmen,	71	86	
Doctor of Public Health,	1	3	
	311		288
DENTAL SCHOOL.			
Third Year,	58	65	
Second Year,	59	53	
First Year,	84	71	
Special,	2	3	
	203		192
Total registration in University,	4354		4265

#### EGYPTIAN COLLECTION DESTROYED

Word has been received in Cambridge that the collection of Egyptian objects made by Professor Reisner for the Harvard University Museum has been partially destroyed on the way to America. The ship which was bringing it caught fire and was forced to return to a German port. The extent of the damage has not yet been determined.

The collection consisted of prehistoric skeletons, pottery, flints, and a series of Egyptian anatomical remains.

## Harvard at the Episcopal Church Convention

THE BULLETIN has received from Henry Adsit Bull, '95, of Buffalo, N. Y., a letter and a brief article which will interest many readers of the paper. From Mr. Bull's letter we print the ensuing paragraphs:

"A striking example of Harvard influence for better things throughout the country was furnished by the number of Harvard men attending the recent General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church held at New York City. Noting the names of some Harvard graduates on the list of delegates, I had the list carefully examined and compared with the Harvard University Directory. The result surprised us all.

"The idea of a luncheon was suggested first for a social feature. When we found the large number of Harvard men present, it seemed to us that it might be made a significant event and worth some notice in the BULLETIN."

His article, highly suggestive in the information it conveys, is as follows:

"At the recent General Convention of the Episcopal Church in New York more than six per cent. of all the delegates were Harvard men; although the entire list of Harvard graduates, of all beliefs or no belief, is less than two per cent. of the membership of this Church. The General Convention is the highest authority in the Church and meets once in three years.

"Harvard mustered 8 of 110 bishops; 22 of 305 clergymen and 18 of 305 laymen. The Harvard bishops are William Lawrence, '71, of Massachusetts; Robert Codman, '82, of Maine; Logan H. Roots, '91, of Hankow, China; P. M. Rhineland, '91, of Pennsylvania; L. C. Sanford, '92, of San Joaquin, Calif.; J. DeW. Perry, '92, of Rhode Island; T. I. Reese, Gr. '95, Southern Ohio; and Charles H. Brent, S.T.D. (hon.) 1913, of the Philippines.

The clergymen attending were Floyd W. Tomkins, '72; William M. Gorton,

'73; John B. Harding, '78; Thomas W. Nickerson, '80; Endicott Peabody, S.T.D. (hon.) '04; E. L. Rousmaniere, '83; Edward S. Drown, '84; S. Mills Hayes, '84; R. B. Ramage, '84; James E. Wilkinson, '84; J. Rockwood Jenkins, '91; George Gunnell, '92; A. R. B. Hegeman, '92; Edwin B. Niver, C. '90-'91; Henry Russell Talbot, '95; Charles N. Lathrop, '96; Selden P. Delany, '96; J. Howard Melish, Gr. '95-'96; Frank Hale Touret, '97; Leighton Parks, S.T.D. (hon.) '00; S. S. Drury, '01; and A. W. Cooke, Dv. '06-'07.

"The laymen were Everett P. Wheeler, LL.B. '59; D. B. Lyman, LL.B., '66; Charles G. Saunders, '67; Edward O. Brown, L.S. '68-'69; Miles F. Gilbert, LL.B. '69; L. L. Hubbard, '72; Richard H. Dana, '74; William R. Burleigh, '74; Rodney A. Mercur, C. '71-'72; Robert H. Gardiner, '76; Thomas M. Sloane, '77; W. C. Sturgis, '84; A. B. Houghton, '86; Max A. Kilvert, '89; Edward C. Niles, LL.B. '92; William W. Hammond, '94; Henry Adsit Bull, '95; Albert L. Cox, L.S. '05-'07.

"The wide extent of Harvard influence is shown by the fact that these delegates came from nineteen different states, six of them from west of the Mississippi River, and from Mexico and Tokyo.

"A luncheon for these delegates, giving an opportunity for the Harvard men to meet together, was held on Tuesday, October 21. R. H. Dana, '74, presided, and Bishop Lawrence spoke briefly on affairs at Harvard. Besides the delegates, the following Harvard clergymen were also present: Harry P. Nichols, '71; Walter G. Read, '90; George S. Fiske, '91; Laird W. Snell, '95; Walter R. Lord, '96; and Allen Jacobs, '98.

"The occasion was delightful socially, giving a welcome opportunity to meet as Harvard men; and it was also significant as showing the leadership of educated men in the Church and the influence of Harvard."

# The Distribution of the Yale Football Tickets

By Fred W. Moore, '93, Graduate Treasurer.

AT the request of the BULLETIN I am glad to present some of the facts in relation to the ticket problem of the Harvard-Yale football game. While most of our graduates nowadays appreciate the difficulty of this problem, there are undoubtedly many who still feel that some of the rules and limitations in force are arbitrary and unnecessary.

The whole object of all these rules, however, is to distribute an utterly inadequate supply of seats in the fairest possible way among Harvard men. They are the result of the experience of all the men who have been connected for the past twenty years with the handling of our great games. These men ought to, and I believe do, know more about the subject than anybody else. They are all agreed that it is absolutely necessary to cut out those applicants who do not intend personally to see the game. Six years ago, when men who did not intend to go were allowed to apply for two tickets each to be used by their families and friends, applications were received for forty per cent. more seats than we had. Since then our graduate list has been growing at the rate of nearly a thousand a year, and the proportion of the younger graduates who wish to attend the games is much greater than in the older classes because they have been brought up on football in school and college, and naturally have more real interest in the game itself. At the same time a greater proportion of the older men are becoming interested especially in the Yale game, and their wives and children and friends are also eager for tickets.

If the old policy of borrowed applications had been followed this year, not more than one-half of the Harvard men who wish personally to attend the game could get seats. Even the clause certifying

intent to use the tickets personally had become more and more ineffective, possibly because many applicants salved their consciences in signing it with the plausible supposition that this certificate was only to prevent speculation. As a matter of fact, the fight against speculation has been made largely as an incident, an important one to be sure, in the attempt to get the tickets into the hands of the right people,—the Harvard men who intend to use them. The only way to bring the situation home to the graduates and undergraduates therefore seemed to be to make them agree to use the tickets personally with the provision that they could be redeemed if for any reason the applicants found they could not go. The certification of intention was intended to mean practically the same thing, but, as most graduates know, it was not so considered.

The whole trouble in a nut-shell is that we need a hundred and fifty thousand seats and we have less than forty thousand. Even at New Haven, where the price of the tickets is only a small part of the cost of attending the game for most of the spectators, the management is building a colosseum to accommodate nearly seventy thousand people. With the game at Cambridge where the tickets represent practically the whole expense to the great majority of those who attend, I am convinced that an unrestricted sale to graduates and undergraduates only, for the use of themselves and their friends would dispose of at least a hundred thousand seats.

A great many graduates ask for special exceptions because they wish to take their sons, who perhaps are preparing for Harvard, as well as their wives and daughters, or perhaps guests, to the game, and many of these applicants doubtless feel that we are un-



necessarily strict in enforcing the limitation of two each. Such exceptions, however, would count up into the thousands, and at a low estimate would mean five or six thousand tickets. The simple fact is that we have not the seats to grant these requests. Many of these graduates speak of the fact that there are so many people at the games who are not Harvard men. Naturally most of the limited allowance to the coaches, members of the team, and the squad, go to friends who cannot get tickets otherwise, and this accounts for a great many of these cases, and the failure to take the certification clause literally has accounted for most of the rest.

There are also exceptions made at the request of the Corporation on account of benefactors of the University and other exceptions which are a practical necessity for various reasons, which would be obvious to any one to whom they were explained as they cannot be in such a brief article as this. But these exceptions amount only to a comparative-

ly few tickets altogether, and do not to any material degree affect the allotment to the graduates themselves. The time is undoubtedly coming, however, when it will be necessary to cut these down, or cut them out entirely, and even then, eventually, no graduate will be sure of more than one seat. There seems to be no relief for the situation except for the games in New Haven hereafter. There the problem will be a simple one for years to come on account of smaller demand and the great capacity of their stands.

At Cambridge, however, in view of our limited accommodations, the whole question boils down to this; is the game for graduates and undergraduates primarily, or equally for their families and friends? If the former, the rules in force are necessary; if the latter, half the Harvard men who wish to see the game will get no seats at all.

If any graduate has a better solution of the problem than we have evolved, I shall be very glad to hear from him.

## The Football Eleven—Cornell Beaten, 23 to 6

**H**ARVARD defeated Cornell, 23 points to 6, in the football game in the Stadium last Saturday afternoon. The pleasant weather and the knowledge that the game would give the last opportunity of seeing the Harvard eleven before it played Princeton drew about 15,000 spectators to the field, the largest crowd of the year. The game, however, was not particularly exciting. Perhaps anything would have seemed dull after the unusual exhibitions which have been given in the Stadium during the rain storms of the earlier season. Mahan's spectacular runs, which have been so conspicuous against weaker teams, were missed. It may be that the strength of the Cornell team made Harvard's playing seem slow and ineffective. At any rate, the game was not very interesting, nor was it

encouraging to the Harvard supporters.

Brickley kicked a goal from the field in the first period and made touchdowns in the first, second, and third periods. Barrett, of Cornell, made a touchdown almost at the very end of the game, when the Harvard team was composed entirely of substitutes; Cornell had caught the ball on Harvard's 37-yard line, and by a series of short, dogged rushes the Ithaca players succeeded in carrying the ball across the goal line. When Barrett, the Cornell back who carried the ball in the final rush, was tackled he was pushed against the field side of one of the goal posts and held there, but the referee decided that a touchdown had been scored as Barrett was holding the ball across the line.

Cornell played an excellent game and would have done much better if it had

not resorted so much to forward passes. The visitors tried six of these passes, only one of which succeeded; once the ball struck the ground, and four times it was caught by Harvard players who made fairly long runs after the catch. Two of these plays led directly to touchdowns for Harvard. Cornell had a very effective shift play for carrying the ball between the end and tackle of the opposing line; it gained ground consistently during the last period and would doubtless have succeeded earlier if it had been used more. The Cornell men did not in the slightest relax their efforts although it was plain at the end of the first half that the game was lost; in the last period their pluck and persistence were rewarded by a touchdown, the first one earned against Harvard this year. This score roused the greatest enthusiasm in the small group of Cornell supporters and was not greatly regretted by the spectators whose sympathies were with Harvard. The Cornell team was by far the strongest Harvard has met this season. Cornell made ten first downs in the game and Harvard eight. Cornell gained in all 149 yards, and Harvard 194 yards; but Harvard made most of its gains when the ball was in Cornell territory, while practically all the first downs made by Cornell, with the exception of the series of rushes which resulted in the touchdown, came when the ball was in Cornell's half of the field.

The only encouraging feature of Harvard's play was the ability of the eleven to gain ground when a touchdown was in sight. In the first period Harvard advanced the ball from the 43-yard line to the 8-yard line on Cornell's side of the field; as but one down was left and about two yards had to be gained if Harvard was to keep possession of the ball, Brickley was sent back for a drop kick, and he succeeded in sending the ball across the bar. He failed, however, in two trials later in the game. Towards the end of the first period Harvard carried the ball from the 22-yard line to the

goal-line. In the second period the Harvard backs carried the ball from the 18-yard line in six plays for another touchdown. Early in the third period six plays took the ball from Cornell's 40-yard line to the goal line. Cornell had the ball almost all the time in the last period; the visitors used 15 downs in rushing the ball from Harvard's 32-yard line to the goal-line.

Harvard's kicking was poor, and the defence of the backs was far below par except in stopping forward passes. The rush line did fairly well when the first string men were playing, but the eleven was weakened from the start by the absence of Hitchcock, O'Brien, and Mahan, all of whom were kept out by injuries.

The summary of the game follows:

HARVARD.	CORNELL.
Coolidge, Dana, l.e.,	r.e., O'Hearn, Reese
Withington, R. Curtis, l.t.	
r.t., Mallory, Williamson, Collier, O'Hearn	
Cowen, Underwood, l.g.,	r.g., Hyland, Mumsick
Trumbull, Soucy, Bigelow, c. c.,	Cool, Williams
Pennock, Mills, r.g.	l.g., Munns
Gilman, Morgan, r.t.	l.t., Guyer
Storer, L. Curtis, r.e.	l.e., Mehafeey
Logan, Freedley, q.b.	q.b., Schuler
Hardwick, Bettie, l.h.b.	r.h.b., Fritz
Bradlee, Hardwick, Willetts, r.h.b.	
	l.h.b., Barrett
Brickley, McKinlock, f.b.	f.b., Shelton, Lehr
Score—Harvard 23, Cornell 6. Touchdowns—Brickley 3, Barrett. Goals from touchdowns—Hardwick, Storer. Goal from field—Brickley. Umpire—D. L. Fultz of Brown. Referee—W. S. Langford of Trinity. Linesman—J. B. Pendleton of Bowdoin. Time—15-minute quarters.	

Saturday's game gave a good deal of information about the Harvard eleven, and most of it was by no means reassuring—so far as it bears on the rest of the schedule. One fact which stood out was that the substitute players generally are not nearly as good as the first string men. Three of the regular players, as has been said, did not take part in the game. O'Brien hurt his side in practice early in the week and did not play again until Monday of this week. Hitchcock sprained his ankle last Thursday and

may not be able to practice before the Princeton game but it is believed that he can play then. Mahan developed an infection in his ankle and was in the Infirmary most of last week; he, too, will probably be able to play against Princeton. O'Brien's place at end was ac-

the other substitutions, especially those in the rush line, showed that there is a great difference between the regular players and those who take their places.

Last Saturday's game gave the first evidence of the season that Harvard's punting is poor. Both Hardwick and



HARVARD ON THE POINT OF SCORING AGAINST CORNELL.—THE CHEERING SECTIONS.

ceptably filled by Coolidge and Dana, but Hitchcock was sadly missed; most of Cornell's gains were made through the side of the line where he plays. Although the statement is not susceptible of proof, it is believed that if he had been in the game last Saturday Cornell would not have gained so much distance. There may be grave doubt whether Mahan's runs around the end can be made against any good eleven, but it is certain that no one else on the Harvard eleven can run as well as he can, and the versatility of the offence is seriously reduced when he is not in the game. While the other first-string men were playing on Saturday, the team as a whole gave a reasonably good account of itself, even without O'Brien, Hitchcock, and Mahan, but

Willetts frequently almost failed to get the ball away, and occasionally sent it ahead only about 15 yards; hitherto they have been regarded as excellent punters, much better than Mahan. Brickley's drop-kicking was a disappointment; he kicked one goal, but missed two good opportunities. The fact seems to be that he has not had this year enough practice at this kind of kicking. The secondary defence was very weak against Cornell, and the substitution of Mahan for Bradlee will make it still less effective. If there is one distinctly weak point in the playing of the eleven this year, it is the defensive work of the backs; Hardwick is unsurpassed, but the other men are not to be relied on. The poor passes made by Trumbull and Soucy were a dis-

couraging feature of Saturday's game; both men have had this weakness from the beginning of the season, but they seemed to be improving. One bad pass for a kick may lose a game against a strong opponent. The protection given the Harvard kickers in the Cornell game was the worst of the year.

The coaches will do what they can in the next two or three weeks to correct these faults, but only a little time remains before the close of the season; the hard practice has practically ended, and coaches and trainers will devote most of their attention to the physical condition of the men. L. D. Smith, '12, helped in coaching the ends last week; he was the only addition to the regular staff.

It is practically certain that the eleven will be made up as follows for the game at Princeton next Saturday: Storer and O'Brien, ends; Hitchcock and Gilman, tackles; Pennock and Cowen, guards; Trumbull, centre; Logan, quarterback; Hardwick and Mahan, halfbacks; Brickley, fullback.

If either of the tackles is injured, Captain Storer will probably return to his former place, and either Coolidge or Dana will go on the end of the line. Mills is the first substitute guard. Soucy will doubtless succeed Trumbull at centre some time in the game, and Logan will probably give way to Freedley. Bradlee is by far the best of the substitute backs, but Bettle, Willets, and perhaps Rollins may have a chance to play. If more than one guard or tackle is injured, the strength of the team will be seriously impaired.

#### UNIVERSITY CREWS

The three university crews ended their fall work with a race over the regular course on the Charles on Wednesday, October 28. The first crew gave two and a half lengths to the second crew, and five lengths to the third crew. The first crew finished a quarter of a length ahead of the third crew, which was, in turn, three quarters of a length ahead of

the second crew. The three eights were made up as follows:

First crew—Stroke, Chanler; 7, Schall; 6, Middendorf; 5, L. Curtis; 4, Harwood; 3, Reynolds, captain; 2, Talcott; bow, Murray; cox., Gallaher.

Second crew—Stroke, Chichester; 7, Meyer; 6, Parsons; 5, Carver; 4, Busk; 3, Whitmarsh; 2, Herrick; bow, Storrow; cox., Kreger.

Third crew—Stroke, Lund; 7, Emerson; 6, Graham; 5, Hubbard; 4, Jefferies; 3, Boyer; 2, F. Curtis; bow, Wilkinson; cox., Enright.

#### CLASS ELECTIONS

The class of 1914 has elected the following members of the Student Council: Robert St. B. Boyd, of Dedham, Mass.; Lewis H. Mills, of Portland, Ore.; George F. Plimpton, of Buffalo, N. Y.; W. T. Gardiner, of Gardiner, Me.; Sydney P. Clark, of Chestnut Hill, Pa.; Henry G. Francke, of Cambridge; Charles G. Squibb, of Brooklyn; Leverett Saltonstall, of Chestnut Hill, Mass.; and Griscom Bettle, of New York City.

The class of 1915 has elected the following officers: President, Franklin H. Trumbull, of Salem, Mass.; vice-president, Russell R. Ayres, of Montclair, N. J.; secretary-treasurer, Malcolm J. Logan, of Boston. The following men were chosen to represent the class on the Student Council: John C. Talbot, of Milton; Charles E. Brickley, of Everett; Hugo Francke, of Cambridge; Stanley B. Pennock, of Syracuse, N. Y.; Henry A. Murray, Jr., of New York City; Huntington R. Hardwick, of Quincy, Mass.; and Malcolm J. Logan, of Boston.

Clifford F. Farrington, of Cambridge, has been elected president of the class of 1916, Ernest W. Soucy, of Forest Hills, vice-president; and Samuel M. Felton, Jr., of Chicago, secretary-treasurer. The representatives of the class on the Student Council are: William J. Bingham, of Lawrence, Mass.; Wingate Rollins, of West Roxbury; Richard N. Williams, of Cambridge; Edward W. Mahan, of Natick, Mass.; and Wells Blanchard, of Concord, Mass.

## Harvard Won the Cross-Country Run

**H**ARVARD defeated Cornell in the cross-country run over the new Belmont course last Saturday morning. The score was: Harvard, 51 points; Cornell, 55.

The first seven men who finished on each team counted in the score in the order in which they crossed the line.

Southworth, '16; 7, E. P. Stone, '15; 13, W. M. Tugman, '14; 15, B. V. Zamore, '15. The first seven Cornell runners finished in the following order: 1, J. S. Hoffmire; 4, C. L. Speiden; 8, J. C. Ward, Jr.; 9, J. L. McGolrick; 10, A. G. Cadiz; 11, D. J. Potter; 12, E. J. Tinkham.



START OF THE CORNELL-HARVARD CROSS COUNTRY RUN.

Consequently, the team whose aggregate was the smaller won the race. There were 12 men on the Harvard team and 10 on the Cornell team. A year ago, when the two teams ran at Ithaca, Cornell had 12 men and Harvard had 10.

J. S. Hoffmire, of Cornell, finished first. He was about 200 yards ahead of Captain Boyd of the Harvard team; Hoffmire's time was 31 minutes, 47 2-5 seconds.

The Harvard men who counted in the score finished in the following order; 2, R. St.B. Boyd, '14; 3, F. H. Blackman, '14; 5, H. G. MacLure, '15; 6, C.

Hoffmire took the lead before half the course had been run, and kept ahead the rest of the way; his performance was surprising, because he was not regarded as one of the best men on the Cornell squad. On the other hand, some of the Cornell runners did not come up to expectations.

Boyd and Blackman had a close race for second place, and the Harvard captain had all he could do to finish ahead of his associate; the difference in the time of the two men was only 1 3-5 seconds. Stone had a lot to do with Harvard's victory. In the latter part of the

race he made a strong spurt which carried him ahead of three Cornell runners and put him in seventh place; if he had finished behind two of the men whom he passed, Harvard would have been beaten.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF CHICAGO

The Harvard Club of Chicago held its annual meeting on Tuesday, October 14. It was preceded by a beefsteak dinner, attended by over 100 men. Morton D. Hull, '89, first vice-president, presided, as President Page was absent from the city.

After a genial dinner the reports of the secretary and treasurer were read by G. S. Jackson, '05; of the Scholarship Committee by Edwin P. Dewes, '02; and of the General Committee for the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs in Chicago next spring by M. D. Follansbee, '92.

The following officers of the club were elected:

President, Redmond D. Stephens, '96; first vice-president, Leverett Thompson, '92; second vice-president, H. Ernest Peabody, '97; third vice-president, George A. Dorsey, '93; directors, Samuel Adams, '92, W. George Lee, '01, Arthur G. Cable, '09; secretary and treasurer, Theodore Sheldon, '05; member to serve five years on scholarship committee, Edwin P. Dewes, '02; chorister, Louis C. Seaverns, '10.

Dr. Henry Hooper, '65, read a memorial for William Eliot Furness, '60.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF CENTRAL OHIO

On Wednesday, October 15, the Harvard Club of Central Ohio entertained Professor William Morris Davis at luncheon at the Chittenden Hotel in Columbus, Ohio, at which the following, in addition to Professor Davis, were present: William T. Spear, LL.B., '59, William M. Barrows, '05, Henry L. Gilbert, '88, John C. Stoddart, '07, Wilbur Siebert, '89, and James H. Watson, '07, members of the club, and President W.

O. Thompson of the Ohio State University, Professors Charles S. Prosser, John A. Bownocker, and Thomas M. Hills of the Ohio State University, and Mr. Julius F. Stone, Mr. D. K. Watson, and Professor J. Warren Smith, who were guests of the club.

In the afternoon Professor Davis lectured at the Ohio State University on "Coral Islands" and again in the evening he lectured, his subject being, "How We Know That the Earth is Millions of Years Old."

The lectures were under the auspices of the Sigma Xi Society and were very largely attended, especially in the evening when the University Chapel was completely filled.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF ST. LOUIS

The Harvard Club of St. Louis began the season of 1913-14 with a beefsteak dinner at the University Club on Tuesday, October 21. Seventy-one were present, including several Harvard men who have gone to St. Louis since the last meeting of the club. The president of the club, W. L. R. Gifford, '84, occupied the chair, and brief speeches were made by Messrs. Markham, '81, Perkins, '87, Grossman, '96, Sears, '74, Usher, '01, and Dr. Green, '55. Several of the soloists who delighted the members of the Associated Harvard Clubs at the performance of "The Perpetual Student" last May repeated their songs after urgent demands. The evening closed with some unusually good singing from the customary group around the piano.

#### INGERSOLL LECTURE

Professor George Foot Moore, A.M., D.D., LL.D., has been appointed Ingersoll Lecturer for the academic year 1913-14. The date for the lecture has not yet been fixed but it will be given next spring.

The Ingersoll lectureship is supported by a bequest made in 1894 by Miss Caroline Haskell Ingersoll in accordance with

the wish of her father, George Goldthwaite Ingersoll, 1815. The income provides for an annual lecture on "The Immortality of Man."

#### LECTURES BY HARVARD PROFESSORS

Several members of the Harvard Faculty will lecture this winter at the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. The list of Harvard lecturers and their subjects is:

Professor George C. Whipple, "Sewerage from the Sanitary and Economic Points of View."

Professor Bliss Perry, "Emerson and Carlyle."

Professor H. Langford Warren, "The Colonial Architecture of New England."

Professor George P. Baker, "The Drama in the Making."

Professor A. E. Kennelly, "The Elements of Hyperbolic Functions and Their Application to Electrical Engineering."

#### ON "GETTING BY"

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

A frequent reply to the question "What progress are you making at College?" is this:

"Very good, indeed: I 'got by' in everything."

And, pray, what does "got by" mean in the comparatively cold light of common sense? It means merely a passing mark, the result of third or fourth rate work. Is it possible that any man good enough to be really worth educating can take any genuine satisfaction in work of a low grade? Is "getting by" an adolescent pose? Is it an honest self-deception? Is the fault in a low standard set by those who accept the offerings of the "getters by", and pronounce them satisfactory?

What person of average intelligence, when in need of professional help, feels any satisfaction in obtaining the services of low grade doctors, lawyers, clergymen, engineers, or teachers? Is college life a joke or a game merely? Must the intellectual and the moral dullness of the vulgarly "fashionable" people set the

standard of a college? Many such persons are of a class which no matter how "fashionable" its members are, may be described as "men without a background." What right have they to lower the standards of a great institution? Do not the magnificent advantages which have been afforded them, often by the sacrifices and generosity of better men, imply any obligations on their part? Are these obligations completely met by sneers at those who are doing their duty by the steady performance of honest work? As a matter of fact are not the greatest men, as a rule, the hardest workers? Is there any way of mastering any profession or any subject or any division of a subject without hard, honest work?

If no "royal road to learning" has been discovered, why continue the fatuous, inane, dishonest, and disheartening, pseudo-satisfaction in "getting by?"

F. A. TUPPER, '80.

7 Meno Street,  
Brighton District, Boston.

#### HARVARD PROGRESSIVE CLUB

The Harvard Progressive Club has elected the following officers: President, R. S. Richardson, '15, of Brooklyn; vice-president, G. H. Shaw, '15, of Boston; secretary-treasurer, R. T. Twitchell, '16, of Boston. N. Roosevelt, '14, of Oyster Bay, L. I., N. Y., presided over the meeting at which the officers were elected, and Professor A. B. Hart, '80, gave an address on the principles of the Progressive party.

#### A PAPER BY PROFESSOR ROYCE

In *Science* for October 24, will be found Professor Josiah Royce's paper, "Some Relations Between Philosophy and Science in the First Half of the Nineteenth Century in Germany", read at a session of the Pathological Club of the Harvard Medical School, at the request of Professor W. T. Councilman, President of the Club.

## Alumni Notes

'83—John D. Pennock, who has been for a long time chief chemist of the Solvay Process Company, Syracuse, N. Y., has been made general manager of the company.

'87—Frank Lawson Walker of Beverly, Mass., died on July 29.

'93—Charles S. Hawes, formerly the representative in Wisconsin and Minnesota for the Spirella Company, is with the Library Bureau, 6 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

'97—Percy Mackaye's bird masque, "Sanctuary", which was written for the Meriden Bird Club, was given in August at New Meriden, N. H. Frederick S. Converse, '93, composed the incidental music for the masque; and Mackaye and Witter Bynner, '02, took part in the performance.

'00—Derby Farrington is with Willett, Sears & Company, 60 Federal Street, Boston.

'05—Harold Clarke Durrell was married in Somerville, Mass., on October 14 to Miss Helen B. Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. Durrell will live at 36 Bartlett Avenue, Arlington, Mass.

'05—Nahum Leonard was married on September 4 in Plymouth, Mass., to Miss Leella F. Barnes. They will live at 74 Appian Way, Keene, N. H.

'05—Frank J. Sulloway was married on September 24 at Concord, N. H., to Miss Margaret Thayer.

A.M. '05—Dr. Edward Mueller, S.B. (Purdue University) '02, was married on August 21 at Butler, Pa., to Miss Georgiana Crane, A.M. (Radcliffe) '05. Mueller is assistant professor of chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Mr. and Mrs. Mueller are living at Burton Halls, Dana St., Cambridge.

'06—Dr. Alexander W. Williams is first lieutenant in the U. S. Medical Reserve Corps. His address is 3032 N Street, N. W.; Washington, D. C.

'07—Harry F. Gould, who has been for several years an assistant forester with the Massachusetts State Forestry Department, has resigned to take up the active management of the Franklin Forestry Company, with nurseries at Colrain, Mass., and offices at 89 State Street, Boston.

'07—John E. Kirwin is production engineer for Joseph M. Herman & Company, boot and shoe manufacturers, of Millis, Mass. His address is Medfield, Mass.

'08—William Holyoke Cliff, formerly with Charles Head & Company, is now in the Boston office of the Bonelli-Adams Company. Edward H. Bonelli, '06, is manager of the office.

'08—Edric B. Smith is junior assistant manager of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York City.

'08—A daughter, Jane Stillman, was born to Dr. and Mrs. Ernest G. Stillman on August 23 in New York City.

A.M. '08—Eliot Jones, A.B. (Vanderbilt University, Tenn.) 1906, is an instructor in the University of Pennsylvania. His address is 217 Foerderer House, University Dormitories, West Philadelphia, Pa.

'09—Thomas S. Green was married on July 18 at Marshfield Center, Mass., to Miss Maude C. Gutterston.

'09—Fred A. Shaw, formerly in Roslindale, Mass., is now at 168 Ferry West, Detroit, Mich.

'10—The engagement of Alexander S. Macdonald to Miss Hazel Hunnewell, Wellesley, '11, of Winchester, Mass., has been announced.

'10—Frank M. Ryan is with the law firm of Fisher & North, Rockford, Ill. His residence is at 624 John Street, Rockford.

'11—Lester H. Cushing was married on September 5 to Miss Marion R. Bryant of Rockland, Mass. Their address is 476 Westford Street, Lowell, Mass. Cushing is instructor in the Lowell Textile School.

'12—Clifford S. Parker, who was last year an instructor at St. Stephen's School, Colorado Springs, is now a student in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. His present address is 45 Grays Hall.

'12—Walter G. Weichmann is on the editorial board of the *Columbia Law Review*.

'13—Herman G. Brock is with the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, 111 Devonshire Street, Boston.

'13—Frederick C. Bubier is with E. W. Clark & Company, bankers and brokers, 19 Congress Street, Boston.

'13—James E. Goldsbury is with the Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Company. His address remains 57 Bartlett Street, Charlestown, Mass.

'13—Byron W. Grimes is with the Mortland Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, of which Walter G. Mortland, '00, is president. Grimes's address is 300 North Highland Avenue, E. E., Pittsburgh, Pa.

'13—Julian C. Howard is a chemist with the B. F. Goodrich Company. His address is 23 Grand Avenue, Akron, O.

'13—John Indlekofer is a master in the department of mathematics in the Morristown School, Morristown, N. J.

'13—Walter Tufts, Jr., is with Winslow & Company, wool, 246 Summer Street, Boston. His home address is 13 Gloucester Street, Boston.

'14—Samuel Barron, Jr., is with Rice & Hutchins, shoe manufacturers, South Braintree, Mass.



# HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

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NOVEMBER 12, 1913.

NUMBER 8.

## News and Views

### Visiting Committees.

The Committees appointed by the Board of Overseers for 1913-14 have just been announced. Besides the Executive Committee, the committees on Elections, on Harvard College and the various schools of the University, there are committees on the several departments, the museums, laboratories, library, the chapel, health and athletic sports, and other activities of the University. The range of interests represented and the selection of persons from the general public to serve on the many committees are equally worthy of attention.

When the existing system of committees was adopted, the deliberate plan was "to devise a visiting system which would bring the University into direct and active sympathy with the outside world through the greatest possible number of connecting links." The published list of the members of the committees for the current year can leave no doubt that those links are provided in great variety. Naturally the names of Harvard graduates are in the preponderance; but, on committees which can clearly be strengthened by the counsels of others, the names of men who have got their training in other institutions or merely in the universal school of experience are conspicuous. On certain committees, dealing with subjects of special appeal to women, the names of women are fortunately found.

Obviously the machinery for service of the most valuable kind stands ready. It must be put in motion by the chairmen of the various committees, and kept going by the coöperation of their associates. This initiative and response must, in the nature of the case, count for more on some committees than on others. But in all of them the persons chosen to help the Overseers in the work for which they are chosen by the alumni at large will do well to look upon their choice as an opportunity for personal service, and to render it in the fullest possible measure.

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### The Lost Years.

In the *Yale Review* for October there is a striking article on "The Schoolboy's Two Lost Years" by Mr. Henry A. Perkins. A careful comparison of the progress of boys in American, English, French and German schools freshly confirms the knowledge that the boys of this country are lamentably behind their European contemporaries in what is to be learned out of books; nor is it made to appear that what they have lost in the mental discipline of study is offset by gains in other directions.

It is obvious, says Mr. Perkins, "that by the time he is fourteen or fifteen, the English boy has already gained a lead of nearly two years over the American. No wonder he is capable a few years later of the fine mental concentration of which his English teachers tell us. No wonder a boy who intends to specialize in science

has already passed his calculus before he enters Cambridge. No wonder our graduate students at the English Universities are usually forced to confine themselves to subjects where exhaustive preliminary training is not essential, as it is in classics or exact sciences. No wonder the Rhodes Scholars, though they are on an average two years older than their English competitors, and are picked young men, have failed to bring home with their athletic trophies any very warm encomium for American Schooling."

Causes and possible remedies for the trouble are discussed at length. Near the end of his paper Mr. Perkins says: "The whole case may be summed up in our over-sensitive and over-sympathetic attitude towards children. A certain saccharine sentimentality seems to underlie the treatment of the educational problem; and we cannot hope for any great change until we begin to realize that children may be made really to enjoy work; that as this is a working world, it is kinder to them to teach the value of consistent, unremitting plodding; and that even play should be intensive and rigorous, rather than fortuitous and flabby."

It is interesting to observe how these words on our cossetting of school-children supplement and reinforce one of the points made by President Lowell in his speech on "Measurements of Efficiency" printed in this number of the BULLETIN. Dissatisfaction with things as they are is manifestly in the air. In further evidence of this fact, a special committee of the National Education Association has recently submitted to the United States Bureau of Education a report, representing ten years of investigation, on "Economy of Time in Education." This report proposes definite changes in the school curriculum, with a

view to eliminating what is regarded as the present waste of two years.

As the whole, large subject is evidently under close scrutiny at New Haven, Cambridge and Washington—to name only the geographical points touched upon here—there seems good reason to hope that the doors to better conditions may be opened.

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**Baseball Coaches.** Fortunately for Harvard, the men controlling her athletic affairs at the present time realize the value of expert instruction in the competitive athletics which form such an important part of College life. Therefore they hire the best men available to give this instruction. In this way competitive athletics become almost a part of the curriculum for a considerable percentage of the men.

The object of these athletic teachers is to prepare the men for their final tests, just as instructors in other departments prepare the men for the final examinations. Only in athletics, however, does the teacher lend a hand in the final examination. The single sport in which he does not is rowing. Would it not be advisable to adopt in all the branches of sport some measure which would leave the men to themselves in the final test? In this way leadership for the captain and responsibility for all the players would be more fully developed. Also the results of the contests would depend more upon the intelligence of all the competitors and less upon the cleverness of the coach.

The statement in the daily press that Yale, Princeton and Harvard are endeavoring to devise a scheme by which the coaches shall not take active part in the final baseball games seems to indicate a step in this direction. The difficulty will lie in the ability of the authorities to restrain the intensely partisan coaches,

graduates, or undergraduates from breaking the spirit of any rule devised to accomplish this purpose.

It is hoped that a satisfactory plan can be worked out, and that the instructor may become what he should be—only a spectator in the final test of all college athletic teams.

\* \* \*

**A Harvard Railroad President.** Mr. Howard Elliott was an Overseer of Harvard University before he became President of the New Haven road. It is natural, therefore, that Harvard men should take a special interest in what he brings to his new task.

He has just published a book "The Truth About the Railroads" in which the publishers have assembled in a coherent form some recent addresses of Mr. Elliott's on certain broad aspects of the railroad problem. What the book reveals is the writer's firm grasp of his special subject, a wholesome power of relating it to other subjects through the links of reading and understanding, and a spirit of willingness to cooperate with others which can hardly fail to kindle a similar spirit in them. It is the kind of book one likes to have written by a Harvard man in public service.

\* \* \*

**The Princeton Game.** The friendly "tiger-hunt" is over, and President Lowell's hope that for once the "hunters" and the "beaters" might be identical has been realized.

"From a Harvard point of view", Mr. Haughton writes after the game, "about all that can be said is that Princeton was held off." In the same communication to a Boston newspaper, he says: "It was too close a game to be comfortable for the Harvard men. It is to be hoped they learned a lesson from meeting hard pressure."

There is no doubt either that they met hard pressure or that they needed it. That they were equal to it and capable of turning at least one good opportunity to fortunate account is a thing to be thankful for. Perhaps there is just as much occasion for gratitude in their having met, while yet there is time for improvement, a team with which they were so evenly matched. There is still another game before the meeting with Yale, and still enough practice in sight to accomplish a great deal. The followers of Harvard football know perfectly well that what has been done with the team so far is going to be used as the substantial basis for the final fight to bring it to its highest power. May the best team win—and let us not disguise our hope that it may be Harvard's!

\* \* \*

**The "Tech" Buildings.** The newspapers have just given the public some idea of the beauty and magnitude of the group of new buildings, near the Cambridge end of the Harvard Bridge, in which it is said that the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will be housed by 1915. It is a happy omen for the cause of higher education in America that the oldest University and a technical school of the foremost rank will henceforth be situated as neighbors each to each.

\* \* \*

**The Boston Harvard Club House.** Since this number of the BULLETIN goes to press before the opening of the new house of the Harvard Club of Boston, it is impossible to deal with the occurrences of Wednesday evening. We are planning, however, to devote a considerable portion of the next issue of the paper to the subject of the club house, and its definite opening. It will thus be possible for many both to hear and to see something of the ceremonies.

# Measurements of Efficiency in College

An abstract of an address before the New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools, at the New Lecture Hall, Cambridge, November 1, 1913.

By PRESIDENT A. LAWRENCE LOWELL.

EDUCATION is the last of all things to follow the stream of human thought and progress. It is still mainly in the deductive stage. We talk freely about what effects certain methods may be expected to have, and know little, in many fields almost nothing, of the effects they actually produce. Exact measurements have begun, but are still in their infancy, and, as in all matters of a biological nature, it is much easier to speculate than to measure.

There is special need of the determination of actual educational results in America for three reasons.

1. We are prone to theorize and rely on formulas.

2. While professing a stern faith in education we are averse to severe discipline, and have an almost morbid dread of sacrificing bodily health to mental training.

3. Alone among modern nations our measurements of educational proficiency are made almost wholly by the same person who gives the instruction. An exception to this rule is found in the examinations by the New York regents, but such exceptions are rare.

We have, indeed, entrance examinations to college, but save in a few colleges these are tending to pass away. Our own experience with statements from head-masters have not been highly satisfactory. Our entrance examinations are commonly reported to be harder, but are said on good authority to be in fact easier than 20 years ago.

A serious defect of examinations by the instructor is that he has no standard outside of himself. Comparing himself with himself and measuring himself by himself is not wise.

In schools he knows little of the in-

tensity of application, but he knows the amount of time spent in school hours in study. In college he does not even know that; a series of questions addressed by a committee here in 1902 to instructors and students about the amount of time spent in study of the various courses revealed an amazing difference between the amount of work expected and that actually done.

The development of intellectual capacity by training is a part—the highest part—of biological science, and as such it is subject to the biological laws of variation. In fact Galton used the marks of the wranglers at Cambridge University to illustrate the principle of variation.

If biological laws apply to education the curve of probability in large bodies of pupils ought to be significant. If in two large courses the marking varies greatly, there must be some reason for it, and the most common reason is that one is easier than the other, or the standard of marking is more lenient. There may of course be other causes. The instruction may be superior, or some selective principle may be at work. The curve of probability is not an absolute measure, but it is an indication. It ought to put one on one's guard. It gives notice, as the lawyers say. It is a danger signal.

But the curve of probability is at best a test only of uniformity of standard, not directly of efficiency. A course may be hard without being effective even in imparting a knowledge of the subject taught. To learn by heart the names of all the United States senators for 100 years would be very laborious, but would teach nothing of American history. The student at Oxford was formerly obliged

to learn at least so much of religious history as is contained in a list of the Kings of Israel and Judah.

The simplest method of improving the measure of efficiency is the aid of other examiners beside the instructor. This tends to give prominence to matters generally deemed important, to lay stress on the grasp of vital principles, and so far as experts can be obtained it is to be encouraged. But it is by no means the only way. The instructor himself can do it if he conducts his examination aright. The framing of examination papers so as to measure diligence in work, knowledge of facts and grasp of principles is the most difficult and the most important single act an instructor is called upon to perform. It requires a knowledge, not only of the subject, but of himself and of the capacity and habits of his pupils. An examination at its best measures the teaching, and the teacher himself, as well as the students he has taught. If you want to know how efficient the instruction in a course is, read the examination books after they have been marked, and if you want a standard by which to measure yourself, read the examination books in a course as nearly as possible parallel to your own.

If we are earnestly seeking for a measure of efficiency, means can certainly be devised, whether by a general examination upon the subject, by submitting examination books from time to time to colleagues in the same or another institution, or by other tests, to determine with some approach to accuracy the value of the instruction.

So far I have been dealing only with a measure of the efficiency of a course in giving a knowledge and command of the subject matters covered thereby. We need more, and we need it much. We want to know the efficiency of different subjects in developing general intelligence, and in preparing for the various pursuits in life. This is a far more difficult problem, but one, I believe, not wholly insoluble. Here again we are in

the habit of relying almost wholly on deductive reasoning. It stands to reason, we say, that a familiarity with natural science is the most valuable thing for a physician, a knowledge of history for a lawyer, of economics for a merchant, a skill in handicraft for an engineer, in stenography and typewriting for a clerk if not, indeed, for everybody; and so on. Perhaps these assumptions are true; perhaps they are true in part. But in any case we ought to know by measurement whether they are true, or how far they are correct, and with the large number of young people we are training we ought to be able to measure results with an approach to accuracy. To some extent we can do this by statistics, following the careers of those who have pursued different courses, with similar grades of proficiency, noting their progress in subsequent studies, professional or other, and perhaps even in their chosen vocations in after life where other favoring or impeding factors do not come in. If this were done on a scale large enough, and by skilled statisticians, results of vast value might be obtained.

To anyone interested in measurements of efficiency it is a source of great gratification that the Department of Economics here has requested the Department of Education to investigate the efficiency of its teaching. As yet it is too early to speak of the methods that are being employed, although they promise much. At present it is enough that by cordial coöperation a step has been taken which bids fair to bring education nearer to the ground of an exact science.

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#### GIFTS TO THE UNIVERSITY

The Corporation at its meeting on November 8 announced the receipt of gifts amounting to \$19,457.37, to be used for various purposes. Among the larger contributions are \$3,000 for the improvements to the Fogg Art Museum and \$4,200 for the Freshman Dormitories.

# The Story Professorship of Law

BY Z. CHAFEE, JR., LL.B. '13.

PROFESSOR Edward H. Warren, of the Law School, has recently been appointed Story Professor of Law. This Chair was founded and endowed in 1875 in honor of Joseph Story, a great Federal Judge, author of numerous epoch-making treatises and for sixteen years Dane Professor in the Harvard Law School. The custom of naming professorships carries a peculiar gratification to a new incumbent, for it links him with a series of distinguished men whom he is deemed worthy to succeed, and thus increases his honor in proportion to theirs. Professor Warren is indeed fortunate in the group of jurists among whom he now takes his place.

The first holder of the Chair was John Chipman Gray, trebly eminent, as teacher, practising lawyer, and writer. Appointed in 1875, he resigned in 1883 to become Royall Professor, and continued to teach Property and other subjects until his retirement last January. He is now engaged on a new edition of "The Rule against Perpetuities", which in its sun-clear presentation of a very technical topic brings to his students' lips his own praise of the legal style of Blackstone. While Story Professor, he made in "Restraints on Alienation" his first attack on the vicious law which allows a fond father to tie up property for a dissipated son beyond the reach of outraged creditors. Heedless of Professor Gray's warnings, courts and legislatures have subsequently allowed spendthrift trusts to overrun almost every State, so that in his recent preface to the second edition of the "Restraints" he humorously describes himself as "vox clamantis in deserto"—yet do the multitudes flock across Jordan to hear him.

After a vacancy of five years, William Albert Keener became Story Professor. He was a pioneer in reducing to system the new field of Quasi-contracts, opened

up by Lord Mansfield hardly a century ago; its main principle, that no one shall be unjustly enriched at the expense of another, has proved singularly fertile in solutions of many ever-arising problems of modern commerce, which have defied treatment by the older portions of the law. Unfortunately, Professor Keener's services were soon lost to Harvard, for in 1890 he went to Columbia, where he was afterwards Dean of the Law School. He died last April.

He was succeeded by Jeremiah Smith, who had been from 1867-74 on the Supreme Bench of New Hampshire. Professor Smith held the Story Chair for twenty years, with Torts as his principal subject. He completed Dean Ames's case-book on Torts after the Dean's death, and has also written several articles on the law of labor unions and on causation, that fascinating borderland between law and metaphysics. In class, he laid great emphasis on careful statement of the facts of cases, a valuable habit which is sometimes uncultivated by lawyers. Precise and thorough as he was in his definition of legal rights and duties, Professor Smith had little respect for the man who always insists on those legal rights and will not do more than the law requires. It was his wont each year, after showing how few positive acts were demanded by the law, to recommend his students to read the last part of the twenty-fifth chapter of Matthew, and thus call to mind the obligations above and beyond law. In 1910, Professor Smith resigned on account of advancing years. It is interesting to note that he is now the last actual son of the Revolution, for his father fought in that war. Judge Smith is still as well known to the law students as the active professors, for he is in the Library almost daily, busy, as he expresses it, in "getting to work and learning the law all over again."

Professor Warren's immediate predecessor in the School was Roscoe Pound, who resigned last spring to become Carter Professor of Jurisprudence. Professor Pound came to Harvard from the Chicago Law School and had previously taught law in the University of Nebraska and the Northwestern Uni-

latest doctrines of justice on the continent of Europe as well as in English speaking countries, and being deeply read in Sociology is constantly endeavoring to bring the rules enforced by our courts into accord with the actual conditions of society at the present day. His lectures illustrate the most technical



JOHN CHIPMAN GRAY.



WILLIAM ALBERT KEENER.



JEREMIAH SMITH.



EDWARD HENRY WARREN.



ROSCOE POUND.

versity. He also practised law for many years in Nebraska, and served as Commissioner of Appeals, i.e. temporary Supreme Court Judge, in that State. Besides writing many articles on law reform, he has published several books on botany. Mr. Pound while Story Professor taught Equity, Trusts and the Theory of Law. He is not satisfied to present simply the law as it is, but sets forth earnestly the law as it ought to be. He keeps his students in touch with the

doctrines of the law with quotations from German jurists, humorous episodes from his own practice and allusions to O. Henry and Mark Twain. In his new Chair, he will devote still more attention to problems of legislation and law reform.

Professor Edward H. Warren graduated from Harvard in the class of 1895 and took his Bachelor degree from the Law School in 1900. He was made Assistant Professor of Law in 1904 and

Professor in 1908. He is also engaged in the practice in Boston. He has edited a case-book on the law of Private Corporations, and written several articles for the *Harvard Law Review* on acts of corporations beyond the limits of their charters and on the rights and liabilities of persons who suppose they have formed a corporation but whose charter is bad through some technical defect.

Professor Warren's subjects in the Law School are Property and Corporations. It is his task to initiate the first year students in the mysteries of fee-tail and contingent remainders, and he shows admirable facility in making vivid these technical conceptions through comparisons with every day life. Thus the rule that a remainder is bad unless it is ready to take effect as soon as the preceding estate has terminated is explained by reference to a line of persons waiting at the window of a ticket office, each one ready to move up as the man before him steps away. Professor Warren is an apt coiner of picturesque phrases and introduces some technical doctrine of Littleton or Coke as existing "down in the cellar of the law."

It is his firm belief that lawyers ought to be punctual. At promptly ten minutes past the hour his lecture begins and the door is closed. Woe be to the unlucky student who chances to enter the room after that moment! Nor has he any mercy for the men who do not devote themselves seriously to the study of law, but on the other hand he never fails to show instant appreciation of good reasoning or an intelligent question.

The class room discussions in the Harvard Law School are something to remember through a lifetime and those under Professor Warren are especially interesting. He remembers a student's doctrine or point of view on a given problem from one lecture to another, and when the topic arises again in a changed aspect calls upon the man to apply his theory to the new situation. Then another student with an opposing

doctrine is summoned in to the discussion. In this way the subject is thoroughly analyzed and the students all feel that it is worth while to express their opinions, since they are given such thoughtful attention. The development of each man's talent and reasoning powers is thus encouraged. A talk with Mr. Warren in his office is also an enjoyable occasion for he is always quick to understand difficulties and ready with assistance. His cordial relations with the students in all these ways makes his appointment a source of much pleasure to members of the Law School both past and present.

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#### HARLAN PAGE AMEN, '79

Harlan Page Amen, Principal of the Phillips Academy, Exeter, since 1895, Overseer of Harvard since June of this year, died at Exeter on November 9, from the effects of a stroke of apoplexy on the previous day.

He was born at Sinking Spring, Ohio, April 14, 1853, prepared himself for College at Portsmouth, Ohio, and Phillips-Exeter, and won his way through Harvard with the class of 1879. Both at Exeter and at Cambridge his roommate was William DeWitt Hyde, now president of Bowdoin College. After about fifteen years of teaching and business management at the Riverview Academy at Poughkeepsie, New York, he became principal of Phillips-Exeter in 1895. He stood sixth in the succession of principals of this admirable school, and gave it an administration of the highest order. His familiarity with the problems of secondary education gave his election to the Board of Overseers a promise of peculiar value. The loss which Exeter has suffered is therefore shared by Harvard.

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A meeting in memory of the late Miss Mary Coes, Dean of Radcliffe College, was held in Sanders Theatre on Monday, November 10.



## Statistics of Entrance Examinations

THE following statistics are taken from a set of interesting tables drawn up at the College Office.

From the figures presented in the table (A), showing the comparative results of entrance examinations for seven years past, a few highly significant facts emerge distinct. The incoming freshman class of 614 has been out-numbered twice before: in 1911 and in 1912. Seven years ago the number was 576.

On the other hand the number of candidates examined, 885, has been equalled only once, in 1911, and has never been surpassed. Out of the 576 freshmen admitted in 1906, there were 335 with conditions and 241 without. This proportion is changed most advantageously—for the University and for the student body—by the admission this year of only 155 with conditions, as

against 459 who had no conditions.

The "new plan" of entrance examinations is steadily gaining, the "old plan" losing, ground. Of the candidates refused admission, the large increase is found among the "old plan" candidates; among the "new plan" men it is negligible.

In the "Percentage Refused Admission" there has been an almost unbroken increase from 1906 to the present time. This year, in reaching 25.7-10 per cent., it gives ground for serious inquiry. If only one man out of four who presents himself for admission to Harvard College is found fit for admission—as against one out of eight in 1906—there is a falling off in the quality either of the candidates or of their preparation; or—the one remaining alternative—the College demands more than it should.

### A: APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION BY EXAMINATION TO FRESHMAN CLASS

		1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
	Old Plan,						309	272	262
	New Plan,						83	154	197
Admitted without conditions,	Total,	241	264	253	294	295	392	426	459
Admitted with conditions,		335	330	276	279	270	248	219	155
Total admitted,		576	594	529	573	565	640	645	614
Admitted as Specials,		66	40	12					
	Old Plan,						128	125	163
	New Plan,						56	59	65
Refused Admission,	Total,	103	113	96	140	176	184	184	228
	Old Plan,							38	38
	New Plan,							2	5
Did not reappear in Sept.,	Total,	63	51	51	57	45	61	40	43
Total examined,		808	798	688	770	786	885	869	885
Percentage admitted,		71.2	74.4	76.8	74.4	71.9	72.3	74.2	69.3
Percentage refused admission,		12.7	14.1	13.9	18.1	22.3	20.7	21.1	25.7*
Percentage admitted special,		8.1	5.1	1.7					
Percentage not reappearing in Sept.,		7.7	6.3	7.4	7.4	5.7	6.8	4.6	4.8

\*If we deduct from the total number of men refused, 4 who were refused wholly on grounds of character, and 18 Board Candidates, who might just as reasonably have been put into the category of men who "Did not reappear in September", the percentage of refusal would be 23.2.

Table B is not concerned with any year excepting 1913, and has to do entirely with the geographical distribution of the schools at which candidates for admission were prepared. Candidates under both the "new" and the "old" plans are included in the figures given, discrimination being made only between

public schools on the one hand and private or endowed schools on the other. The preponderance of candidates from New England and the North Atlantic States brings home the importance of the work the Harvard Clubs are doing in sending boys to Cambridge from other parts of the country.

#### B: DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS OF NEW AND OLD PLAN CANDIDATES.

	ADMITTED			REFUSED			TOTAL ADMITTED AND REFUSED			P ct.
	Private or			Private or			Private or			
	Public Schools	Endowed Schools	Total	Public Schools	Endowed	Total	Public Schools	Endowed	Total	
New England,	233	261	494	89	74	163	322	335	657	78.0
North Atlantic (including New England),	269	292	561	110	84	194	379	376	755	89.6
South Atlantic,	6	1	7	1	2	3	7	3	10	1.1
Western,	3	2	5	3	1	4	6	3	9	1.0
North Central,	22	11	33	19	5	24	41	16	57	6.7
South Central,	4	1	5	1	1	2	5	2	7	.8
Foreign,		3	3		1	1		4	4	.4
Total,	304	310	614	134	94	228	438	404	842	

In Table C the point of special interest is the increase in the percentage of failures at June examinations in certain subjects, notably algebra. So many elements enter into the results indicated by these figures—the varying average ability of candidates from year to year, the efficiency of teaching in preparatory

schools, the degree of "stiffness" in separate examination papers and in the marking of them—that the statistics are capable of several interpretations. They will fully repay the study both of those who prepare and of those who examine the candidates for admission to Harvard.

#### C: PERCENTAGES OF FAILURE IN JUNE EXAMINATIONS IN PRESCRIBED SUBJECTS, PRELIMINARY AND FINAL CANDIDATES, 1909-1913.

	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
<i>Elementary</i>					
English (whole),	43.3	54.3	37.7	35.0	39.6
English (one-half),		59.3	34.1	39.1	39.8
Greek,	19.0	10.9	12.7	28.7	29.3
Latin,	37.0	34.7	29.7	35.4	35.0
German,	43.2	29.9	23.4	42.2	35.2
French,	31.2	34.8	28.0	33.3	28.8
Ancient History,	30.4	34.8	33.6	32.9	36.1
Algebra,	26.3	29.6	27.6	21.9	38.5
Plane Geometry,	28.4	32.0	22.2	20.6	27.0
Physics,	19.4	26.5	21.4	22.8	29.5
Chemistry,	27.8	23.0	20.2	21.6	17.6
<i>Advanced</i>					
Latin,	27.9	26.0	29.8	32.2	35.7
German,	32.6	28.3	23.9	32.3	25.5
French,	36.6	39.7	30.2	38.8	38.6

## Princeton Beaten at Football, 3 to 0

**H**ARVARD defeated Princeton in the football game at Princeton last Saturday, 3 points to 0. The only score of the game was made in the second period by Brickley who, standing on Princeton's 20-yard line, kicked a drop goal from the field. Neither team seriously threatened the other's goal line, as far as a touchdown was concerned, but both the Princeton and Harvard kickers made repeated attempts at goals from the field, all of which, except Brickley's, were failures. Some of these tries were made at short distances from the goal posts, but, as it rained hard during a large part of the game and the ball was thoroughly soaked with water, the misses were excusable.

Most of the Harvard supporters were disappointed because the team did not make a larger score against Princeton; the over-confidence which has existed in Cambridge from the first day of practice had led almost everyone except the Harvard coaches to expect a run-away victory. As a matter of fact, it was to a large extent the luck of the game which enabled Harvard to win at all. If two or three long runs are excluded, Princeton far excelled in rushing the ball, and in the first, third, and fourth periods Captain Baker, of Princeton, was near enough to the Harvard goal to make in all five tries for goals from the field, all of which, fortunately for Harvard, failed to go over the cross-bar.

Harvard was on the defensive throughout the first quarter. After three exchanges of kicks at the beginning of the game Princeton got possession of the ball on its 41-yard line, and in a series of rushes at once advanced to Harvard's 38-yard line, a gain of about twenty yards. Princeton used variations of the Minnesota shift and directed the plays against the Harvard tackles with marked success. On the 38-yard line, however, the Harvard defence stiffened

and Baker tried for a goal from the field; this was the most accurate kick he made during the day and it missed by only a narrow margin. Then came two more exchanges of kicks and a third kick by Harvard which gave Princeton the ball on Harvard's 48-yard line. From that point Princeton steadily advanced to Harvard's 31-yard line. Streit, aided by Ballin and Phillips, the two Princeton tackles, gained ground in a way that was most disconcerting to the Harvard backers. Finally, on the 31-yard line Harvard again stopped the Princeton rushes, and Baker once more tried for a goal from the field, but without scoring. Harvard immediately kicked to Princeton's 44-yard line. Streit made another first down, carrying the ball to Harvard's 40-yard line in three rushes before the end of the period.

To say that Harvard was surprised at Princeton's strength during the first quarter is a mild statement. The Harvard players were cool enough, but their supporters on the stands were taken aback by the unexpected power of the Princeton eleven. Harvard had clearly intended to play a waiting game during the period, but it was no part of the plan that the eleven should be defending its goal from the fierce rushes of its opponents. The Harvard rush line was clearly outplayed, and if it had not been for the superb work of Bradlee in the secondary line of defence no one can tell what might have happened. Most of the quarter was taken up in punting. Hardwick, who kicked for Harvard, did fairly well, but Law, the Princeton kicker, generally did better. Although it rained hard most of the time the ball was handled without an error by either side.

On the first play in the second period Glick, the Princeton quarterback, gained ten yards, and the next three tries carried the ball to Harvard's 28-yard line. Princeton had to make two yards on the next down in order to keep the ball; the



MAHAN.

HITCHCOCK.  
LOGAN.

HARDWICK.

BRADLEE.

STORER.  
O'BRIEN.

BREKLEY.

SOUCY.

TRUMBULL.

PENNOCK.  
GILMAN.

FREEDLEY.

offence had worked so well that the quarterback decided to try for a first down, and so Streit rushed with the ball. He failed by a few inches to make the distance, and the ball went to Harvard on the 18-yard line. That play was one of the critical ones of the game; Princeton had carried the ball from its 44-yard line straight down the field to Harvard's 18-yard line, a distance of thirty-five yards, and another first-down might have led to a touchdown. Fortunately the Harvard defence met the situation. Hardwick immediately kicked to Princeton's 47-yard line, and Law returned to Harvard's 17-yard line. After Princeton had been penalized five yards for off-side play, Hardwick again kicked to Princeton's 44-yard line.

Then came the play which won the game. Law went back to kick from about his own 37-yard line. Storer and O'Brien, the Harvard ends, went through like lightning, and Storer got fairly in front of the ball and blocked it as it rose from Law's foot. Storer, O'Brien and Law raced for the ball which was rolling down the field towards Princeton's goal line, and each seemed to have about an equal chance of getting it. Here O'Brien made a quick-witted play. As soon as he realized the situation he paid no more attention to the ball but threw himself in front of Law, thus giving Storer ample time to fall on the ball just as it touched Princeton's 20-yard line. If Storer had picked up the ball he could have scored a touchdown but he made the safe play, which gave Harvard possession of the ball within striking distance of its opponents' goal-line.

This was the moment for Harvard to show its offence. Almost everybody on the field, certainly all the Harvard men, expected to see a touchdown in short order, but the Princeton rush line held beautifully, and Harvard made a bare eight yards in four downs. Then Brickley stepped back to the 20-yard line and kicked a pretty goal from the field.

At this point Mahan took Bradlee's

place in the Harvard back field. Princeton kicked to Harvard's 22-yard line, and Logan carried the ball back ten yards before he was downed. On the next play Brickley broke through the Princeton line and ran almost fifteen yards; this gain gave Harvard its first first-down of the game. Hardwick then made a poor kick which carried the ball only to Princeton's 37-yard line. Another exchange of punts followed. On the second punt by Law, Mahan caught the ball on Harvard's 20-yard line and made a beautiful open-field run of fifty yards. He evaded and threw off several Princeton men who tried to stop him, and the Harvard interference was perfect. Mahan seemed to have a clear field, when he was tackled from behind by Baker. This brilliant run, which carried the ball to Princeton's 30-yard line, did no good, however, as Harvard made practically no distance in the next three tries at advancing the ball. As a last resort, Brickley tried for a goal from the field, but the ball did not go high enough. Law immediately kicked to Harvard's 45-yard line. Once more the Crimson backs tried to carry the ball forward; they succeeded in making one first down, and two penalties against Princeton put the ball on the 31-yard line, where Logan tried Harvard's first forward pass, but the ball was caught by one of the Princeton backs on the 15-yard line. After an exchange of punts the first half ended.

The third period was not as interesting as the first two had been, but it showed more plainly than ever that Harvard could make little ground through the Princeton rush line. Bradlee went into the game again at halfback. An exchange of kicks gave Harvard the ball practically in the middle of the field, but the Princeton men held like a rock, and Logan resorted to another long forward pass, but it failed, and Hardwick was forced to kick. Two or three kicks, and a penalty of 15 yards for holding in the Harvard line gave the ball to Princeton in the middle of the field. After one

first down, however, Law tried a forward pass; Hammond caught the ball but was thrown before he could gain any ground, and the ball went to Harvard on its 38-yard line. Hardwick then made a rather poor punt, and Law was able to kick back from Princeton's 43-yard line; the ball went rolling along the ground to Harvard's 13-yard line before Logan was able to fall on it. Hardwick at once kicked to Harvard's 46-yard line, where Baker made a fair catch and a moment later tried for a goal from placement. The distance to the goal line was too great, and the ball was caught on Harvard's 7-yard line by Brickley who made a brilliant open-field run of more than thirty yards, and was downed on Harvard's 40-yard line. After another exchange of punts Brickley made 12 yards on a plunge through the line, but after two fruitless attempts to advance the ball Logan tried another forward pass. The ball was caught by Glick on Princeton's 35-yard line but Harvard was penalized fifteen yards for interference with him while he was trying to get the ball and it was brought back to the centre of the field. Baker then made a pretty forward pass to Hammond who gained about 12 yards. On the next down Law kicked to Harvard's 7-yard line. That was the last play of the third period.

On the first line-up of the last period Hardwick gained three yards. Then he punted. Handicapped by the heavy ball and the breaking-through of the Princeton rushers, he made a poor kick, and the ball went outside on Harvard's 25-yard line, which was but fifteen yards from the point where the Harvard rushers stood when Hardwick punted. The result of this kick was that Harvard was again compelled to defend its goal line, and Princeton had another chance at least to try for a goal from the field and to tie the score. But the Harvard line stopped three attempts to advance the ball and Baker went back to the 32-yard line where he tried for a drop-

goal. It was an exciting moment. Fortunately for Harvard, the ball was so heavy that Baker could hardly lift it from the ground and it went into the mass of players where Bradlee fell on it at the 23-yard line. Again Hardwick punted, and this attempt was worse than the preceding one, for the ball went outside on the 29-yard line. Thus Princeton had another opportunity. After two unsuccessful attempts to carry the ball, Baker made his last try at a goal from the field; the ball went low again but across the goal line and Harvard lined up on the 20-yard line. At this point Mahan succeeded Hardwick. The next play was a "fake" kick. Mahan, who was fresh and ready for the fray, went back, apparently to kick, but the ball was passed to Brickley, who broke through the Princeton rushers before they realized that he had the ball. The run which followed was one of the most spectacular ever seen in a game between two football teams of the first class. Brickley threw off one Princeton man after another and darted down the field so close to the side-line that he seemed to be out of bounds. He was tackled again and again, and once he fell, but he recovered his footing and was on his way to the goal-line when Ballin, running up from behind, brought the Harvard runner down on Princeton's 19-yard line. Brickley had run sixty-one yards. Even this stimulus did not put power into the Harvard offence, and on the next three downs only four yards were gained. Then Brickley tried to kick a drop-goal from the 24-yard line; under ordinary circumstances at that distance he would send the ball across nine times in ten, but it was so soggy and heavy that he missed again. Law punted to the 45-yard line where Logan made a fair catch. Realizing that only a few minutes of playing time were left, Brickley tried for a placement kick from that point but the ball went only to the 10-yard line. The rest of the game consisted almost wholly of punting. Mahan

did the kicking for Harvard. He also caught the ball once on Harvard's 35-yard line and ran it back almost thirty yards to Princeton's 37-yard line. Neither side, however, approached the other's goal, and after a few more plays the game ended with the ball in Harvard's possession on Princeton's 30-yard line.

The summary follows:

HARVARD.	PRINCETON.
Storer, Dana, l.e.	r.e., Shea, Lambertson, Baker
Gilman, l.t.	r.t., Ballin
Cowen, l.g.	r.g., W. Swart
Soucy, c.	c., E. Trenkmann
Pennock, r.g.	l.g., Semmens
Hitchcock, Storer, r.t.	l.t., Phillips
O'Brien, r.e.	l.e., Hammond
Logan, q.b.	q.b., Glick
Hardwick, Mahan, l.h.b.	r.h.b., H. Baker
Bradlee, Mahan, Hardwick, r.h.b.	l.h.b., Law
Brickley, f.b.	f.b., Streit, F. Trenkmann

Score—Harvard 3. Goal from field—Brickley. Referee—W. S. Langford of Trinity. Umpire—Neil Snow of Michigan. Head linesman—D. L. Fultz of Brown.

### YALE WON CROSS-COUNTRY RUN

Yale defeated Harvard in the cross-country run at New Haven last Saturday, 25 points to 33. The course of 6.3 miles lay through extremely rough going; the runners had to ford streams, climb hills, and struggle over country that proved to be too much for most of the Harvard contestants, who were unused to such conditions.

Captain Boyd, of the Harvard team, finished first, however, and Blackman, another Harvard man, was close behind; these two had a hard, close race from beginning to end, and they finished almost side by side; the official time puts Blackman one-fifth of a second behind Boyd. Boyd's time, 40 minutes, 7 2-5 seconds, broke the record for the course. The first Yale man finished 45 2-5 seconds behind Blackman, but six Yale runners crossed the line ahead of the third Harvard man. The order of the first twelve men at the finish was:

1, Boyd (H.); 2, Blackman (H.); 3,

Safford (Y.); 4, Booth (Y.); 5, Frost (Y.); 6, Burt (Y.); 7, Clark (Y.); 8, Boynton (H.); 9, Young (Y.); 10, MacLure (H.); 11, Holden (Y.); 12, Tugman (H.).

### DINNER TO THE BASEBALL NINE

The Harvard Club of Boston will give at the Club House on Tuesday evening, November 18, at 7.30 o'clock, a dinner in honor of the winning baseball team of 1913. The price of tickets is \$2.25 each.

Members of the club who wish to attend are requested to send word to the House Committee at the Club House, 374 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston. Tables will be reserved for members who wish to sit together.

The committee in charge of the dinner consists of A. L. Devens, Jr., '02, chairman; E. H. Nichols, '86, Channing Frothingham, Jr., '02, W. D. Dexter, Jr., '07, and R. S. Potter, '12.

### IN MEMORY OF DR. FITZ

In the amphitheatre in Building D of the Medical School buildings of Harvard University on Longwood Avenue, Boston, there will be held on the evening of November seventeenth at 8.15 o'clock, a Memorial Meeting to the late Reginald Heber Fitz, Professor Emeritus of the Theory and Practice of Physic. Addresses will be made on that occasion by W. W. Keen, Professor Emeritus of Surgery in the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia; Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University; Henry P. Walcott, Chairman of the Board of Health of the State of Massachusetts and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital; William Sydney Thayer, Professor of Clinical Medicine, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore; and William T. Councilman, Shattuck Professor of Pathological Anatomy, Medical School, Harvard University.

Members of the University and the general medical public are invited.

## Alumni Notes

'87—John Coit Adams died in Butte, Mont., on October 17. Adams, who had been connected with Montana mining in various capacities since leaving College in 1885, was superintendent of the mines of the Boston & Montana branch of the Anaconda Copper Mining Co.

'87—Albert Bailey Potter died at Hingham, Mass., on October 17.

'09—A second son, Richard Bliss, was born to Howard F. Whitney and Mrs. Whitney at 530 Riverside Drive, New York City, on October 23.

'00—N. Adams Egbert died in Springfield, Mass., on August 22.

'01—John Gully Cole is president of the Cole Bros. Lightning Rod Co., manufacturers of Franklin lightning rods, fixtures and ornaments, 316 South Seventh St., St. Louis, Mo.

'04—Harold C. Chapin is research chemist with the National Carbon Co., Cleveland, O. His address is 1276 West 112th St.

'04—Harold A. Meyer, LL.B. '08, formerly with P. W. Brooks & Co., is now with Philip H. Farley & Co., 50 State St., Boston.

'05—A son, Edward Robinson Lyon Smith, was born to Lyon Smith and Mrs. Smith on October 24 at Blair, Nev.

'05—J. Sidney Stone, LL.B. '08, formerly with Fish, Richardson, Herrick & Neave, is in the legal department of Willett, Sears & Co., 60 Federal St., Boston.

'06—The engagement of Edward H. Baker, Jr., to Miss Clara E. Noblit of Germantown, Pa., has been announced.

'06—Charles P. Greenough, 2d, is with E. W. Clark & Co., bankers, 19 Congress St., Boston.

'07—A son, Walter A. Forbush, Jr., was born to Walter A. Forbush and Mrs. Forbush on October 7 at Brockton, Mass.

'07—Fletcher Wood Taft, advertising manager of the Carter's Ink Co., was married on October 8 to Miss Margaret Guild at Providence, R. I. Mr. and Mrs. Taft will reside in Lexington, Mass.

'07—Frank C. Tenney is vice-president and treasurer of The Tenney Co. (formerly the Stinson-Tenney Co.), 58 Chamber of Commerce Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

'08—Charles A. Bliss represents White, Weld & Co., bankers, in the Western part of Massachusetts. His headquarters are in Springfield, and his address there is P. O. Box 186.

'09—Louis M. Nichols was married in Lynn, Mass., on October 29 to Miss Florence Wiswall. They will live at "The Sunridge", West 124th St., New York City. Nichols has

just returned from a five months' trip in the West for the general merchandise department of the Western Electric Co. He has been transferred to the comptroller's department of the same company.

'10—Sidney C. Boyer is with the New England Cotton Yarn Co., 77 Franklin St., Boston. His permanent address remains 40 Langdon Ave., Watertown, Mass.

'10—Walter W. Tupper is instructor in botany at the University of Michigan. His address is 506 East Jefferson St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

'11—A daughter, Miriam, was born to John W. Hall and Mrs. Hall on September 12.

'11—Horatio C. Meriam, D.M.D. '13, is practising dentistry in Salem, Mass.

'11—Harry L. Somers, formerly with the *Boston Post*, is now in the editorial department of the *Boston Journal*.

'12—Albert F. McLean is salesman for the Barrett Manufacturing Co., Franklin St., Boston.

'12—Thorvald S. Ross is with the Linen Thread Co., 575 Atlantic Ave., Boston. He is also manager of the Burnham Mill of the Gloucester Net & Twine Co., Gloucester, Mass.

'13—Arthur W. Cornell, Jr., is a chemist with the Nutrition Laboratory of the Carnegie Institute, Boston. His address remains 820 Beacon St., Boston.

'13—Gordon M. Ellis is with the United Paperboard Co., 200 Fifth Ave., New York City.

'13—Otto R. Frasch is with the Western Electric Co., Hawthorne Station, Chicago, Ill.

'13—Millard B. Gulick is with Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, architects, 15 Beacon St., Boston.

'13—Cyril B. Harris, J. Brett Langstaff, Arthur B. Snowdon, S. Tagart Steele, Jr., and Charles T. Webb are studying at the General Theological Seminary, 175 Ninth Ave., New York City.

'13—Harold S. Ross is in the raw material departments of the W. & J. Knox Company, Ltd., Ayreshire, Scotland. His address is care of Baring Brothers, 8 Bishopsgate, London, England.

'13—Louis L. VanSchaack is in the National City Bank of Chicago. His present address is 1028 Greenwood St., Evanston, Ill.

A.M. '13—Chester J. Farmer, who was last year assistant in the department of biological chemistry of the Harvard Medical School, is now professor of chemistry at the Marquette University School of Medicine, Milwaukee, Wis. On September 7 his engagement was announced to Miss M. Grace Pearson of Boston.



# HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

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## News and Views

### The Harvard Club of Boston.

The new house of the Harvard Club of Boston was admirably described by Mr. Robert F. Herrick, on the night of its opening, as the tombstone of "Harvard indifference." That traditional quality is well known to have been buried long ago. The noble monument over its grave gives formal and final notice of the fact to present and future generations of men.

It is not entirely fantastic to say that the Harvard Club of Boston had a national rather than a local origin. The growth and influence of Harvard Clubs in other places suggested with increasing clearness what was not at first obvious—that a powerful organization, even at the very doors of the College, where the influences of Harvard are already strong, might make those influences still stronger. The case is quite parallel to that of missionary enterprises which do just as much in quickening the zeal of those at home as in promoting their cause *in partibus infidelium*.

What the young club has already accomplished gives extraordinary promise for the work it has undertaken. Less than six years ago it was established—a club without a home of its own, but with a strong desire to concentrate and solidify the forces most closely uniting the interests of Harvard and of the community in which it is placed. Now it has opened

the doors of a house which will give these interests a habitation of dignity and beauty worthy of their highest claims.

It has been said that virtually every important club in Boston is already a Harvard club. But what are the facts? In a radius of twenty miles from Boston there are about 8000 Harvard men conceivably eligible for these clubs. Of those who belong to any club, many belong to more than one; but, it is estimated that approximately 1000 individuals make up the entire Harvard element in the leading clubs of Boston. If all of these should join the Harvard Club—which of course they will not—there will remain about 7000 men from whom its membership may be drawn. In its previous unhoused condition, the Harvard Club had grown to a membership of about 1500. With the increase of dues inseparable from the building of "more stately mansions" for both the soul and the body of the club, the resignations have been negligible, and the applications for election have been so many that the organization now has about 3500 members. Though there is no fixed limit of membership, it is believed that 4000 will represent its normal number.

This is surely no unreasonable hope, for in addition to the comforts of a spacious and well appointed house, the club will offer many things which, in the nature of the case, other clubs cannot provide. The strong bond of a common

interest in the College which has supplied many of the ideals controlling our lives will unite older and younger men as they cannot be united elsewhere. Both of these classes have much to gain from all that makes them contemporaries with each other.

Through more tangible means the Club is planning to provide an abundant measure of social and intellectual interests. It is believed that within its walls members of the faculty and of that outer multitude which President Eliot calls the "living force of Harvard" will be brought into frequent and stimulating contact. To Harvard men returning to Boston and Cambridge for a renewal of College association the doors of the club will be perpetually and gladly open. The hospitality to other men and other thoughts than those of Harvard will find expression in gatherings and talks on many topics of interest to educated persons. Indeed the club will fall short of many of its possibilities if, besides making better Harvard men of its members, it does not also make them constantly more valuable to the city, state and nation to which their service is due. The succeeding of success is axiomatic. The success of the opening night was so extraordinary that it must be taken as the happiest omen for the future. The BULLETIN, concerned alike for the local and the universal Harvard, most heartily shares in every good wish for the prosperity and usefulness of that firmly established fact—the Harvard Club of Boston.

A single word remains to be said about the great hall which is the chief architectural glory of the house. It is characteristic of the graduates of American colleges to feel, each for his own alma mater, a sentiment more closely resembling that of religion than any other. The college—be it east or west, north or

south—embodies an ideal, represents a cause, for which no measure of devotion or of sacrifice is counted excessive. In the hall of their new club house the Boston men of Harvard have a room which enshrines this sentiment as in a temple hardly built with hands. It is here that the true religion of Harvard will utter itself as clearly in silence as in music or in speech.

\* \* \*

**The Yale Game.** There are many interesting pages in this number of the BULLETIN, but we do not believe there is one that will be scanned more eagerly than the page on which the diagram of the Stadium is printed.

"Momentous to himself as I to me  
"Hath each man been that ever woman  
bore;"

and no violent effort of the imagination is required to picture many a mother's son pulling two long tawny tickets from his inner pocket, and studying the exact position of his seats at the Yale game.

No one can tell at which end of the field a touchdown will be scored, or who will be defending that end when it comes—if it is to come at all. No one can be sure of anything but that he will be assisting, in the unexact sense of the French, at the great event to which, on a certain Saturday afternoon in November of every year, the whole creation moves.

Never has Harvard won from Yale a football game played in the Stadium. There have been defeats and there have been tie scores, but until now victory has been denied. The members of the Harvard team who will play on Saturday have never been beaten by Yale. Thus they have earned for themselves an enviable prestige, and all Harvard graduates are looking to them to lift the ban that has thus far forbidden a Stadium victory. It's a poor omen that will not

change its meaning, and one decisive victory is all that is needed to bury forever a perverted superstition and to remove all doubt that at Harvard, at least, Stadium spells Success.

With the team, and with the Harvard men who come from near and far in the hope of seeing it win, the BULLETIN joins in earnest wishes for a well-earned victory.

\* \* \*

This is the time of year when **Figures.** a bewildering array of statistics proceeds from the College Office. Last week the BULLETIN printed several tables bearing upon the results of entrance examinations for this year's freshman class. In the *Crimson* appear other tables, showing on the surface slightly different results. It is hard enough to understand what one set of figures really signifies without attempting to reconcile the variations of more than one set. Fully conscious of the danger of falling under the condemnation of the well-known statistician who remarked that figures won't lie, but liars will figure, we confine ourselves to comment upon the general drift of things, which after all is the important point.

The tabulations indicate that the new plan of entrance examinations is working in the encouraging direction of increasing the number of applicants and admissions, especially from public schools, outside of New England. Many of the schools which have been preparing boys under the old plan naturally cling to the familiar methods; but schools in various parts of the country, on which Harvard has not drawn in the past, are sending up candidates well prepared under the new plan, and thus adding geographical variety and breadth to the sources of student supply. Thirty states and countries are represented in the list of schools from which applicants have

come. The eastern boarding schools have so many pupils from the west and south that a catalogue of the states in which the boys live would present a still greater variety. The fact that so considerable a proportion of candidates is now provided by public schools is one of the best signs to be discerned in all the multiplicity of figures.

\* \* \*

**Harvard Club Scholars.** The BULLETIN has already commented this year upon the high value of the work done by Harvard Clubs in various parts of the country in providing Scholarships for boys who would not otherwise come to Harvard. In the great majority of cases the candidates for admission to the College under these Scholarships have acquitted themselves with credit. In a few instances it has been clear that the candidates were not well qualified for admission. Difficult as it has been to deny them the opportunities which the local clubs have provided, there has obviously been no alternative to insisting upon the same qualifications that are demanded of other applicants for entrance.

The condition is one of those for which the cure must be wrought by experience, and the results of the process can hardly fail to prove beneficial. It is an excellent thing to extend the territory represented in the student body at Cambridge. It is no less excellent to have it known throughout the country that an equal measure is applied to every candidate for admission to the College. This knowledge will be profitable both to Harvard, through increasing its attractiveness to the best students, and to the Harvard Clubs, through helping them to stand everywhere for the exacting requirements of good scholarship. Whether the word is written with a large or a small S it should imply the same thing.



THE HOUSE OF THE HARVARD CLUB OF BOSTON.

## Opening of the Boston Club House

THE house of the Harvard Club of Boston was opened and dedicated on the evening of Wednesday, November 12. The occasion was a memorable one. The exercises were simple and dignified. More than 3000 men were present and the greatest enthusiasm was shown.

An hour or more of the early part of the evening was given up to sight-seeing; the graduates went over the house from the sleeping chambers in the top stories to the kitchen and boiler-room below the street level.

Harvard Hall, the assembly room of the house was closed until 8.30, when the doors to it were thrown open and the crowd surged in. There were so many present that even this great room could not contain them, and several hundreds were compelled to stand outside where they could not see or hear what took place within the Hall. While the company was assembling, Ernest Mitchell, '14, played the organ, and, as soon as quiet prevailed, the Alumni Chorus, under the direction of Warren A. Locke, '69, sang Converse's "Laudate Dominum." A small platform for the speakers had been placed in the north-west corner of the Hall. After the singing, Odin Roberts, '86, vice-president of the club said:

"Tonight we Harvard men of Boston come into our own; the fruit from the seed of fellowship sown in our hearts by the genius of Harvard. This house of ours is a visible product of our collective energy which lay potential so long that many did not suspect its existence and none estimated its quantity. That energy, become kinetic, has wrought this miracle in steel and stone, and will do other and perhaps greater works for Harvard men and for Harvard.

"To the undergraduate, a college generation is hardly more than four years; his predecessors only a little distant seem part of a hazy tradition, and to him those

who are to come after are too unreal to be seriously considered. But here is a place where Harvard men, leaving the University, will discover the breadth and perennial continuity of Harvard life; here they will join the greater Harvard community in which they have earned citizenship; here they will find personal contact with men of many college generations and receive from them companionship, counsel and sympathy, and here they in turn will render like service to their successors.

"Only eighteen months ago we met in Ford Hall and instructed our Building Committee to erect a club house on this site; the time has now come for the Building Committee to render its report to you. The Committee has been aided by the transcendent ability of your architects and by specific gifts of princely generosity, of which that magnificent organ is the most conspicuous example; it has received the indispensable backing of our entire Harvard community, but those who have lived close to the events of the past two years, know, and assure you, that this club house as it stands here and now, could not have been built, would not have been realized, had it not been for the industry and sagacity devoted to your enterprise by the chairman of your Building Committee, Robert F. Herrick."

Mr. Herrick spoke very briefly. He said that the Building Committee deserved no thanks, but that it ought to render thanks for the opportunity it has had to observe and realize the great enthusiasm and devotion of the Harvard alumni of Boston. Mr. Herrick said it was impossible to thank every one who had contributed to the success of the enterprise, although he would like to do so. He concluded: "If there has been any 'Harvard indifference' in Boston, this building is its tombstone."

Mr. Herrick then turned the keys of the house over to Major Henry L. Higginson, the president of the club, who

stepped forward to receive them. He was received with tremendous enthusiasm. He said:

"I welcome you to our house, our club. We, each one of us, have built the house with our earnings, with our strength, with our talent and with our devotion. The chairman has done what he could, every man has done what he could. It has been an act of team work, and it is all our own.

"You will perhaps notice during the evening that beyond the splendid organ there are two fire places devoted to the memory of two men who thought more of other men than of themselves. There is plenty of room for each and every distinguished man who now stands before me to do similarly, and I am sure they already are or will be distinguished.

"Here are the keys of the house. May this house serve us all well, and let us remember to keep the house clean and holy and useful to everybody—everybody of Harvard."

Major Higginson then introduced President-Emeritus Eliot, who was greeted with long-continued cheering and applause. President Eliot said:

"This house, is going to be devoted to hospitality, friendship, good fellowship and it is going to be devoted to another purpose—devoted to the Harvard spirit of service to each other and to the country, and to the cause of letters, science and art.

"This assemblage illustrates what I have been fond of calling the Harvard living force, a great force in every community, a great force here for the last 250 years, but a force never before so great in this country and in the world as now. Here, I hope, that living force is to grow, to be stimulated to action, to express each to the other, with sympathy and with purpose to aid and support. Here may the elder men make the acquaintance of the younger; here may the elder men learn who the young men are that they can best aid and further bring forth to the service of the community.

Here may the collective force of Harvard be increased and magnified. And here, we hope, will be abundantly illustrated that education means not only greater power for usefulness, for doing good, but greater enjoyment in the use of individual power, greater enjoyment of life. Here I hope that many great enjoyments will be fostered, exhibited to all. We have begun very well tonight. That was splendid organ playing we have just heard; that was superb chorus singing we have just listened to. I hope music will be fostered and greatly enjoyed in this noble room.

"I hope that the local influence of Harvard men will here be nurtured. The spirit of Harvard resembles the spirit of all other sound American colleges and universities in that it is a spirit of serviceableness. But there is one particular element in the Harvard spirit which is peculiarly strong—and peculiarly strong as it ought to be in this very community in Boston. I mean the love of liberty and the purpose to promote it—liberty to serve, liberty to work, liberty to enjoy.

"Let us all stand together, in whatever party or whatever religious denomination we may belong, for the liberal part of that party's action, the liberal part of that denomination's action. We differ widely in opinion on all sorts of subjects, but we are united in the love of liberty and in the belief that it is the hope of the world."

Major Higginson then introduced President Lowell. He, too, was cheered for several minutes and would have been kept standing longer if he had not stilled the applause. He said:

"Brothers of Harvard: They have asked me to light the fire. It is always a pleasure to light a fire, because so large an effect and so much comfort is caused by so small an effort. But a fire is more than comfort. It is a symbol that carries with it sentiments which poets have not yet been able to attach to hot air ventilation or a steam radiator. It means a home—and here a home of Harvard



HARVARD HALL.

men. I trust that this fire will always burn on winter evenings; that men will sit around it—who have, perhaps, not met for years—and talk over college days, when hopes and plans and aspirations leapt upwards with a crackling blaze; and that old men will linger together over embers that burn less fiercely, but with a more genial glow.

"But the fire in the hearth is an emblem not only of the home, but of the College to which this club owes its birth. Men now light fires quickly by the scratching of a match. Our forefathers, who founded the College, with more labor struck a spark with tinder and flint. Yet they did not get the intellectual flame thus, but brought it with them from an older hearth across the sea. All wood burns best upon a bed of ashes—the memory of fires that have long before burned there. Learning has never outgrown the ancient way of keeping fire, when the virgins tended the flame at Vesta's shrine, their servants hewed the wood and brought it to the temple. In seats of learning these maidens are the Muses (now more than nine), and we, their servants, who bring fresh fuel to keep the flame alive. From that sacred fire men take brands to carry cheer to other hearths, and light for times and places that are dark. May our fire here burn long for comfort and for light."

President Lowell then stepped down from the platform and went to the fireplace at the west end of the Hall. Lighting a long brand, he touched it to the wood which soon blazed up and illuminated the whole room.

The Alumni Chorus sang a song written for the occasion by Nathan Haskell Dole, '74, and the formal exercises ended.

The Yale Club of Boston sent to the club house a great bunch of crimson roses to which was attached a card bearing the following:

"To the Harvard Club of Boston:

"The Yale Club of Boston sends its greetings and its heartiest wishes that November 12th may be the auspicious

beginning of an era of ever-increasing usefulness and good fellowship.

"Alfred L. Ripley, President,  
"Willard B. Luther, Secretary."

The Harvard Club of New York City was represented at the house-warming by a large number of its members. The New York Club also sent a great "H" made of small crimson roses. These two floral gifts were placed at the foot of the main stairway leading to the second floor of the club house.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE CLUB HOUSE

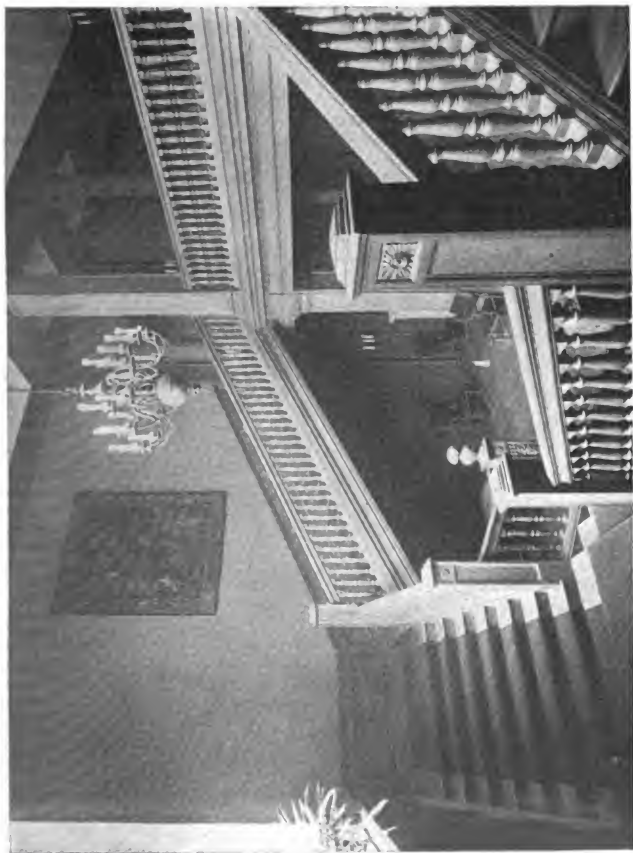
THE house of the Harvard Club of Boston is, as most of the graduates know, on the south side of Commonwealth Avenue, just west of Massachusetts Avenue. It has a frontage of 100 feet on Commonwealth Avenue, and the lot extends through to Newbury Street, thus giving vacant space for extension of the house in that direction. The building is in general designed after the style of the Georgian period. The exterior construction is of brick and granite. The house stands four stories high on Commonwealth Avenue, but 33 feet back from the front line is an invisible fifth story which provides additional sleeping rooms.

The central feature of the Commonwealth Avenue façade is the portico supported by four Ionic columns. Over the main doors are the Harvard seal, and the inscription "House of the Harvard Club of Boston, Built 1913."

As one enters the doors he steps into a large vestibule finished in Caen stone. At the right are the office lobby, coat rooms, and telephone booths. At the left is the general lounge, a large room finished in restful colors.

Straight ahead from the main entrance to the house, along a hallway panelled in Flemish oak, are the doors of Harvard Hall, the great dining and assembly room of the house. This room is 98 feet long, 42 feet wide, and the distance from the floor to the ceiling is 48 feet. The





MAIN STAIRCASE OF THE CLUB HOUSE.

room will accommodate, it is believed, more than 400 people seated at tables. The floor is stone. Above it to a height of 18 feet extends a wainscoting of fine Flemish oak; the rest of the walls are of imitation limestone. The ceiling is most effective; it was done by Robert Savage Chase. From the ceiling hang three great German silver chandeliers on each of which are almost countless electric lights. At each end of the room is a large lime-stone fireplace and mantel.

Directly opposite the entrance to Harvard Hall is the pipe organ which was given by Ernest B. Dane, '92; it has four manuals and is one of the largest instruments in the country. The organ loft, or gallery, will accommodate about 70 men; it will be used by the Alumni Chorus and possibly by a chorus of the Boston Club itself. Across the room, over the main entrance, is a much smaller gallery.

In the leaded glass of one of the windows are figures representing each of the four undergraduate classes, and the other window illustrates the four "major" athletic sports—the hurdler, the football player, the oarsman, and the baseball catcher. The room in every detail and in general effect is beautiful and impressive.

The left of the vestibule on the first floor leads to the great stairway which opens into the second floor lounge. The library extends half way across the front of the building on this floor; the furniture of the library is light oak, and the chairs are upholstered in red leather. Two dining rooms also are on the second floor; the draperies and wall coverings of the larger one are in Harvard red.

There is another private dining room on the third floor, and there are also the first of the sleeping chambers, of which there are 34 in the house; many have private baths, and all are furnished in quiet good taste. The fourth and fifth floors are given up wholly to sleeping rooms. Several of these rooms have been furnished by college classes; the classes which have made this contribution are: '84, '85, '86, '87, '89, '90, '91, '92, '94, '99,

'00, '02, '06, and '08. All of the rooms are unusually large.

On the second and third floors of the house are serving rooms which are connected by dumb waiters with the main serving room, and with the kitchen in the basement. The equipment of this department is the most modern.

At the rear of the basement are also three squash courts, a large dressing room, several small dressing rooms, and ample bathing facilities. It is proposed to extend the basement further towards Newbury Street and to build in the addition several handball courts.

The architects were Parker, Thomas & Rice, of Boston, of which firm J. H. Parker, '93, is the senior member.

#### FOUNDERS' DINNER

NINETEEN of the twenty-two founders of the Harvard Club of Boston, together with R. F. Herrick, chairman of the building committee, had a reunion dinner at the new club house on Monday, November 10, two days before the formal house-warming. Those present were: H. L. Higginson, '55, I. T. Burr, '79, J. J. Storrow, '85, H. M. Williams, '85, O. Roberts, '86, F. S. Mead, '87, H. M. Clarke, '88, C. Warren, '89, J. W. Lund, '90, A. J. Garceau, '91, J. A. Parker, '91, F. S. Newell, '92, G. R. Fearing, '93, S. M. Williams, '94, R. H. Hallowell, '96, J. J. Hayes, '96, W. L. Garrison, '97, A. Winsor, Jr., '02, and S. H. Wolcott, '03. R. L. Agassiz, '92, E. H. Wells, '97, and J. H. Perkins, '98, were unavoidably absent.

The dinner was a masterpiece, and augurs well for the reputation of the club kitchens. Bronze founders' medals were presented to each man, the gift of an anonymous donor. After the dinner Mitchell, '14, the club organist, gave an organ recital. The speaking during the dinner was informal. Charles Warren, who said he had met the librarian full of anxiety as to how he should fill the

shelves with books, read the following list of literary productions of the charter members of the Harvard Club of Boston collected by him for presentation to the club library.

A catalogue of hardware by J. W. Lund, '90, entitled "Clubhouse Knockers"; also an exciting tale of adventure by the same author, entitled "How I Escaped Being Librarian."

A new book on the Suffragette question, entitled, "Women in the Dining Room", by H. M. Williams, '85.

A new novel by the author of "V. V.'s Eyes", entitled "J. J.'s Hayes."

A club house manual, by the author of "The Morals of Marcus Ordeyne", entitled "The Morals that Odin Ordained."

A monograph on metallurgy, entitled "The Harvard Process of Extracting Gold from Graduates", by F. S. Mead, '87; also by the same author, "A Frenzied Financier."

A manual for the misguidance of youth, entitled, "How Not to Make Speeches", by A. J. Garceau, '91.

A very popular new skit, entitled "How to Deposit a Coupon Without Becoming a Criminal", by I. Tucker Burr, '79.

An attack on "Race Segregation", by W. L. Garrison, '97, being an argument against Freshman Dormitories.

A book on Athletic Sports, entitled, "Russelling in the Boston Opera House", by G. R. Fearing, '93.

A problem in metaphysics, "How to Elevate the Elevated", by J. J. Storrow, '85.

A new book on "Bridge", by F. S. Newell, '92, in collaboration with Larz Anderson, '88.

A book on baseball, entitled, "Striker out, or Cops and Coppers", by R. L. Agassiz, '92.

A book on Currency Reform, entitled, "The Promotion of Rubber Companies to Secure an Elastic Currency", by H. L. Higginson, '55.

The following Harvard graduates, not charter members of the club, will, it is

understood, present the following books:

An answer to Howard Elliott's "The Truth about Railroads" entitled, "The Mellencholy Truth about Railroads", by L. D. Brandeis, L.'77.

A book on plants by an ornithologist, entitled "Fall Gardeners or Gardener's Fall", by Charles S. Bird, '77.

A Harvard club house guide book, showing the route from the dining room to the library, entitled, "From Caviare to Cavour", by W. R. Thayer, '81.

A Prospectus of a new Automobile Company, entitled, "Why Autos are less Expensive than Coaches", by P. D. Haughton, '99.

A speech entitled, "The Recall of Injudicious Decisions, or Why I Reversed my Views About Third Terms", by T. R.

A book of reminiscences, entitled, "How I was the New York Harvard Club", by T. W. Slocum, '90.

A financial study, entitled "The Use and Abuse of Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Classes", by A. Lawrence Lowell, '77.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF BOSTON

Visiting alumni who live more than twenty miles from Boston are cordially invited to be the guests of the Club at the "house warming" on Friday evening, November 21.

In order that there may be sufficient room at the club house for such guests and for members of the Club, members are asked not to introduce any other guests on that evening.

On Saturday, November 22, members may invite any of their friends to the club house as usual in accordance with the house rules.

For the Board of Governors,  
P. W. THOMSON, Secretary.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF BUFFALO

The Harvard Club of Buffalo had a luncheon at the University Club in that city on Saturday, November 8, and afterward adjourned to the gymnasium of the club where a running report of the Har-

vard-Princeton game was received over a special wire and each play reproduced on a diagram.

About fifty members of the club attended the luncheon and others dropped in during the afternoon to watch the returns from the game.

This was the first meeting of the club, except the annual dinners, which has been held for a great many years and it was so successful that it has been decided to continue the practice by having several similar luncheons during the year. The next one will be held at the same place on the day of the Harvard-Yale game which will likewise be reported by special wire.

The club is making an active campaign to enlarge its membership and the results have been satisfactory.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF NEW YORK

On Saturday, November 8, the Harvard Club of New York City ran three special trains, carrying about 1100 Harvard men and their friends from the Pennsylvania Station in New York to Princeton. One train was composed of parlor cars, and the other two of day coaches; each of the latter trains had a club car attached.

In the evening after the game a large number of graduates and undergraduates gathered in the club house and later the members of the football team arrived. The Harvard victory was celebrated with a band and with speeches and cheers. Every member of the team was called on for a few words.

One of the features of the celebration was the presence of Philip A. Rollins, Princeton '89, president of the Princeton Club of New York City, who had come from Princeton especially to offer his congratulations to the Harvard men on their victory. His speech of congratulation was most highly appreciated, and hearty cheers were given for Princeton and for Mr. Rollins.

The club will run a special train from the Grand Central Station to Allston on

Saturday, November 22, for the Harvard-Yale Game; the train will leave the Grand Central Station at 7 A. M., and return from Allston immediately after the game. A club car and a dining car will be attached, and breakfast, lunch and dinner will be served.

Through the courtesy of the Army Athletic Association over 2000 tickets to the Army-Navy game have been issued through the Harvard Club to members of the Club.

On October 24, Mr. John Henry Mears who, last summer broke the record by completing a trip around the world in slightly over thirty-five days, gave a talk, illustrated with stereopticon views, on his trip.

On Saturday, November 15, Mr. Frederick W. Davis gave a lecture on Panama and the Panama Canal.

At the meeting of the club on December 13, Mr. William C. Lane, Librarian of the College Library, will give a talk on the new Widener Library.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF CHICAGO

The Harvard Club of Chicago had a very successful dinner on Friday evening, November 7, preceding the annual Harvard-Yale-Princeton joint smoker at the University Club in that city. It has been the custom of these three clubs to hold a smoker on the night before the first football game in which two of the three are directly interested. More than 80 Harvard men attended the dinner, which was enlivened by the singing of certain parodies first by the Glee Club and then by the members as a whole in preparation for the smoker which followed.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF NEW JERSEY

On Friday evening, November 7, the night before the Princeton football game, the Harvard Club of New Jersey had a smoker at the Essex Inn, Newark. Fifty-five men were present. The speakers were Paul Withington, '09, of

the football coaching staff, and Captain Reynolds, of the university crew, who is a New Jersey man.

About 250 members of the club and their friends went in a body to the football game at Princeton on the next day.

Cameron Blaikie, '99, the secretary of the club, reports that the organization is growing in numbers and influence and is doing all it can to further Harvard's interests in New Jersey.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF JAPAN

The Harvard Club of Japan had its annual meeting last week. Baron Chokichi Kikkawa, '83, was elected president. The club voted to invite ex-President Roosevelt and President Lowell to speak in Japan with a view of promoting a mutual understanding and friendship between that country and the United States.

#### DEATH OF REV. E. A. RENOUF, '38

Rev. Edward Augustus Renouf, '38, died in Keene, N. H., on November 11, four days before his ninety-fifth birthday. The infirmities of old age had confined him to his room for a year or more previous to his death. For several years he had shared with Rev. J. I. T. Coolidge, of Cambridge, and Dr. James Lloyd Wellington, of Swansea, Mass., the distinction of being the oldest living graduates of Harvard College. All three were members of the class of 1838, but Dr. Renouf was the youngest of the three. As Dr. Coolidge died last summer, Dr. Wellington is now the only surviving member of the class and the senior alumnus of the College.

Dr. Renouf was born in Boston on November 15, 1818, the son of Edward and Eliza (Merriam) Renouf. He entered the Boston Latin School in 1829, and Harvard College in 1834. In 1841 he received the degree of A.M. from Harvard. From 1839 to 1842 he studied at Andover Theological Seminary. In the latter year he was ordained a deacon

in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and in 1845 was ordained a priest. From 1843 to 1852 he was rector of Trinity Church, Lowville, N. Y., and for the next seven years was a minister-at-large in Boston, part of the time being connected with St. Stephen's Church. From 1859 to 1868 he was rector of St. James's Church, Keene, N. H., and from 1868 to 1892 rector of St. Peter's Church, Drewsville, N. H. In 1892 he was made rector-emeritus of the Drewsville Church and in 1906 rector of St. James's Church, in Keene, of which he had been the first rector. At the time of his death he had been for many years the oldest clergyman in the diocese of New Hampshire, and probably was the oldest Protestant Episcopal clergyman in New England. In 1850 he received the honorary degree of A.M. from Hobart College, and in 1889 the honorary degree of S.T.D. from Washington and Lee University.

On July 1, 1845, he married Harriet F. Lester, of Rensselaerville, N. Y., who died on August 5, 1862. In 1864 he married Esther Thomas, of Boston, who died on April 25, 1906. Dr. Renouf is survived by one son, Dr. Edward Renouf, who was until recently professor of Chemistry at Johns Hopkins University, three grandchildren and three great grandchildren.

#### CHARLES MCBURNEY, '66

(Died at Brookline, Mass., Nov. 7, 1913.)

The death of Dr. Charles McBurney of the class of '66, brings to a close a life of uncommonly useful activity. Even in his College years he was prominent as a leader. As the bow oar of the famous Blakely crew in the early days of college rowing he won the respect and esteem of his fellows for good sense, courtesy and honest manliness no less than for his athletic powers.

After graduating in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, he established himself at once in practice in that city, having won the friendship and regard of his instruc-

tor, Dr. Sands, the leading surgeon and a prominent practitioner of that period. While, as was the custom of the time, he devoted himself at first to general practice, he soon showed a predilection and aptitude for surgery, and became the Professor of Surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons on the retirement of Dr. Sands. He afterwards specialized in surgery and as the head of the Roosevelt surgical clinic, he won a national reputation as a brilliant operator and surgical lecturer. He was the first in this country, as the head of a surgical hospital department, to establish the custom, general in Europe, of a continuous or all-year hospital service, instead of the objectionable short term service at that time the rule in American hospitals.

Dr. McBurney found an opportunity for great surgical usefulness in the operation for appendicitis, the need for which the late Dr. Fitz of Boston had so brilliantly demonstrated. Although Dr. McBurney was not the first to perform this operation, he was early in accepting the teaching of Dr. Fitz and became well-known in New York and throughout the country as a successful operator for appendicitis. More than this, he contributed, for the recognition of the disease and the guidance of the surgeon in operating, the fact that in the patient's suffering with an inflamed appendix, tenderness is sharply localized at the point of disease. The "McBurney point" became a surgical land mark.

The demands upon the strength of a surgeon of such prominence in a metropolis are enormous, taxing the strength of even a man of unusual health and vitality. Dr. McBurney was eventually forced to relinquish practice, and during the last few years he was obliged to devote much care to his health.

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Professor I. L. Winter made an address before the Maine Teachers' Association, in Bangor, Me., October 31, on "Oral English—Its Place and its Form."

#### THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUMS

The museums of the University are open to the public on the days and at the hours given below:

Museums of Comparative Zoölogy and Botany, and the Ware Collection of Blaschka Glass Models of Plants and Flowers, week-days from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M., Sundays from 1 till 5 P. M.

Mineralogical Museum, and the Geological Museum, Thursdays and Sundays from 1 till 5 P. M., Saturdays from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

Peabody Museum of Archaeology, daily, Sundays and holidays excepted, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

Semitic Museum, daily, Sundays and holidays excepted, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

The Collection of Classical Antiquities in Sever Hall, Rooms 25 and 27, Wednesdays from 2.30 till 5 P. M.

Germanic Museum, Mondays, Fridays, and Saturdays, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M., Thursdays and Sundays from 1 till 5 P. M.

Fogg Art Museum, daily, Sundays and holidays excepted, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

The Social Museum, daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 8.30 A. M. till 5 P. M.; Saturdays, from 8.30 A. M. till 1 P. M.

The Botanic Garden, daily, from sunrise to sunset.

Warren Anatomical Museum, Harvard Medical School, Longwood Avenue, Boston, daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M., and 2 till 5 P. M. Saturdays from 9 A. M. till 12 M.

Museum of the Harvard Dental School, Longwood Avenue, Boston, daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M., and 2 till 5 P. M.; Saturdays from 9 A. M. till 12 M.

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The new building of the Music Department will be ready for occupancy in April.

# The Harvard Legal Aid Bureau

BY CHARLES B. RUGG, 3L.

THE idea of Legal Aid Societies, of organizations that furnish gratuitous legal advice and assistance to deserving needy clients, has not, until recently, received the enthusiastic support in this country that has been accorded to it on the continent. Germany has been the foremost in the development, and now there are over seven hundred legal advice offices there. So fundamental for the welfare of a community are they considered that many cities maintain an office as a necessary branch of the municipal curriculum on a par with the almshouse or police court. In the United States the indispensable value of something of this nature has been recognized with the resulting increase of offices. At present over a hundred legal aid societies are busy in this country.

Last spring The Harvard Legal Aid Bureau was established under the fostering encouragement of the Law School Society of the Phillips Brooks House. "Its object and purpose", to quote from its constitution, "is to render legal aid and assistance to all persons who may appear worthy thereof and are unable to procure it elsewhere." The Bureau consists of twenty-five Harvard Law School students, elected—fifteen from the third year class and ten from the second year class. These men are chosen by those returning as third year students, for their scholarship, sound judgment, and general legal ability. The personnel of the Bureau this year is: C. B. Rugg, 3L., chairman; C. B. Randall, 2L., secretary-treasurer; T. Arnold, 3L.; L. Brewer, 3L.; J. A. Daly, 3L.; C. P. Franchot, 3L.; R. P. Goldman, 3L.; F. C. Hodgson, 3L.; R. H. Holt, 3L.; F. A. Johnson, 3L.; R. S. Keebler, 3L.; P. McCollister, 3L.; W. F. Merrill, 3L.; E. R. Philbin, 3L.; H. E. Riddell, 3L.; K. T. Siddall, 3L.; M. C. Teall, 3L.; J. B. Dempsey, 2L.; E. G. Fifield, 2L.; J. Garfield, 2L.; E. C.

Kanzler, 2L.; E. W. Middleton, 2L.; F. A. Nagle, 2L.; F. M. Qua, 2L.; B. Reiley, 2L.; A. C. Tener, 2L.; R. S. Wilkins, 2L.

The office is at the Prospect Union in Central Square, and is open from four until six, and seven until nine, every afternoon and evening. Each counsel has one hour of office work a week. Whatever business may come in during each individual's office hour he finishes. Complete records of all cases are kept in the files at the office. Before any case is finally dismissed, or radical action instigated the approval of the executive committee is required. This committee is composed of the chairman, secretary, Franchot, Merrill, and Tener. No fees are charged any clients, although in cases involving court they are required to advance the costs.

In addition to the general class of clients that come to the office, the Bureau is assisting the State Board of Charity in the prosecution of their legal work. This work usually necessitates appearance in court where the counsel represent the Commonwealth. The bureau has the approval, and is in coöperation with the District Attorney of Middlesex, and the various court and police officials in Cambridge.

Although not attorneys technically, because of an anomalous Massachusetts statute, counsel from the Bureau can appear in court representing clients, if they are specially authorized in writing by the party for whom they appear. The origin of this peculiar legislation is interesting if not complimentary to the profession. In 1640 Thomas Lechford, Esq., member of Clement's Inn, was the only attorney in the Massachusetts Colony. Not content with a monopoly, Lechford was so eager in the presentation of his clients' causes that during a jury trial his zeal betrayed him into an

indiscretion, to use no harsher term. The Court, deeply incensed, promptly rendered the following decree; "That Thomas Lechford, for going to the Jury and pleading with them out of court, is debarred from pleading any man's case hereafter, unless his own." To relieve the embarrassment of the resulting situation, a statute was passed allowing representation in court with written powers of attorney.

The office was open about three months last year, during which about seventy cases were handled. This fall, because of the now assured permanence of the Bureau, and more systematic publicity, the work has increased markedly.

The character of the assistance given is varied, ranging from the solemn attestation of testamentary papers to the unrelenting prosecution of quasi-criminals in the Police Courts; from the delicate adjustment of domestic relations to the rigid enforcement of wage collections; from the more refined Probate Court practice to the vigorous support of tort actions for personal injuries.

The collection of wages is the class of cases that come in most frequently. The client earns one or two dollars a day and was discharged in the middle or at the end of the week with no pay. The total claim is not more than ten or twelve dollars, but that is precisely as vital, if not more so, to this client than larger sums would be to others. An attempt is made to settle with the employer. This often is successful or enough so to warrant no further action. If this is unavailing, suit is brought, and any visible income or credit attached by a trustee process. Successful results almost invariably follow in the wake of a trustee writ, but if not the case is tried.

Domestic relations cases are the second numerous class. A woman comes in with a pitifully distressing tale of the recent drunken debauch of a once attentive husband, and of his horrifying cruelties to herself and little children. She indignantly insists on immediate di-

vorce. If, after investigation, that plan does not seem feasible, as is usually the case, a reconciliation is attempted. The milk of human kindness is so predominant in woman that there is more success in these instances than might be anticipated. If reconciliation fails, the husband is arrested and prosecuted for non-support or a petition for separate support started. Thus far there has been little difficulty in enforcing the Court's decree in these cases.

There have been many cases involving trouble between landlord and tenant. A client comes in after a trustee process has been served on his employer and his wages stopped, and he is possibly discharged from his job. He had lived in a house for two years and paid promptly each month. Suddenly his occupation changed to a distant corner of the city, and, having paid for the time he actually occupied the tenement, he moved to a more convenient district, giving the landlord no notice. This suit is to collect the rent for the necessary period of notice. The landlord will invariably listen to the sympathy of the case and accept instalment payments. Or, perhaps, the chimney smokes, and roof leaks, and the tenant does not want to move out because of easy access to his work. The landlord has refused absolutely to do anything. After a long flattering talk the landlord is cajoled into making the necessary repairs.

One case in particular is amusing, retrospectively at least. Three Cape Verde Islanders came in. Joe, their spokesman, could speak English only in crudest fashion. It appeared that they had worked the week previous for a sub-contractor who on pay-day had been paid in full by the general contractor. Instead of paying Joe and his friends, and making then an exorbitant profit, he had disappeared on a week's party. Joe suspected he had returned by this time and the counsel went with the clients to find him. After long delays, the man was located in a saloon in a distinctly comatose



condition. Arguments and threats had no effect, but finally he promised to telephone and have the money there "in jig time." He telephoned and after tedious waiting, much to the obvious enjoyment of the increasing crowd, a patrol wagon thundered up the street. A cordon of officers alighted, and surrounding the counsel and clients placed them under arrest for breach of the peace, and assault and battery on a complaint made over the telephone by the boss. An energetic plea to the sergeant was successful in having the complaint dismissed. The next morning the boss was prosecuted under a statute making his actions in not paying the laborers an offense, and later the wages were collected.

The experience gained by coming in close contact with those who are seeking justice is of infinite value to the law student. The clientèle represents human nature in a concentrated form, unhampered by any superficial veneer. It is quite as necessary to create a proper im-

pression in the mind of a poor person who may become a client as it would be if a young lawyer were dealing with men of affairs. The object intended is not to extend charity, and the applicant is made to feel the kindly spirit which actuates those who set in motion legal machinery in their behalf.

The Bureau has met with hearty approval of the Law School. The present curriculum offers nothing of such a practical savor. The arrangement with twenty-five men on the board minimizes the work of the individual so as not to interfere seriously with the regular school duties. It furnishes a natural and beneficial outlet for the philanthropic energies of men who desire to serve the community in this material way. In addition to the good done those who serve, and those who are served, it brings the University into a closer relationship with the public, thereby advancing the Harvard ideal of being a benefit and blessing to those in the community.

## Recent Books by Harvard Men

Among the books announced in the autumn lists of publishing houses are the following works by Harvard men:

A.M. '89—John Matthews Manly (with J. A. Powell), "A Manual for Writers", University of Chicago Press.

'55—James Kendall Hosmer, "The American Civil War", Harpers.

'58—Henry Adams, "Mont St. Michel and Chartres", Houghton Mifflin.

'59—Horace Howard Furness, "Cymbeline", editor, (18th volume of New Variorum Edition) Lippincott.

59—James Schouler, "The Reconstruction Period, 1865-1877", Dodd, Mead.

'66—Edward Waldo Emerson, (Ed. with W. E. Forbes, '02) "Emerson's Journals, vols. IX and X, Houghton Mifflin.

'70—Brooks Adams, "The Theory of Social Evolution", Macmillan.

'71—Henry Cabot Lodge, "Early Memories", Scribners; and "One Hundred Years of Peace", Macmillan.

'75—Morton Prince (Ed.) "Studies in Abnormal Psychology", Badger.

'77—Edward S. Martin, "The Unrest of Women", Appleton.

'80—Theodore Roosevelt, "History as Literature and other Essays", Scribners; and "Theodore Roosevelt; an Autobiography", Macmillan.

'81—George A. Gordon, "Revelation and the Ideal", Houghton Mifflin.

'81—James Otis, "Airship Cruising from Silver Fox Farm; and Boy Scouts in a Lumber Camp", T. Y. Crowell.

'81—Charles Wendell Townsend, "Sand Dunes and Salt Marshes", Little, Brown.

'82—Owen Wister, "Padre Ignacio", Harpers.

'84—George R. Agassiz, "Letters and

Recollections of Alexander Agassiz", Houghton Mifflin.

'87—A. T. Dudley, "The Half-Miler", Lothrop, Lee and Shepard.

'87—M. A. DeWolfe Howe (with Sara Norton) "Letters of Charles Eliot Norton" 2 vols., Houghton Mifflin.

'88—John D. Barry, "The Idea and Other Allegories", Elder.

'89—Philip H. Goepf, "Symphonies and Other Meanings" Vol. III., Lippincott.

'90—Robert Herrick, "His Great Adventure", Macmillan.

'93—"William Vaughn Moody, Some Letters of", (Edited by Daniel G. Mason, '95) Houghton Mifflin.

'95—Arthur Stanwood Pier, "The Story of Harvard", Little, Brown.

'96 A.M.—Raymond Macdonald Alden, "The Palace Made by Music"; and "Why the Chimes Rang", Bobbs-Merrill.

'96—Ellery H. Clark, "Pharos", Badger.

'99 (S.T.D.) Samuel McC. Crothers, "Three Lords of Destiny", Houghton Mifflin.

'01—Rowland Thomas, "Fatima", Little, Brown.

'02—Witter Bynner, "Tiger", Kennerley.

'03—Homer Saint-Gaudens "The Reminiscences of Augustus Saint-Gaudens", Century.

'05 A. M.—William Allen Knight, "A Bedouin Lover", The Pilgrim Press.

'05 A. M.—W. A. Lambeth (with Warren H. Manning) "Thomas Jefferson as an Architect", Houghton Mifflin.

'05 I.L.B.—Benjamin R. C. Low, "A Ward and Other Poems", Lane.

'07 A. M. (hon.) Worthington C. Ford (Ed.), "The Writings of John Quincy Adams", Vol. II, Macmillan.

'08 A.M., '11 Ph.D.—William George Dodd, "Courtly Love in Chaucer and Gower", Ginn.

'08—Samuel Eliot Morison, "The Life and Letters of Harrison Gray Otis", Houghton Mifflin.

'09 A. M.—Edmund H. Eitel (Ed.),

"Complete Works of James Whitcomb Riley", Bobbs-Merrill.

President A. Lawrence Lowell, '77, "Public Opinion and Popular Government", Longmans.

Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, '80, "Social and Economic Forces in American History", Harpers.

Professor W. T. Councilman, "Bacteriology and Disease" (Home Univ. Lib.), Holt.

Professor Charles S. Minot, "Modern Problems of Biology", Blakiston.

Professor W. A. Neilson (with A. H. Thorndike, A.M. '96), "The Facts about Shakespeare", Macmillan.

Professor M. J. Rosenau, "Preventive Hygiene and Medicine", Appleton.

Asst. Prof. R. M. Johnston, "Bull Run; Its Strategy and Tactics", Houghton Mifflin.

#### MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Lectures on special topics of municipal government will be given this year in Government 17 by:

Hon. Nathan Matthews, '75, formerly mayor of Boston, on "City Charters."

Hon. Stephen O'Meara, Police Commissioner of Boston, on "Municipal Police Administration."

Hon. John A. Sullivan, A.M. (hon.) '11, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, on "Municipal Administration."

Francis R. Bangs, '91, a former member of the Boston board of aldermen, on "The Financing of Municipal Improvements."

David A. Ellis, '93, formerly chairman of the Boston School Committee, on "Municipal School Administration."

These lectures have been made possible by the generous gifts of Frank G. Thomson, '97, and Clarke Thomson, '98, to the Department of Government.

On Friday, November 7, Professor J. D. M. Ford addressed the Romance Club at New Haven on "Culture in South America."

## Brown Beaten at Football, 37 to 0

HARVARD defeated Brown at football in the Stadium on Saturday, 37 points to 0. The game was the last one before the contest with Yale; this fact and the fine weather attracted the largest crowd of the season. But the game was not particularly interesting. The Brown team was the weakest that college has sent to Cambridge in many years, and the Harvard eleven did not make a very impressive showing. At the end of the half the score was 17 to 0, and, as Harvard seemed to have a safe lead, ten substitutes were sent in at the beginning of the third period. Freedley, the quarterback, was the only player who took part in both the first and second halves, and he did not play through the second half. The substitutes made 20 points against Brown and played with much more spirit and dash than the regulars had shown.

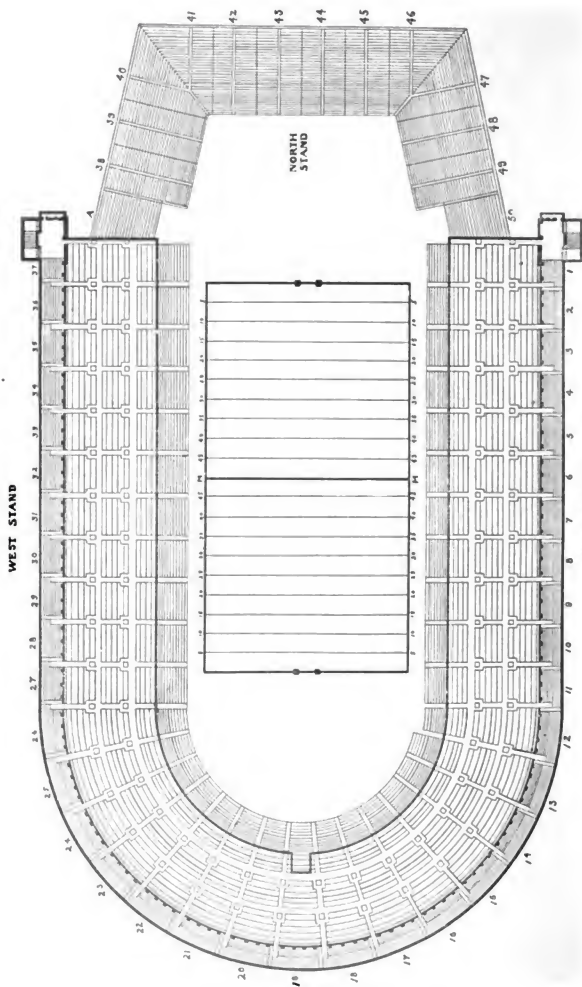
The Harvard line-up against Brown was quite different from that against Princeton the week before. The Princeton game showed that Bradlee was needed in the Harvard secondary defence, and, in order to make a place in the back-field for him, a rearrangement of the men was made. Hardwick was moved from halfback to right end; he has had experience on the end of the line, as last year he played there when Felton was kicking. Captain Storer, who played end in the Princeton game, was moved back to his old place at tackle, and Hitchcock, who has been for two years at tackle, was transferred to guard. These changes made it necessary to take some one out of the line, and, as Cowen was the least experienced of the rushers, he gave way to Hitchcock.

This rearrangement seems on paper to be much more radical than it really is. It worked fairly well against Brown although, as has been said, the Harvard regulars as a whole were not at their best.

Three of the first-string men did not take part at all in the Brown game. Trumbull, the regular centre, was hurt in the Cornell game, and has not played since; he began to run around the field on Friday, and will, it is hoped, be able to play against Yale. Logan, the quarterback, had a day off last Saturday and went with Trumbull and Coach Haughton to New Haven for the Yale-Princeton game. O'Brien, the left end, also rested on Saturday.

Harvard made a rather poor start in the Brown game. Brickley kicked off, and, after two or three plays, Henry, the Brown kicker, punted to Harvard's 30-yard line, where Mahan muffed the ball. McVee, one of the Brown ends, fell on it, and the result was that Harvard found itself defending its goal. Then a penalty for off-side moved the teams five yards further towards the Harvard goal line. Brown gained three or four yards on the next down but could make no more distance, and Henry, standing about on the 35-yard line, tried for a goal from the field. Fortunately for Harvard the ball went to one side of the posts. After that play Brown but once had the ball on the Harvard side of the field, and in that instance was forty yards from Harvard's goal.

When Henry had missed his attempt for a goal from the field, Mahan punted the ball up the field, and the return kick gave Harvard the ball on its 45-yard line. Ten rushes enabled Harvard to make a touchdown; most of the gains in this series of plays were made by Brickley and Bradlee, but Mahan carried the ball twelve yards on one "fake" play through the line. At the very beginning of the second period Freedley made a fair catch on Brown's 38-yard line, and Brickley kicked a placement goal from that point. A little later Brickley tried to kick a drop goal from the middle of the field, but missed by a narrow margin. A few minutes afterwards, when

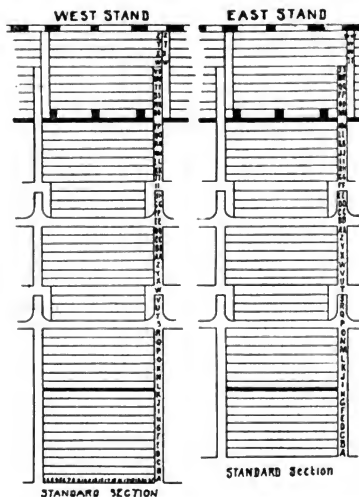


SEATING PLAN OF THE STADIUM.

Harvard had the ball on Brown's 32-yard line. Mahan made a long forward pass to Hardwick, who caught the ball on the 12-yard line and ran across the goal line for a touchdown. At the very end of the first half of the game Harvard had the ball on Brown's 1-yard line, and was preparing for another rush when the whistle blew.

Coolidge made the only touchdown in

the last period made it practically impossible to carry the ball across the line, and so Mills, who was substituting at guard, tried to kick a drop goal, but the ball rose slowly and went into the rush line instead of over the cross-bar of the goal posts. Watson was lucky enough to recover it in the scramble which followed, and in a few plays Bettel made a touchdown. The next kick-off by Brown



ROWS AND NUMBERS OF SEATS IN THE STADIUM.

the third period. Willetts, who was doing the kicking for Harvard and doing it well, punted to Gardner, the Brown quarterback; Gardner muffed the ball and Coolidge picked it up on the 25-yard line and ran across Brown's goal line. At the end of the period Harvard got the ball on its own 43-yard line and had carried it steadily down to Brown's 12-yard line when time was called. A penalty for off-side in the beginning of

led to the most spectacular play of the day. The ball went to Mills who was standing about on Harvard's 15-yard line. Unused to handling the ball, he dropped it but picked it up and, aided by excellent interference, ran clear to the Brown goal line and made a touchdown. It was a very popular play, because Mills is one of the most popular men in College. There was no more scoring.

The summary of the game follows:

HARVARD.	BROWN.	HARVARD 1917.	YALE 1917.
Dana, L. Curtis, Whitney, l.e.	r.e., McVee	Harte, Cunningham, l.e.	r.e., Acosta, Church
Gilman, R. Curtis, l.t.	r.t., Bartlett	Sweetser, l.t.	r.t., Sheldon
Hitchcock, Mills, Underwood, l.g.	r.g., Geld, Staff	Berman, Leighton, l.g.	r.g., Smith
Soucy, Bigelow, c.	c., Mitchell	Morgan, C. Clark, c.	c., Leisenring
Pennock, Cowen, r.g.		Duncan, Baker, r.g.	l.g., Sayre
l.g., Hazard, Ward, Gottschalk		Caner, Cabot, r.t.	l.t., Painter
Storer, Withington, r.t.	l.t., Henry	A. Clark, r.e.	l.e., Blodgett, Whittlesey
Hardwick, Coolidge, Felton, r.e.	l.e., McNeil	Boles, Minot, q.b.	q.b., Bentley, Duryea
Freedley, Watson, Swigert, q.b.		Harris, l.h.b.	r.h.b., Waite, Easton
q.b., Gardner, Brown		Willcox, Ames, r.h.b.	l.h.b., Metcalf
Bradlee, Bettie, Wallace, l.h.b.	r.h.b., Bean	Douglas, f.b.	f.b., Taylor
Mahan, McKinlock, Rollins, r.h.b.			
l.h.b., Andrews, Blue, Frazer			
Brickley, Willetts, Amory, f.b.			
f.b., Chandler, Casey			

Score—Harvard 37, Brown 0. Touchdowns—Brickley, Hardwick, Coolidge, Bettie, Mills. Goals from touchdowns—Hardwick 2, Willetts 2. Goal from field—Brickley. Umpire—Carl S. Williams of U. of P. Referee—W. N. Morice of U. of P. Linesman—G. N. Bankart of Dartmouth. Time—15-minute quarters.

#### BIG SCORES IN FOOTBALL

Some of the recent high scores in football have led the *Princeton Alumni Weekly* to print the following list of games in which American college elevens have made more than 100 points against their opponents. The list was prepared by Parke H. Davis, Princeton '93.

Princeton 140, Lafayette 0, 1884.  
Yale 130, Wesleyan 0, 1886.  
Princeton 115, Virginia 0, 1890.  
Yale 113, Dartmouth 0, 1884.  
Chicago 106, Monmouth 0, 1903.  
Michigan 107, Iowa 0, 1902.  
Yale 106, Wesleyan 0, 1887.  
Gallaudet 103, Baltimore 0, 1913.  
Harvard 102, Amherst 0, 1888.  
Minnesota 102, Grinnell 0, 1902.  
Amherst 100, Williston 0, 1891.

#### HARVARD FRESHMEN WON

The Harvard freshmen defeated the Yale freshmen at football on Soldiers Field last Saturday, 9 points to 6. Yale made a safety and Harvard made a touchdown in the first period. In the third period Bentley, of Yale caught the ball after a kick and ran fifty yards for a touchdown. The summary of the game follows:

#### FOOTBALL DINNER AT MEMORIAL

For all Yale and Harvard graduates and undergraduates and their friends, including ladies, a football dinner will be served in Memorial Hall before the Yale game on Saturday, November 22, from 11.45 to 1.30. The hall will be decorated and Kanrich's orchestra will play Yale and Harvard football songs. Tickets for this table d'hôte dinner will be \$1.00 each.

#### LECTURES ON BUSINESS CYCLES

Professor W. C. Mitchell, formerly of the University of California, and lecturer on economics at Harvard University for 1908-09, will deliver two lectures on Business Cycles, Thursday, December 4, at 4.30 P. M., and Friday, December 5, at 8 P. M. The lectures, though addressed primarily to graduate students of economics and students in the School of Business Administration, will be open to the public.

#### HARVARD LAW REVIEW

The following members of the second-year class in the Law School have been elected editors of the *Law Review*: William A. McAfee, (A.B. Yale), of New Haven; Edward W. Middleton (A.B. College of Charleston), of Charleston, S. C.; Raymond S. Wilkins, (A.B. Harvard), of Salem, Mass.

## At the University

At the annual meeting of the Boston Group of the New England Modern Language Association at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, on Saturday, November 8, Professor H. C. Bierwirth read a paper on "How to read German at Sight", and Professor Fernand Baldensperger one on "Alfred de Vigny et l'Angleterre." Dr. F. W. C. Lieder was chairman of the meeting.

Professor E. E. Southard has been made a member of the board of Scientific Directors of the Eugenics Record Office, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y. Professor Southard has also been made a member of the consulting board for the laboratory erected by the Bureau of Social Hygiene in connection with the State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills, N. Y.

By vote of the Corporation upon recommendation of the Faculty the Christmas recess this year will extend from Sunday, December 21 to Sunday, January 4 inclusive. Every student is required to register after his last engagement preceding the recess and on Monday, January 5, as usual and to attend all of his engagements on the latter day.

The Cercle Français will give its annual theatrical performances on December 10 and 11. The play will be "Le Chateau Bisson" by Alexandre Bisson and G. Berr de Turique. The original intention was to produce "Les Jumeaux de Brighton", by Tristan Bernard. The Boston performances will take place in Jordan Hall.

The University has received from Professor Barrett Wendell a photograph of Rev. George G. Ingersoll, of the class of 1815, in memory of whom the Ingersoll lectures were founded. The photograph is now hung in President Lowell's office in University Hall.

At a meeting of the Boston Society of Landscape Architects, on November 3, Professor F. L. Olmsted spoke on

"Necessary Data for the Preparation of the City Plan," and Professor J. S. Pray, on "The Education of the Skilled City Planner."

On Thursday, October 30, Professor Emerton addressed the students of Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa., on "Martin Luther in the Light of Recent Criticism."

Professor W. M. Davis has been granted an appropriation from the Shaler Memorial Fund to defray in part the expense of his trip to the South Pacific to study the physiographic evidence relating to the problem of coral reefs.

Dr. Ernest Bernbaum addressed the annual meeting of the Plymouth County Teachers' Association, at Brockton, October 31, on "The Basis of an Intelligent Appreciation of Literature."

The Students' Astronomical Laboratory has received from the Lick Observatory a number of original spectrograms of the sun and of various planets and stars.

Edward P. Allis, '15, of Milwaukee, Wis., and Samuel P. Griffiths, '15, of La Grange, Ill., have been elected respectively captain and manager of the University golf team.

At the meeting of the Vermont Teachers' Association in Montpelier, October 24, Professor H. W. Holmes spoke on "New Possibilities in the Teaching of Old Subjects."

At the meeting of the Worcester County Teachers' Association in Worcester, on October 25, Professor Hanus spoke on "The Individual versus the Group."

Professor J. D. M. Ford addressed the United Improvement Association of Boston, October 1, on "Civic Improvement in South America."

Rev. Hastings Rashdall, Canon of Hereford Cathedral, England, preached in Appleton Chapel last Sunday morning.

## Alumni Notes

'64—William Reed, for many years publisher and editor of the Taunton *Daily Gazette*, died at his home in Taunton, Mass., on October 19.

'69—Charles J. Blaney died at Brookline, Mass., on October 24.

'77—Robert J. Melledge, real estate and insurance, has moved his office to the new Brattle Building, Harvard Square, Cambridge.

'80—Amos F. Breed of Lynn, Mass., died on November 2.

'85—Rev. Walter F. Greenman has prepared for the Central Council of Social Workers in Milwaukee, of which he is president, a series of four social welfare charts showing conditions in that city.

'86—William Morton Fullerton, formerly Paris correspondent of the *London Times*, is in this country as the representative of Lyons, France, in connection with an exhibition of civic improvements to be held in that city in 1914. His latest book "Problems of Power" has just been published by Scribner. During the summer Fullerton was made Chevalier of the Legion of Honor at Paris.

'93—Oswald Garrison Villard has published, in pamphlet form, his "Segregation, in Baltimore and Washington: An Address delivered before the Baltimore Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, October 20, 1913."

'97—C. Minot Weld, mining engineer, has opened an office at 66 Broadway, New York City.

'01—Corey C. Brayton, of the Shovel Creek Gold Dredging Co., has returned to San Francisco from Nome, where he carried on gold dredging during the summer. His winter address is 311 California St., San Francisco.

'02—Gordon Hutchins was married on October 18 to Miss Alice Bowker of Concord, Mass. They will live in Concord.

'03—Charles G. Loring, and Joseph D. Leland, 3d, '09, have formed a partnership for the practice of architecture under the name of Loring & Leland, with offices at 7 Water St., Boston.

'04—Charles F. Lander is with Blacker & Shepard, lumber, 409 Albany St., Boston. His permanent address remains Reading, Mass.

'04—Chester H. Robinson is with the West Virginia Pulp Products Co., 200 Fifth Ave., New York City.

'04—Eugene M. Sawyer was married in New York City on November 6 to Miss Edith Landon.

'04—Harry E. Warren has opened a Boston office at 6 Beacon St., for the practice of architecture.

'04—Joseph Wertheimer is general agent in St. Louis of the Travelers Insurance Co. His offices are at 801 Third National Bank Building.

'06—Edmund S. Cogswell, formerly with the New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., is now secretary of the Teachers' Retirement Board of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 616 Ford Building, Boston.

LL.B. '06—The following members of this class are now practising law at 2 Rector St., New York City: Frederic G. Munson, S.B. (University of Pennsylvania) '03; Howard E. Brown, A.B. (Brown) '03; Lester L. Callan, A.B. (Williams) '03; William D. Conrad, A.B. (Washington and Lee) '03; Herbert B. Shonk, A.B. (Wesleyan, Conn.) '03; Robert H. Ewell, A.B. (Yale) '03; Laurence L. Brown, A.B. (Williams) '03.

'07—Jerome Tanenbaum was married on November 10 in New York City to Miss Helen Shoninger, Barnard College '07.

'12—John S. Mahaffey is teaching science in the High School, St. Augustine, Fla.

'12—Neil McCullough Clark was married on October 22 in Cleveland to Miss Pearl I. Himmelman. Mr. and Mrs. Clark will live at 5093 Magnolia Ave., Chicago.

'12—Montgomery L. Hart is with the W. Beckers Aniline & Chemical Works, 105 Underhill Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

'12—A son, Charles Wells Hubbard, 3d, was born to Charles W. Hubbard, Jr., and Mrs. Hubbard at Chestnut Hill, Mass., on October 13.

'12—Philip H. Suter is with Willett, Sears & Co., 60 Federal St., Boston.

'13—Thomas E. Alcorn is a chemist with the DuPont Powder Co., Chester, Pa. His address there is 915 Edgmont Ave.

'13—James F. Couch is with The Abbott Alkaloidal Co., manufacturing chemists, Chicago. His address is 4634 North Robey St.

'13—Martin T. Fisher is with Wilkinson, Giusta & Mackaye, patent lawyers, Ouray Building, Washington, D. C. His residence address there is 1802 Wyoming Ave.

M. L. A. '13—Hollis S. Candee, S.B. (Trinity College, Conn.) 1909, is with Thomas W. Sears, '03, landscape architect, 107 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

'14—Alden S. Cook is a chemist with the A. C. Lawrence Leather Co. His address is 30 Main St., Peabody, Mass.

'14—Ernest L. Fuller, who is chief draftsman for Arthur F. Gray, mill architect and engineer, 53 State St., Boston, was married on June 4 to Miss Blanche M. Miller at Haverhill, Mass.



# HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XVI.

NOVEMBER 26, 1913.

NUMBER 10.

## News and Views

### **The Victory.**

At the great football contest of last Saturday there was an excellent opportunity to witness the spirit of Harvard and the spirit of Yale in their fullest and freest expression. The men of the two elevens played with a spirit commanding all admiration. The multitude by which each team was augmented bore a conspicuous and stirring part in the conflict. To the credit of the Harvard multitude, it must be said that their vociferations were not permitted to confuse the visiting players. To the credit of the multitude supporting Yale, it must equally be said that their cheers and songs in the final period were like nothing so much as the playing of the ship's band on the sinking *Titanic*.

Now that it is all over, the Harvard public is rejoicing in the satisfaction that follows an honest wish that the better team may win, and a clear proof that Harvard possessed that team. The honors are justly distributed among a coach of surpassing skill and power and the men whose football abilities he and his assistants have developed. The kicker of five goals is the acknowledged hero of the day, but he would be the first to declare that without the kicker of punts and the highly trained and achieved defence and offence that brought the ball to a spot from which it could be kicked to good purpose his labors would have been in vain. There is neither disposi-

tion nor need to enter into any dispute about the glory—for there is plenty of it to "go round." It was the team that won the game—the team and the spirit behind it, both on the field and among the spectators.

The College will now return to the duties for which primarily it exists. But it will return with that firmer sense of solidarity which comes from the uniting of many in a strong, legitimate desire happily gratified. The benefits of acquiring a spirit of team-work have often been celebrated. Over against all that may be said against the upheaval of academic pursuits through the excitement of athletics must surely be placed the advantage of extending the team-spirit to an entire college community. That is one of the good things accomplished by a great athletic contest.

Two others—in the present instance—are that Yale has ceased to be invincible in the Stadium, and that a solid precedent is established for short, if any, intervals between victories.

\* \* \*

### **Student Employment.**

The statistics brought together each year by the Secretary for Student Employment go far to remove any impression that Harvard College is frequented wholly by young men who take what the place has to offer without any special effort of their own. The figures for last year show that there were 999 registrations of men seeking employment of one

sort or another, and that, through the aid of the Employment Office and—in smaller measure—of the departments of the University and of the Harvard Alumni Association—2183 temporary positions were filled. In 1911-12 the students thus employed earned for themselves the sum of \$80,542.67, and by independent earnings of \$27,169.29 brought the total amount to \$107,711.96. In 1912-13 this figure reaches the astonishing aggregate of \$184,643.82, divided almost equally between earnings secured through the agency of the College and by independent effort. The still larger amounts recorded each year in the treasurer's report of income and gifts for the aid of needy students are inspiring in their suggestion of what the friends of the University have done towards rendering its benefits widely available; but the fact that in the college year of 1912-13 young men desiring these benefits considered them worth working for to the extent represented by actual earnings of more than \$184,000 is perhaps more inspiring still.

How do they do it? The list of employments in term-time and in summer, and the number of men engaged in each, answer the question. Through the college year 22 students worked as choremen, 91 as clerks, 12 as errandmen, 24 as guides, 125 as monitors, 79 as proctors, 118 as stenographers, 328 as ticket takers, 50 as tutors, 60 as waiters. In smaller numbers the positions of chauffeur, elevator man, proof-reader, scene-shifter, chair-mover, sign-painter, traffic-observer—to name but a few of the "jobs"—were filled. The summer employments are more picturesque. In the list of them are found bath-house employee, boatman, camp-councillor, farm hand, hotel employee, manager of lunch room, manager of swimming pool. Both in winter and summer the largest

earnings are entered against the position of tutor and companion; the winter returns from this employment bring \$12,490.50, the summer, \$15,856.00.

One occupation recorded in the report of last year is missing—that of pylon man. What has become of him? What, indeed, was he? The mere fact that someone who wanted a pylon man came to the College for him is full of suggestion. The greater fact that the College is helping so many men to help themselves is one to which the BULLETIN is particularly glad to draw attention. No man of good ability and the disposition to work need deny himself a course of study at Harvard College.

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**The American College of Surgeons.** The Harvard M.D.'s share with the doctors of the country at large in an undertaking of which the benefits are likely to reach far into the future. This is the establishment of the American College of Surgeons, intended to stand as the American equivalent to the Royal College of Surgeons in England. One thousand men of recognized surgical experience and standing in various parts of the country were recently constituted Fellows of the College at its first meeting in Chicago. A second thousand will be chosen, and thereafter the admissions will be gradual. The head of the Royal College of Surgeons represented his organization at the Chicago gathering, and received an honorary degree from the new American College. Of the three other recipients of such degrees, Dr. John Collins Warren of the Harvard Medical School was one.

As the Academies and other learned bodies of older countries have had their beginnings, so it must be in younger communities. These bodies do not spring full-armed from the head of Jove, but have their standings to establish,

their recognitions to win. The American College of Surgeons is meant not only to concern itself with surgical progress in general, but also to offer in its membership a coveted distinction which will form an important element in the "pedigree" of surgeons. The value of titles depends entirely upon the source from which they spring. If the new College realizes all its possibilities, the letters F. A. C. S. after a man's name will become well worth the writing.

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**The Roxbury Latin School.** Harvard College is one year younger than the Boston Latin School and only nine years older than the Roxbury Latin School. The relation each of these schools has borne to the College is so intimate that what concerns either of them has a special interest for Harvard men.

The Roxbury Latin School, founded in 1645 by the Apostle John Eliot, is unlike the Boston Latin School in that it is not a part of the public school system. Free to residents of Boston, controlled by a self-perpetuating board of trustees acting under an ancient charter, it has points of resemblance to some of the school foundations of England. It has recently shown its realization of the need of adapting itself to new conditions by issuing, through the "Roxbury Latin School Fund Committee", a statement of its plans for moving into more desirable buildings and grounds. An option has been secured on three acres of land facing Franklin Park, and drawings have been made by R. C. Sturgis, '81, formerly School House Commissioner of Boston, for a commodious house with surroundings giving every opportunity for athletics under good conditions. With an eye to the future, provision is made for developments in the direction fol-

lowed by the successful "country day schools" near many cities, and even dormitories and a separate preparatory department for younger boys are contemplated as later possibilities.

The working out of all these projects depends upon both the raising of money and its wise expenditure. The graduates of the school who have the matter in hand—most of them graduates also of Harvard—are men of judgment and experience which give good promise for the success of the enterprise.

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**The Summer School of Soldiery.** President Lowell attended last week a meeting of the advisory council of college presidents interested in the Military Instruction Camps of which some account is given in this number of the BULLETIN. The movement towards supplementing the "citizen soldiery" of the country by an undergraduate soldiery is one that holds many possibilities of advantage both to the soldiery and to the undergraduate. The participation of Harvard students in the movement was limited last summer by the fact that so many of them are already enlisted in local organizations, such as the Cadets, Troop C and Battery A. To the camp duties of these bodies the students were unable or reluctant to add a term of service at Gettysburg. In the course of the coming winter, General Leonard Wood is expected to visit Cambridge for the purpose both of presenting the claims of coöperation between the United States army and undergraduates with military inclinations and of making arrangements by which Harvard students already connected with the Massachusetts militia may serve for a time with federal troops. For this new summer school of experience it is hoped that there will be many candidates.

## Students' Military Instruction Camps

GENERAL LEONARD WOOD has issued from the Office of the Chief of Staff of the United States Army a Bulletin setting forth the purposes and performances of the Military Instruction Camps with which experiments were made last summer at Monterey, Calif., and Gettysburg, Pa. A large portion of this Bulletin deals with details of transportation, subsistence, instruction and other points, but the opening paragraphs suggest clearly the chief objects of the new undertaking.

"1. In view of the great success of the two experimental military camps of instruction for students of educational institutions held during July and August of the past summer at Monterey, Calif., and Gettysburg, Pa., the War Department has decided to repeat them in the ensuing year.

"2. The object of the camp is, as before, to give to the young men of the country who are desirous of accepting it, the opportunity for a short course in military training in order that they may be better fitted to discharge their military duty to their country should it ever stand in need of their service. The time selected for these camps (summer vacation period) is intended to enable college men to attend with the least inconvenience and greatest instructional advantage to themselves.

"3. In addition to the above patriotic motive of attendance, there are to be considered the physical benefits derived by the students from the active, healthful outdoor life of a military camp for the summer vacation, and this at less expense than is usually required when away from home. These physical benefits are of great and permanent value at this student period of their lives when the pursuit of their studies during the balance of the year requires a certain amount of confinement. There are also the mutual broadening influences derived from meeting and being intimately associated

with students of other well-known institutions, and the opportunity afforded for athletic training and contests, as well as the novelty of the experience itself, all contributing variety and interest to the program.

"Another gain to the student is a certain increase in his economic value due to the increased business efficiency acquired through habits of discipline, obedience, self-control, order, command, and the study of organization and administration as applied in first-class modern armies.

"4. The benefit of these camps to the nation is that they foster a patriotic spirit without which a nation soon loses its virility and falls into decay; they spread among the citizens of the country a more thorough knowledge of military history, military policy and military needs, all necessary to the complete education of a well-equipped citizen in order that he may himself form just and true opinions on military topics.

"As a military asset the value of these camps is inestimable. They afford the means of materially increasing the present inadequate personnel of the trained, or partially trained, military reserves of the United States, and this increase consisting of a class of educated men from which in time of national emergency a large proportion of the volunteer commissioned officers will probably be drawn, and upon whose judgment and training at such a time the lives of many other men will in a measure depend.

"The ultimate object sought is not in any way one of military aggrandisement, but to provide in some degree a means of meeting a vital need confronting us as a peaceful and unmilitary people, in order to preserve the desired peace and prosperity through the only safe precaution, viz; more thorough preparation and equipment to resist any effort to break such a peace.

"5. Only those will be allowed to at-

tend who are students in good standing of a first-class university, college, or in the graduating class of a high school, recent university or college graduates, and those who have received a satisfactory official War Department certificate of attendance at a previous student camp.

"Applicants must be citizens of the United States or have declared their intention of so becoming; eighteen to

plan of holding these summer camps, have consented to act as an advisory committee of the student organization:

"J. G. Hibben, President of Princeton University; A. L. Lowell, President of Harvard University; A. T. Hadley, President of Yale University; G. H. Denny, President of the University of Alabama; H. B. Hutchins, President of the University of Michigan; E. W. Nich-



TENTS AT GETTYSBURG FURLED FOR AIRING ON SUNDAY MORNING.

thirty years of age; of good moral character, and physically qualified.

"6. Students must attend for the full period of five weeks, unless compelled by actual necessity to leave before that time. They must, during this period, render themselves subject to the rules and regulations prescribed for the government of the camp, the commanding officer having authority to discontinue their attendance, withhold certificate, or both, upon violation of such ordinances."

A later paragraph in General Wood's Bulletin is as follows:

"The students attending camp during the summer of 1913 formed an organization for which they adopted the name 'The Society of the National Reserve Corps of the United States.'

"The following gentlemen, all of whom have expressed cordial interest in the

ols, President of the Virginia Military Institute; H. S. Drinker, President of Lehigh University.

"The students, recognizing the active interest that President Drinker had taken in the camps, and having become personally acquainted with him during his visits to the camps at Gettysburg and Mount Gretna, elected him president of the organization, which position he accepted."

A Harvard undergraduate has given a report of his experiences at Gettysburg last summer. The following passages from his statement have the special interest and value of first hand observation:

"The Instruction Camp held under the auspices of the War Department at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, last summer started on Monday, July 7th, and dis-

banded on August 14th. The attendance was 159, and about 35 schools and colleges were represented.

"Major James H. McRae, 5th Infantry, was commandant. Captain Preston Brown, 17th Infantry, was company commander. There were also officers from every department except the artillery, to act as our guides and instructors. The regular troops present were: Band and 1st Battalion 5th Infantry, Captain William Davis; Company C, Engineers, Captain William Stokey; Battery D, 3d Field Artillery, Captain Morris E. Locke; Troop A, 15th Cavalry, Captain LeRoy Eltinge; Field Hospital No. 1, Major William W. Reno.

"The programme of the day was varied and interesting. First call came at 5.15 A. M., and assembly at 5.30. The roll call was followed by setting-up exercises and then came breakfast at 6.00. At 6.45, the men policed the camp and at 7.15 assembled for the morning's duties. These lasted usually for three hours. At first the men were drilled until after a week or so the company could be fairly well manoeuvred. Then came more interesting things, such as cavalry drill, artillery instruction, engineering instruction, and tactical exercises. Later we had several sham battles with bodies of the regulars. At eleven there was a lecture by an officer on some department of the army and its functions. Then came dinner at 12 M. The afternoon was entirely at the men's disposal, although there were many voluntary things such as broad-sword and bayonet exercise, target shooting, cavalry drills, and map-making. They could do any of these or none, just as they chose. At 5.30 P. M. came supper, and at 6.15 retreat.

"Every other evening, we had a band concert and a moving picture show in the chaplain's tent. On some evenings, Captain Brown had classes on problems in military tactics. Everyone treated us with courtesy and consideration and certainly made it very pleasant for us.

"I think the Harvard men who at-

tended considered their time well spent. I am sure I enjoyed it immensely. . . . Yale was well represented. Harvard had only seven men, Yale had twelve. However, in the shoot at Mount Gretna, a Harvard man, K. Pote, won the prize offered for the best marksmanship. . . .

"The object of the camp is, to train college men to become officers who would be available in time of war for volunteer regiments; to give men, who in after life will lead their less educated fellows, a true glimpse of army life so that they may correct the popular ideas concerning the army and its personnel; and finally to give to the men themselves a good physical and mental training together with discipline, which are always of benefit to them. With the growth of these camps, the United States may be well supplied with citizen soldiery who will at least be proficient in the most important elements of military theory and practice, and hence be more useful in time of need than a group of raw recruits or poorly-trained local militia."

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#### HARVARD CLUB OF MINNESOTA

The Harvard Club of Minnesota has elected the following officers: President, Frank J. Ottis, L.L.B. '96, of St. Paul; vice-president, Karl De Laittre, '97, of Minneapolis; secretary, Philip Little, Jr., '00, of Wayzata; treasurer, John H. Wheeler, '96, of St. Paul.

Thirty members were present at the annual meeting, which was held at the University Club in St. Paul.

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#### CRAIG PRIZE NOT AWARDED

The John Craig Prize of \$500 for an original play by a student of dramatic technique at Harvard or Radcliffe will not be awarded this year. The judges, John Craig, Professor G. P. Baker, '87, and H. B. Stanton, '00, decided that none of the manuscripts which were submitted approached the Craig Prize plays of the past in interest and technique.

# Harvard at the International Medical Congress

THE International Medical Congress which met in London in August last was an occasion of importance not only to the medical world, but to the public as well. It showed that medicine and the attitude of medicine to the public have changed, and that instead of an atmosphere of secrecy and reticence, which is often supposed to surround medical affairs, it is now desired by medicine not only to deal much more largely with matters affecting the public health, but also to inform the public, so far as they wish to be informed, of the progress made in public health affairs. As a result of this change of attitude, and because of an adequate and dignified presentation of such matters in the lay press, a degree of public interest was felt in this Congress which had never before existed.

It was the largest gathering of the kind ever assembled, and was attended on the whole by the most distinguished medical men in the world. The men who were invited to present important papers had been selected nearly a year in advance, and for the most part these papers had been printed and distributed some weeks before the meeting, so that the facilities for thoughtful and adequate discussion of the subjects presented were excellent.

There were some 7,500 physicians registered at the Congress, and these were accompanied by friends and families to the extent of two or three thousand in addition, so that some ten or twelve thousand people were in attendance.

These International Medical Congresses are held every four years in one of the great capitals, the Congress of 1909 being in Buda Pesth, the previous one in Lisbon, and the next one is to be held in Munich in 1917, under the presidency of the Professor of Medicine, Friedrich von Müller, a most distinguished clinical teacher. Any reputable physician may become a member by registering and paying a

small fee, but it requires money to travel, and thus the Congress is roughly selective, and is attended on the whole by the more prosperous and successful men.

The affairs of these Congresses are in the hands of an International Committee, of which Dr. William S. Thayer, Harvard A.B. 1885, M.D. 1889, Professor of Clinical Medicine in Johns Hopkins University, is the representative of the United States. It fell to his lot in his official capacity to sit on the platform in Albert Hall with the national representatives when the Congress was opened by Prince Arthur of Connaught. Academic and official costumes were worn by the representatives, and no display of gaily dressed women could equal in color and brilliancy the group on the stage of Albert Hall on that morning. Each representative responded for his own country in alphabetical order in his own language, and Professor Thayer opened the list of speakers in a graceful speech, being classified under America rather than under United States, which is more often the case at such occasions.

Perhaps the most noteworthy features were two addresses delivered to the general Congress. To be asked to give one of the four or five addresses, one of which is given each day to the whole Congress, is compliment enough, but to achieve distinction in so doing is worthy of notice. One of these addresses was delivered by Professor Ehrlich, the discoverer of Salvarsan or 606, the cure for syphilis, who took up the discussion of the relation of the newer chemistry to modern methods of the treatment of disease. The paper was technical but important, and excited the widest attention. The second of these two noteworthy addresses was the address in surgery delivered by Harvey Cushing, Moseley Professor of Surgery in Harvard University. He discussed the essential unity of medicine, surgery and the specialties, and showed

how modern progress was tending toward a realignment which made for unity rather than differentiation. Incidentally he introduced a strong plea for vivisection. The President of the Congress, Sir Thomas Barlow, referred to Dr. Cushing's address as the keynote of the Congress.

The work of the Congress was divided into sections, each section dealing with a specialty, and in these sections the work of the Congress was done. Harvard University was represented by a number of men connected with the Medical School. Dr. J. L. Goodale contributed a paper upon operations on the tonsils, Dr. R. W. Lovett read a communication on the treatment of lateral curvature of the spine, Dr. J. H. Cunningham upon anæsthesia by rectum, Dr. H. P. Mosher took part in a discussion on diseases of the œsophagus, and Professor Otto Folin presented a report on clinical applications of pathological chemistry.

There were other contributions by Harvard men not now connected with the Medical School. Dr. George E. Brewer, M.D. 1885, of New York, Professor of Clinical Surgery in Columbia University, presented a communication on hemorrhagic affections of the kidney. Dr. F. H. Albee, M.D. 1903, of New York, Associate Professor of Orthopedic Surgery in the Post Graduate Medical School, read a paper on the treatment of spinal tuberculosis by bone grafting, and demonstrated his operation, and Dr. Royal Whitman, M.D. 1882, of New York, Adjunct Professor of Orthopedic Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, spoke in his paper of a deformity of the foot due to infantile paralysis, for which he has devised an operation, and demonstrated the operation.

The recognition of American surgery by the Royal College of Surgeons was of interest. This body gave to fifteen surgeons from all over the world the degree of Honorary Fellowship in the College (F. R. C. S.) These honors were distributed as follows: Italy 1, Australia 1,

Norway 1, Canada 1, Germany 2, Austria 2, France 3, United States 4. The four men from the United States receiving this honor were Dr. W. J. Mayo of Rochester, Minn., Dr. J. B. Murphy of Chicago, Dr. G. W. Crile of Cleveland, and Dr. Harvey Cushing of Boston.

The section on orthopedic surgery voted to establish an International Orthopedic Association, and a committee of ten, consisting of one representative from each of ten countries, was appointed to organize such a society. Dr. R. W. Lovett of Boston was chosen as chairman of this committee.

An important resolution was passed by the whole Congress after being submitted to the various sections, to the effect that "This Congress records its conviction that experiments on living animals have proved of the utmost service to medicine in the past, and are indispensable to its further progress. That accordingly, while deprecating the infliction of unnecessary pain, it is of the opinion, alike in the interest of man and animals, that it is not desirable to restrict competent persons in the performance of such experiments."

The social side of the Congress was brilliant and interesting to a degree never before reached. A dinner by the Government, a garden party at Windsor, dinners and receptions by the Guilds in the City, a reception by the Lord Mayor at the Guildhall, lunches, teas and receptions, private dinners and excursions gave an idea of London and its resources and an estimate of English hospitality which made the week a notable one, apart from the scientific work accomplished.

The Congress left medicine at a higher level and accentuated the increasing importance of medical science to the public health.

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On Wednesday, November 12, Professor L. J. Henderson addressed the New England Water Works Association on "Water and Life."



## Harvard Defeated Yale at Football, 15 to 5

**H**ARVARD defeated Yale in the football game in the Stadium last Saturday, 15 points to 5. Neither side made a touchdown, and all but two of the points scored in the game came from field goals. Brickley kicked five for Harvard; four were drop-kicks, and one was from placement. Guernsey, the Yale full-back, kicked one drop goal. The other two points in the Yale score came from a safety-touchdown made by O'Brien of Harvard at the very end of the first period, just after Brickley had kicked his first goal from the field.

This safety-touchdown was such an unusual and unexpected play that it should be explained. After Brickley had kicked his goal from the field which gave Harvard the first score of the game, Yale kicked off from the 40-yard line. Guernsey sent the ball high; it went to Harvard's goal line, hit one of the goal posts, and dropped back into the field of play. Now, the rules of football provide that when the ball is punted and hits the goal posts, the ball shall be declared down as it would be if it went beyond the goal line. In other words, the goal posts, so far as this play is concerned, are behind the goal line, and, when the ball hits them or the cross-bar, it is in touch. O'Brien had this rule in mind, and so, when the ball rebounded from the posts, he picked it up, carried it back of his own goal line and put the ball down.

But the rule which applies to punts does not apply to free kicks or to kicks-off, and, in either of these two plays, when the ball strikes the goal posts it is still in play. All the Yale players were on side after this kick-off in Saturday's game, and any one of them might have, if he had been near the ball, picked it up and carried it across the Harvard line for a touchdown. O'Brien could have advanced the ball towards the Yale goal, but when he took it across his own goal line and touched it down, he made a safety and gave Yale two points. The

ruling was strictly technical. No Yale player was within twenty yards of the ball, and Harvard was not forced to make a safety in the ordinary meaning of that word. Fortunately the play made no difference in the result of the game, although for the moment it put Yale only one point behind Harvard. Probably the rule will be amended so that hereafter when the ball from a free-kick or a kick-off strikes the goal posts it will be declared down behind the goal line, as it now is in the case of a punt.

Harvard won Saturday's game just as Coach Haughton and his assistants had planned to win it. When two teams of about the same strength play against each other, it is almost impossible for either to score on what used to be called "straight football"—that is, by continued rushing of the ball. Harvard's scheme of offence on Saturday was to carry the ball as far as possible into the opponent's territory and then to try for a goal from the field. The Harvard coaches have spent little time this year in devising plays for rushing the ball short distances; the theory of the Harvard men has been to seize an opportunity as soon as it was presented—any opportunity which seemed to give a reasonable chance of scoring a point. Brickley's unusual ability at drop-kicking has been the foundation of this style of play.

Last Saturday's contest showed more plainly than ever before that this player is one of the best drop-kickers the game has ever had—perhaps the very best—and that he can be depended on when other men sometimes fail—at the most critical moments against the most powerful opponents. Brickley tried for seven goals from the field on Saturday, and kicked five of them; two were from placement and the others were drop-kicks. Early in the first period he tried for a drop-goal from the middle of the field, but the ball went low and across the goal line; later in that period he kicked a drop-goal from the 25-yard line. At the beginning of the second

period he kicked a goal from placement on the 40-yard line. In the third period he kicked one drop-goal from the 38-yard line and another from the 32-yard line. In the fourth period he kicked a drop-goal from the 23-yard line, and missed a goal from placement on the 43-yard line. That record has never been equalled in an important game of football. More than twenty years ago B. W. Trafford, '93, kicked five goals from the field in a game against Cornell, but, as everyone knows, there is a great difference between a Cornell game and a Yale game.

Although Brickley scored all the points against Yale, he did not win the game unaided. He would never have been within striking distance of the goal line if his team-mates had not carried him there. He himself made several long and many short gains, but the splendid work of the Harvard rush line and back-field had everything to do with the victory. One of the strongest points in Harvard's offence was Mahan's punting. Hardwick had done most of the kicking until the last game or two, when the coaches decided that Mahan was a more effective punter. His style is very different from that of Felton, whose high, twisting spirals were hard to catch and gave the ends plenty of time to be beside the man who caught the ball. Mahan kicks the ball lower and it goes bounding along the ground in such an uncertain way that the opposing player finds it difficult to stop. Two or three times in Saturday's game he placed the ball so that it went outside close to the goal line and the Yale back could not run the ball in. Most of the Harvard supporters had feared that Knowles and Guernsey, of Yale, would outkick any of the Harvard punters, but Mahan excelled them both and his superiority had much to do with Harvard's victory. Mahan, as was to be expected, did not make as many long runs as he had made earlier in the season against less powerful opponents, but two or three times he

carried the ball ahead for substantial gains.

The Harvard rush line had its hands full with the Yale rush line, but acquitted itself with credit. Every man in the Harvard line did his full share of the work. The Harvard ends were particularly brilliant. Hardwick was hurt early in the game but he played through and was a tower of strength on both offence and defence; he ran with the ball several times. Early in the second half of the game Dana went in at end for O'Brien, who had hurt his leg and had been playing splendidly under great difficulties; Dana proved to be one of the best ends on the field. Logan, the quarterback, ran the team with excellent judgment; he used a large variety of plays and, having found it almost impossible to pierce through the Yale line, tried all kinds of deceptive formations. He played but two forward passes, neither of which was successful.

At the end of the first half of the game, when the score was 6 to 5 in favor of Harvard, the Harvard supporters were by no means over-confident about the result, but, soon after the second half began, the superiority of the crimson eleven became more and more evident, and after Brickley had kicked another goal from the field, it was clear that Harvard would win unless a serious mistake was made. Fortunately there were no errors on either side.

About 50,000 people saw the game: there were seats for 48,400, and several hundred coaches and graduates were on the side-lines. It was a beautiful day for the spectators but much too warm for the players; the sun was hot and bright and the thermometer stood at 70 or thereabouts. Each side was wildly enthusiastic, and the cheering and singing were all that could be desired. None of the players was seriously injured, but all of them were more or less used up by the heat. Towards the end of the game several substitutes who will graduate next June were sent into the Harvard

eleven in order that they might win the coveted "II." The game as a whole was one of the most interesting Yale and Harvard have played in their long series of contests.

Harvard won the toss and chose to defend the south goal. Yale had the kick-off but was forced to face the sun and to kick against a light wind. Knowles kicked across the Harvard goal line but Mahan caught the ball behind the goal posts and carried it out to the 25-yard line before he was thrown. After one rush had been tried Mahan kicked to Ainsworth, who for an instant fumbled the ball, but recovered it on Yale's 24-yard line. On the next play Harvard was off-side and Yale was given five yards. This penalty was the only one inflicted on Harvard during the game. Knowles then kicked to Harvard's 30-yard line where Mahan caught the ball; he ran only three or four yards before he was brought down by several Yale men. Another exchange of punts followed; on Yale's kick Mahan caught the ball on Harvard's 33-yard line, and ran back almost twenty yards to Yale's 47-yard line before the Yale men could throw him; this run, typical of Mahan, was brilliant in the extreme.

On two tries Brickley made about eight yards. Mahan then went back, apparently to kick, but when he got the ball he ran a little way and then tried a forward pass to Hardwick at the extreme east side of the field. Unluckily, Hardwick could not quite reach the ball; if he had caught it he would have made a long gain and perhaps a touchdown, as no Yale player was near him. But the ball fell to the ground and was brought back. Then Brickley, standing practically in the middle of the field, made his first try for a drop-goal, but the ball did not rise enough and went under the cross bar.

During the rest of this period Yale was stubbornly defending its goal line. Knowles kicked to midfield and Mahan punted back so far that the ball went

across the line. Again Knowles kicked from Yale's 20-yard line. Harvard made two attempts to gain through the line but without success, and then a short forward pass was tried but the ball fell to the ground. This forward pass was the last that Harvard tried in the game. Mahan then made a beautiful kick from the 42-yard line; the ball rolled across the corner of the side-line and the goal line, and the referee declared it a touch-back. Once more, after a fruitless rush, Knowles kicked from the 20-yard line and Logan caught the ball on the middle line; he was tackled fiercely by three or four Yale men, and, as Ketcham piled on the little Harvard quarter-back after he had been stopped and downed, the referee penalized Yale fifteen yards for rough play.

That penalty was costly for Yale, as it carried the ball to the 34-yard line. Brickley and Bradlee made four yards in all, and then Brickley stepped back, apparently to try a drop-kick, but the ball was snapped quickly to Bradlee, who was standing close to the rush line and he carried the ball to the 18-yard line before he was downed; it was a clever play splendidly executed. On the next two downs Harvard gained only four yards, and then Brickley made a real try for a goal from the field, and, standing on the 25-yard line, sent the ball across the bar and between the uprights. This goal from the field gave Harvard three points, the first score of the game, and roused great enthusiasm on the Harvard side of the field.

Knowles kicked off from the 40-yard line; the ball hit the Harvard goal post, and O'Brien unwittingly made the safety-touchdown described above. Thus, in two successive plays each side had scored; the points were 3 to 2 in favor of Harvard but it seemed to be anybody's game. Mahan then made the longest kick of the afternoon; the ball went from Harvard's 20-yard line to Yale's 20-yard line where Wilson, who was standing alone in the back field, tried to

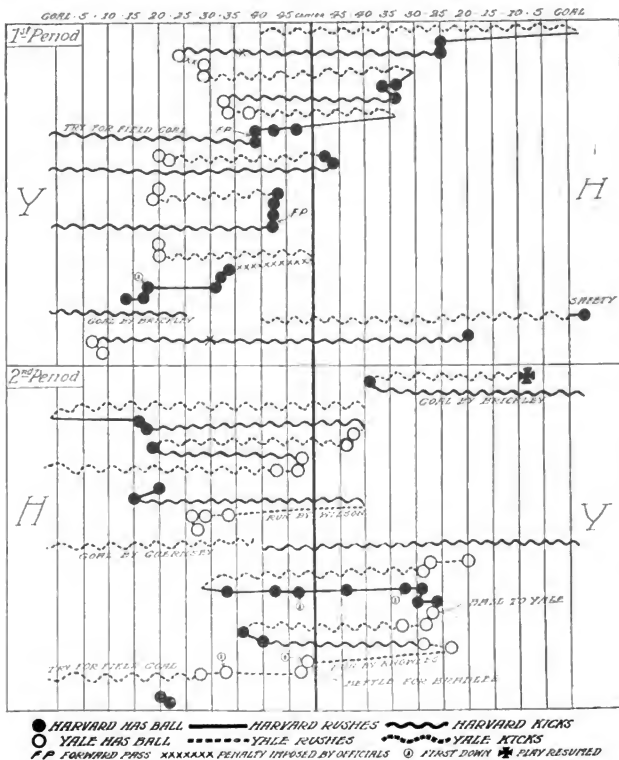


DIAGRAM OF THE FIRST HALF OF THE GAME.

make a fair catch, but he was unable to reach the ball and it went bounding back to Yale's 7-yard line where Wilson finally fell on it. The ball had gone seventy-three yards. After one rush by Yale, the period ended.

Knowles punted on the first play of the second period; he was standing on his own goal line and the ball went out

to the 38-yard line where Mahan made a fair catch. This gave Harvard an opportunity that could not be thrown away, and Brickley made a beautiful goal from placement; the ball went as true as a bullet and would have carried over the cross bar if it had been ten yards further back. This goal made the score 6 to 2 in Harvard's favor, but the margin of

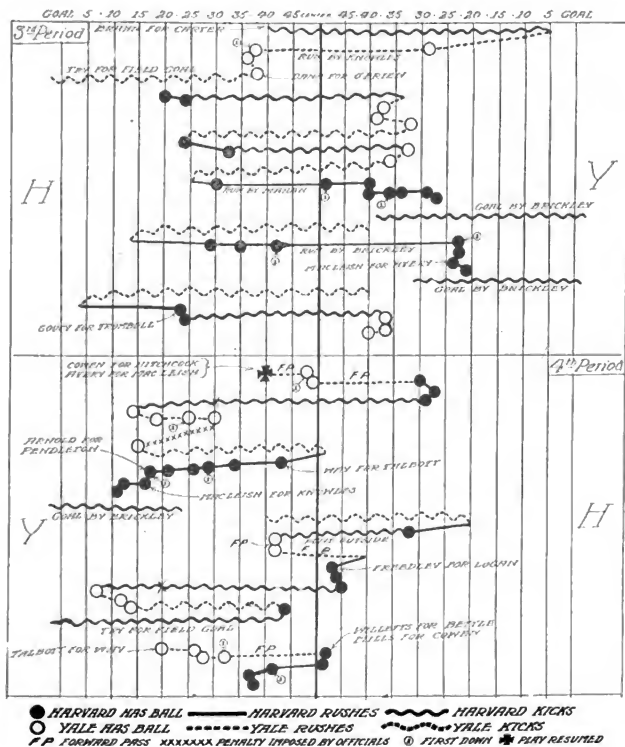


DIAGRAM OF THE SECOND HALF OF THE GAME.

safety did not last long. Knowles kicked the ball across Harvard's goal line; Hardwick ran back only to the 16-yard line when he was downed. After one plunge by Bradlee, Mahan kicked to Wilson on Yale's 42-yard line. Another exchange of punts followed, and then Guernsey, standing on Harvard's 43-yard line, tried for a goal from the field, but the ball went low.

Harvard brought the ball out to the 20-yard line. Mahan tried to go through the Yale rush line but lost five yards; then he kicked to Yale's 40-yard line where Wilson caught the ball and started to run it back. He was tackled in half-hearted fashion by three or four Harvard men, but he brushed them aside and ran on and on until he was forced out of bounds by Logan on Harvard's 33-yard

line. That run of twenty-seven yards gave Yale its first legitimate chance to score. After three downs which gained about six yards, Guernsey kicked a drop-goal from the 37-yard line; the ball wobbled about and turned end over end but went just across the bar. It was then Yale's turn to cheer, for the score was Harvard 6, Yale 5, and Yale was playing at its best.

Brickley kicked off and sent the ball across Yale's goal line. When the ball had been brought out to the 20-yard line, Wilson gained seven yards on a quarter-back run through the line. Knowles made another yard and then kicked to Mahan on Harvard's 28-yard line; he ran back about five yards before he was thrown. At this point the Harvard offence got under way for the first time. Mahan went back, but Brickley plunged through the Yale line for eight yards, and Bradlee made three more, thus making a first down. Then O'Brien, in spite of his bad knee, gained nine yards around Yale's left end, and Hardwick on the next play made twelve more around the other end of the line. "These plays carried the ball to Yale's 32-yard line. Three more downs gained only about six yards and Brickley stepped back to the 35-yard line to try for a goal from the field, but Trumbull made a high pass and the ball almost went over Brickley's head. He caught it, however, and tried to run with it but was downed almost where it had been put in play. Consequently the ball went to Yale on downs on the 27-yard line.

After a couple of plays came another exchange of punts. On the next down but one Knowles made a beautiful run around Harvard's right end and carried the ball twenty-eight yards to Harvard's 49-yard line; he ran from kicking position well back of his own line. Bettie here took the place of Bradlee, who had been playing superbly in Harvard's defence and was badly used up. After one more rush Ainsworth went around Harvard's end for about thirteen yards and

put the ball on the 33-yard line. The next down gained two yards, and then Guernsey tried for a goal from the field from the 38-yard line. Every Harvard man breathed easier as the ball went to the right of the goal posts. The quarter ended after two more plays.

The outlook for Harvard was by no means rosy at the end of the first half, and the beginning of the second half was far from auspicious. Brickley kicked off. Wilson caught the ball on Yale's 5-yard line and made a fine run back to the 29-yard line before he was downed. Then Knowles ran around Harvard's end for thirty-four yards before he was thrown by Logan; it had looked for a minute as though the Yale back would make a touchdown. These two long runs carried the ball from Yale's 5-yard line to Harvard's 38-yard line, but then Harvard's defence stiffened and Guernsey tried again for a goal from the field and missed.

Then came an exchange of kicks and a gain of ten yards by Dana, who had taken O'Brien's place at end. After another kick Mahan ran around Yale's right end for twenty-one yards and carried the ball to Yale's 49-yard line. Dana made nine yards around the end and Mahan four yards; four more downs advanced the ball to Yale's 27-yard line. Harvard had gained forty-three yards. On the next play Brickley made another goal from the field.

On Yale's kick-off, Mahan ran the ball back from the 14 to the 29-yard line. Brickley made six yards and Dana seven. Then Brickley broke through the Yale line and ran from Harvard's 42-yard line to Yale's 23-yard line, a gain of thirty-five yards. This was one of the prettiest runs of the day. Wilson finally downed the Harvard back. After three downs without much gain Brickley stepped back to the 33-yard line and kicked another goal from the field. The rest of the period did not amount to much except for a run of twenty yards by Mahan after he had caught a punt.

It was plain at the beginning of the fourth period that Yale intended to take every chance of scoring. A short forward pass from Knowles to Guernsey gained nine yards, but when a long pass was made a moment later Brickley caught the ball on Harvard's 30-yard line. Mahan then made a splendid kick to Yale's 14-yard line. Yale made a first down and five yards more but was penalized fifteen yards for holding and Knowles had to punt. Mahan ran the ball back about eight yards. Harvard by steady rushing then advanced the ball from Yale's 43-yard line to the 11-yard line, but as the Yale defence was growing firmer, Brickley dropped back and kicked another goal from the field.

This ended the scoring although Brickley afterwards tried for a goal from placement. During the rest of the period Yale was defending its goal line. Brickley was preparing to try for another goal from the field, this time from the 45-yard line, when the whistle blew.

The summary of the game follows:

HARVARD.	YALE.
O'Brien, Dana, l.c.	r.c., Carter, Brann
Hitchcock, Cowen, Mills, l.t.	r.t., Warren
Gilman, l.g.	r.g., Pendleton, Arnold
Trumbull, Soucy, c.	c., Marting
Pennoch, r.g.	l.g., Ketcham
Storer, r.t.	l.t., Talbot, Way
Hardwick, r.c.	l.c., Avery, McLeish
Logan, Freedley, q.b.	q.b., Wilson
Mahan, l.h.b.	r.h.b., Ainsworth
Bradlee, Bettie, Willetts, r.h.b.	
	l.h.b., Knowles, McLeish
Brickley, f.b.	f.b., Guernsey

Score—Harvard 15, Yale 5. Goals from field—Brickley 5, Guernsey. Safety—O'Brien. Referee—W. S. Langford, Trinity. Umpire—Neil Snow, Michigan. Head linesman—D. L. Fultz, Brown. Time—15 minute quarters.

#### CORNELL WON CROSS-COUNTRY RUN

Cornell won first place in the intercollegiate cross-country run, which was held last Saturday over the Van Cortland Park course in New York. The total points scored by the Cornell team were 68. Harvard was second with 92. R. St.B. Boyd, '14, was first man across the

finish line; his time, 34 minutes, 37 seconds, broke the record of the course. Hoffmire of Cornell was second, McCurdy of Pennsylvania was third, and F. H. Blackman, '14, was fourth. The other Harvard men finished in the following order: 19, W. M. Tugman, Jr., '14; 22, C. Southworth, '15; 46, A. R. Boynton, '14; 48, H. G. MacLure, '15; 49, E. P. Stone, '15.

The team scores were: Cornell, 68; Harvard, 92; M. I. T., 103; Pennsylvania, 107; Princeton, 114; Dartmouth, 125; Brown, 143; Yale, 146; Syracuse, 224; Penn. State, 236; Columbia, 333; Michigan, 335.

#### WINNERS OF THE "H"

The following ten men won their football "H" for the first time in the Yale game last Saturday: G. Bettie, '14, of New York; R. R. Cowen, '16, of Cambridge; W. B. D. Dana, '14, of New York; V. Freedley, '14, of Philadelphia; J. A. Gilman, '16, of Honolulu; M. J. Logan, '15, of Boston; E. W. Mahan, '16, of Natick, Mass.; L. H. Mills, '14, of Portland, Ore.; E. W. Soucy, '16, of Forest Hills; W. A. Willetts, '14, of Skaneateles, N. Y.; G. F. Plimpton, '14, of Buffalo, N. Y. (manager).

#### PHILLIPS BROOKS HOUSE

Phillips Brooks House will hold its annual festival at 6.30 o'clock on Thanksgiving evening. It is open to all members of the University who remain in Cambridge over the holiday whether members of Phillips Brooks House Association or not. A reading, music and sleight of hand performances will be provided and refreshments will be served.

#### HARVARD ARTERIAL RED

The University of Calgary, the new institution of the Canadian Northwest, has adopted for its color the arterial red of Harvard, and has asked for a sample of that color.

## Alumni Notes

'87—George E. Ladd, formerly president of the Oklahoma School of Mines, is now president of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, at State College, N. M.

'91—Richard Sears was married in New York on November 19 to Miss Susan Elizabeth Drake.

'92—Hume Lewis of Denver was married at Raton, N. M., on October 12 to Miss Lillian Clark.

'01—Maurice Caro has been re-elected from the Fifth Suffolk District to the Massachusetts Legislature.

'02—A daughter, Frances, was born to Harry Lord Wells and Mrs. Wells on November 11 at Chicago.

'03—Grenville Clark, LL.B. '06, Elihu Root, Jr., LL.B. '06, Emory R. Buckner, LL.B. '07, and Silas W. Howland, '04, LL.B. '07, have formed a partnership for the general practice of law under the firm name of Root, Clark, Buckner & Howland, with offices at 31 Nassau St., New York City.

'03—Sumner W. Cushing was married at Wilmington, Vt., on June 24 to Miss Frances B. Deane. Mr. and Mrs. Cushing are living at 22 Summit Ave., Salem, Mass.

'03—J. Lowell White is assistant manager of the lumber department of the International Creosoting & Construction Co. His address is 2006 Thirty-first St., Galveston, Tex.

'04—Sidney Gunn, professor of English in Saint John's College, Annapolis, Md., read before the Gaelic Society of Washington on October 29 a paper discussing the genesis of popular literature as illustrated by the Irish Saga, and the Tain Bo Cualgne.

'06—Edward E. Savory, formerly with the Alpha Portland Cement Co., is now the New England representative of the Copley Cement Manufacturing Co., 238 Willow Ave., Somerville, Mass.

'07—Elmer J. Davidson, LL.B. '13, is in the legal department of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., New York City. His address is 286 Lefferts Ave., Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.

'08—George S. Fuller was married on October 15 to Miss Gladys M. Chandler at West Newton, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller are living at 336 Hyde Park Ave., Forest Hills, Mass.

'08—John Clinton Gray is head of the department of chemistry and physics at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. A son, Edward Edgcomb, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Gray on September 4.

'08—Richard S. Lovering is with Bartlett Bros. & Co., bankers and brokers, 60 State St., Boston.

'08—A daughter, Eleanor Fink Tarbell, was born on October 31 to George G. Tarbell and Mrs. Tarbell.

'09—John C. Jones, Jr., LL.B. '11, and Byron W. Reed, LL.B. '11, have opened offices for the practice of law at 949 Old South Building, 294 Washington St., Boston, under the firm name of Reed & Jones.

'09—Henry F. Nash is with the Shawmut Co., heating and plumbing specialties, 85 Broad St., Boston.

'09—W. Bergmann Richards is in the law office of Wilson, Mercer, Swan & Stinchfield, Security Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

'09—Chester H. Sears is teaching at the Pawling School, Pawling, N. Y.

'09—Paul D. Turner, LL.B. '12, is practicing law at 509 Merchants Bank Building, 30 State St., Boston.

'09—Edgar T. P. Walker was married in Hingham, Mass., on September 18, to Miss Ruth M. Godfrey.

'10—Arthur T. Derry is metallurgist with the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. He is living at 77 Falls Ave., Youngstown, O.

'10—Eliot G. Mears, M.B.A. '12, assistant secretary of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration is on leave of absence, and is temporarily employed by Day & Zimmerman, of Altoona, Pa. His address there is 1420 Ninth St.

'10—Emile H. Ruch was married in Portland, Me., on October 28, to Miss May Desmond.

'11—James M. Moore, son of Charles Moore, '78, of Detroit, is second lieutenant of Company H, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry. He is stationed at Galveston, Tex.

'12—George DeForest Edwards was married in Cambridge on August 25 to Miss Fanny E. Rounds. Their address is 5902 Midway Park, Austin, Chicago. Edwards is with the Western Electric Co.

'12—Robert Winthrop Knowles was married in Cambridge, on October 25, to Miss Amelia Thorp. Mr. and Mrs. Knowles will live at 33 Concord Ave., Cambridge.

'12—Sanford Underwood is working for C. B. Thompson, '08, instructor in industrial organization in the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, who is establishing the Taylor system of efficiency in several factories. Underwood's address is 7 Wachusett St., Worcester, Mass.

'13—J. Rea Baker is with Stone & Webster, 147 Milk St., Boston.

'13—Theodore B. Lewis is assistant to the general manager, William B. Newhall, of the Zamora Ranch, Raymondville, Tex.



# HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

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## News and Views

### Trees in the Yard.

"Something ought to be done about the trees in the College Yard." So wrote James Russell Lowell to President Hill in 1863. "They remind me always of a young author's first volume of poems. There are too many of 'em and too many of one kind." This criticism can no longer be urged. "As you are our Kubernetes", said Lowell, "I want you to take the 'elm in hand'"—and he pleaded that the pruning should no longer be entrusted to men who get all they cut off, and whose whole notion of the art is, "axe and it shall be given unto you."

President Lowell must have had many reminders of his elder kinsman's familiar words, "New occasions teach new duties." In the matter of the trees his problem is quite different from that which confronted President Hill. Instead of too many trees, there are too few—and they are dying fast. The problem now is to find the quickest and surest route towards converting a sort of grave-yard of branching telegraph poles into a place bearing some resemblance to the old Yard—a place where one might seize at least upon a fringe of the poet's hope of

"Annihilating all that's made

To a green thought in a green shade."

Several years ago a step in this direction was attempted by the planting of a number of red oaks in the spaces be-

tween the surviving elm trees. It was feared at the time that the pests and diseases which had attacked the older trees would quickly infect the younger. It was questioned whether it would not be better to lay the axe to the root of the veteran elms, make the best of a bad matter, and begin entirely afresh. But many sentimental and other considerations made this an extremely difficult course to pursue. It was urged that trees of considerable size could be transplanted with safety, and the red oaks, about sixty in number, then planted, were of the largest dimensions compatible with a reasonable hope that they might survive and flourish.

As a matter of fact, about thirty of them are alive, and the remaining thirty are dead or barely living. The experiment was a heavily qualified success. Younger trees would probably have done better; and the results might have been better still if the place of planting had not suggested the similitude of rearing a child in the infectious ward of a city hospital.

The existing condition is so far from satisfactory, in either its present or its future aspect, that something clearly must be done. Nobody wants to see the old elms cut down. Everybody wants the Yard restored to its old beauty just as soon as possible. Now its appearance grows more deplorable year by year. The choice apparently lies between gradual decay and sudden death. Most

of us know which alternative we should prefer in our own cases. The place of the veterans, in human affairs, is not generally filled by children; but when the middle-aged men, for any reason, are missing, there is nothing to do but give the children a chance to grow, and meanwhile to cultivate patience.

If this is what the gypsy, the brown-tail, the leopard moth, the elm-leaf and elm-bark beetle, fungus disease and other evils have rendered inevitable, the inevitable must be faced. The Corporation, with whom the matter ultimately rests, is not likely to be stampeded this way or that. We are confident that Harvard men in general stand as ready as James Russell Lowell stood fifty years ago to see the steersmen "take the 'elm in hand.'"

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**Harvard Studies in English.** In the list of "Recent Books by Harvard Men", published in the BULLETIN for November 19, the entry of "Courtly Love in Chaucer and Gower" by William George Dodd, has a significance which does not appear upon the surface. This is the first volume in a new series of books, "Harvard Studies in English", which may be looked upon as a tangible product of the coöperation that is often possible between a department of the College and a visiting committee appointed by the Overseers.

Several years ago the English Department made known to the Visiting Committee on English its belief that some of the work contained in dissertations for the degree of doctor of philosophy possessed a value entitling it to publication. From the nature of the topics of these dissertations, the books into which they are capable of expansion are not likely to interest publishers or the public that buys their wares. Yet, in the interest of scholarship, there is

a definite place for them. Accordingly the Visiting Committee on English, through its chairman, raised and placed at the disposal of the English Department the sum of \$3,000, with which it is hoped that four volumes may be printed. The author of the first volume, Mr. Dodd, is a professor of English at Tallahassee, Fla. A second volume, "The English Moralities from the Point of View of Allegory" by Professor W. R. MacKenzie of Washington University, St. Louis, is almost ready for publication. This also is the outgrowth of a doctoral dissertation. Both Mr. Dodd and Mr. MacKenzie came to Harvard as graduate students of English.

Provided the English Department does not permit its interest in a piece of work and its author to lead to any mistaking of the grounds on which a publisher might refuse to publish it, this new series may acquire a substantial value. In its very inception it serves as an excellent illustration of the opportunities of which visiting committees may avail themselves.

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#### **A New Gymnasium.**

In discussing the need for a new gymnasium Dr. Sargent recently pointed out in the *Crimson* an aspect of the work of the old gymnasium which can hardly be familiar to many graduates. For more than twenty-five years, it has been used, in connection with the Summer School, as a training school for gymnasium directors and athletic instructors in other institutions than Harvard. Over 3000 of these pupils, representing more than 800 institutions in various parts of the country have received instruction in the Hemenway Gymnasium. They have carried away from Cambridge an influence that has spread far and wide. "Much of the interest, the knowledge, and the enthusiasm", says Dr. Sargent,

"that has led to the construction of gymnasiums in other institutions which now surpass Harvard in size at least, have emanated from Harvard's summer students in physical education."

It is not on behalf of these students, however, but of those who use the gymnasium through the College year that Dr. Sargent makes his plea for a new building. The elective system, in which a place for required exercise could not be found, has led to the development of many sports and games adapted to individual tastes. Especially to meet this need a larger and differently planned gymnasium is desired.

In concluding his article Dr. Sargent writes: "When it is considered that the larger proportion of our students find little or no incentive for regular exercise after the candidates for the regular athletic teams have been chosen, I cannot help thinking that Harvard's graduates will soon see the desirability of making this valuable addition to the University athletic plant."

The undergraduates themselves, as readers of the BULLETIN will remember, have done what they could towards swelling the new gymnasium fund. Their fathers, uncles and aunts, on the principle of helping those who help themselves, can hardly fail to be affected by this exhibition of belief in a cause.

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#### Class Secretaries.

The approach of the senior class elections renders it timely to say a word in regard to the importance of choosing the best possible class secretary. This word has so much more to do with graduate than with undergraduate relations that it should be said in the BULLETIN.

The class secretary is the officer upon whom the class will largely depend for coherence, enthusiasm, and direction

during its career after graduation. The office is no sinecure. It should be filled by a person who keeps constantly in touch with his classmates; he should know how to collect and edit news for the Class Reports, which means that he should have experience in the details of printing and proof-reading; his acquaintance should be as wide as the class, not limited by the interests of any set, club, or clique.

The labor involved in keeping track of the 700 or 800 men, graduates and non-graduates, who constitute the flock over whom the modern class secretary serves as the shepherd, is very great. It usually happens that when seniors elect their secretary they have little idea of his duties, or of the qualifications of the man they select. Sometimes, the class secretaryship seems to be given as a consolation prize to a candidate who failed to get a marshalship. Occasionally, a popular athlete finds himself landed in a position which he accepts as a token of the good will of his classmates, before he understands the strenuous duties it involves—duties for which he may have neither taste nor aptitude. During the past dozen years several secretaries have been chosen who reside in distant cities. Experience shows that distance is an almost insuperable handicap, both in collecting news and managing class reunions. We have before us letters from two distant secretaries, both conscientious and willing men, who deplore their handicap. One of them says: "Never again allow a man who lives far from Harvard to be elected secretary. It isn't fair to him, or to his class." Nearness to Cambridge does not necessarily make a man a good secretary, but it is one of the *desiderata*. Fitness for the special work of collecting and editing class news, and of welding the class together, are others,

## A Valuable Biography

SAMUEL ELIOT MORISON, '08 Ph.D. '12, has produced, in "The Life and Letters of Harrison Gray Otis", a remarkable first book. Its two volumes provide not only a vivid biography of the eminent man from whom the author is descended, but also an important contribution to the history of the Federalist party. At the conclusion of his Preface, Mr. Morison writes: "Finally, whatever merit my book may possess is due primarily to the historical training that I have received at Harvard University": an expression in which the Department of History may well take pleasure.

A few pages of the book, dealing with Otis's connection with Harvard, are as follows:

"The life of Harrison Gray Otis cannot be told without a word concerning his long and intimate relations with his Alma Mater. As President of the Senate of Massachusetts, he was partly responsible—chiefly responsible, some have said—for the Act of 1810, altering the composition of the Board of Overseers, membership in which had formerly been an *ex officio* right of certain state officials and local churches. It was thought desirable by the alumni to make the board both elective and secular, and they brought about this change through the Act of 1810, reducing the number of *ex officio* seats from over fifty to six, and providing for the election by the alumni of fifteen laymen and fifteen Congregational ministers. Otis was chosen a member of the first board elected under this act. Since the law was a Federalist measure, and the newly elected board composed almost entirely of Federalist politicians, it was made a point of attack by the Democratic party, and repealed during the second administration of Governor Gerry, in 1812, but reenacted when the Federalists returned to power in 1814. Otis, to whom the degree of Doctor of Laws was given that year,

served as Overseer until 1825, and was also a Fellow of the Corporation from 1823 to 1825. But his relations to the University were not merely official. He acted as a father to numerous Harvard students coming from a distance, who were recommended to his care by his friends in the Southern and Middle States. . . .

"The undergraduates of Harvard during the early part of the nineteenth century were wont to express their disapproval of existing conditions by the modern methods of strike, boycott, and sabotage. In 1805 occurred the famous 'Bread and Butter Rebellion.' As a protest against the quality of food provided by the College, the student body refused for ten successive days to attend Commons. The College authorities then suspended regular exercises, and threatened a general lockout; but Otis and Samuel Dexter interposed, and succeeded in restoring peace through arbitration.

"Otis's son William was a ringleader in another student uprising of 1818, the so-called 'Great Rebellion', which was caused by an attempt of the faculty to enforce discipline, after all the college crockery had been broken during a glorious battle in Commons between freshmen and sophomores. Young Otis, together with George Washington Adams, and Josiah Quincy, Jr., stimulated perhaps by the historic names they bore, then rallied the sophomore class around the Rebellion Tree in front of Hollis as a protest against the faculty's tyranny. President Kirkland summoned them into his presence, and warned them against returning to the tree—which they promptly did. Finally, writes Josiah Quincy, Jr., this 'burlesque of patriots struggling with tyrants' played itself out, and ended with several rustications and suspensions. Harrison Gray Otis was absent in Washington at the time, but his son was saved from serious punishment by the interposition of his

elder brother Harry, of the class of 1811. Their father wrote their mother on November 22, 1818:

"I presume order is restored at Harvard. Old Mr. Adams mistakes the genius of the age, to tell of whipping and to practice scolding. The principles of Government in States & Families are changed. The understanding and the heart must be addressed by persuasion and reason & the bayonet and rod reserved for the last emergency. A boy of 18 for all the purposes of *Government*, is as much a man as he ever will be. He needs advice constantly, and sometimes must be punished by privations of the objects of his desire or pursuit."

"After another student insurrection in 1823, when Otis was both Fellow and Overseer, it became evident that something serious was the matter. Harvard College had, in fact, fallen into a rut, and was standing still while the world of learning advanced. It had become a paradise for loafers and for the type of young men then called 'bloods', now known as 'sports'. Instruction was a matter of going through the motions, the curriculum had been unchanged for years, and no encouragement was given to the serious or the advanced student. Professor George Ticknor, fresh from study at the great universities of Germany, perceived these defects, and prescribed remedies which, with the coöperation of the Fellows and Overseers, but against strong opposition from the faculty and conservative alumni were partially carried out in the year 1825. Their adoption was one of the most important of those steps by which Harvard emerged from an inefficient provincial high school, and became a university in the true sense of the word.

"When Harvard celebrated her second centennial, on September 8, 1836, Harrison Gray Otis was elected President of the Day by the alumni, but was prevented from exercising this high function by the sudden death of Mrs. Otis. His life and character were made the subject

of a centennial oration by William Howard Gardiner, of the class of 1816. Mr. Gardiner ended his eulogy of the distinguished old graduate with the following toast, than which none was drunk more heartily on that great day:

"Harrison Gray Otis: the *first* scholar of the *first* class of a *new* nation, the career of his life has been according to the promise of his youth; he has touched nothing which he has not adorned; he has been rewarded with no office, nor honor, nor emolument, to which he was not richly entitled; and, in the dignified retirement, of declining years, he must always possess, not the least enviable, perhaps, of the blessings which may accompany old age,—one which will dwell with him through life, and follow him beyond the grave,—the kind remembrance and most respectful consideration of the Alumni of Harvard."

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#### KITTREDGE ANNIVERSARY FUND

The Kittredge Anniversary Committee has turned over to the Corporation \$4,162 to establish the Kittredge Anniversary Fund, the income of which shall be devoted to the purchase of such books for the College Library as Professor Kittredge may suggest, or, if he is at any time unable to direct the expenditure, to the purchase of such books as he would approve.

A commemorative booklet, with a list of all the subscribers to the fund, has been prepared. On the cover is a reproduction of the book-plate which is to be inserted in every volume acquired through the gift. Five hundred copies of the engraving will be deposited, with the book-plate itself, in the College Library.

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Professor Duquesne has been retained by the City Plan Commission of Detroit to prepare the program and act as architectural adviser for the competition to secure plans for the James Scott Fountain.

## Harvard Through English Eyes

THE *Saturday Westminster Gazette*, of London, for October 25, 1913, contains an article on "Boston and Harvard", by Rupert Brooke, the fourth in a series of papers under the general heading, "America." The description of the baseball game with Yale and the ceremonies of Commencement Day presents these spectacles in a fresh light, and seems well worth the reading of Harvard men.

"I had little time to taste Boston itself. I was lured across the river to a place called Cambridge, where is the University of Harvard. Harvard is the Oxford + Cambridge of America, they claim. She has moulded the nation's leaders and uttered its ideals. Harvard, Boston, New England, it is impossible to say how much they are interwoven and how they have influenced America. I saw Harvard in 'Commencement', which is Eights Week and May Week, the festive winding-up of the year, a time of parties and of valedictions.

"One of the great events of Commencement, and of the year, is the Harvard-Yale baseball match. To this I went, excited at the prospect of my first sight of a 'ball game', and my mind vaguely reminiscent of the indolent, decorous, upper-class crowd, the sunlit spaces, the dignified ritual, and white-flannelled grace of Lord's at the 'Varsity cricket match. The crowd was gay, and not very large. We sat in wooden stands, which were placed in the shape of a large V. As all the hitting which counts in baseball takes place well in front of the wicket, so to speak, the spectators have the game right under their noses; the striker stands in the angle of the V and plays outwards. The field was a vast place, partly stubbly grass, partly worn and patchy, like a parade-ground. Beyond it lay the river; beyond that the town of Cambridge and the University buildings.

"Around me were undergraduates,

with their mothers and sisters. 'Cambridge' . . . but there entered to us, across the field, a troop of several hundred men, all dressed in striped shirts of the same hue and pattern, and headed by a vast banner that informed the world that they were the graduates of 1910, celebrating their triennial. In military formation they moved across the plain towards us, led by a band, ceaselessly vociferating, and raising their straw hats in unison to mark the time. There followed the class of 1907, attired as sailors; 1903, the decennial class, with some samples of their male children marching with them, and a banner inscribed '515 Others. No Race Suicide'; 1888, middle-aged men, also with some children, and a Highland regiment, playing the bagpipes; 1898, carefully arranged in an H-shaped formation, dancing along to their music with a slow polka-step, each with his hands on the shoulders of the man in front, and at the head of all their leader, dancing backwards in perfect time, marshalling them.

"When these had passed to the seats allotted for them I had time to observe the players, who were practising about the ground, and I was shocked. They wear dust-coloured shirts and dingy knickerbockers, fastened under the knee, and heavy boots. They strike the English eye as being attired for football or a gladiatorial combat rather than a summer game. The very close-fitting caps, with large peaks, give them picturesquely the appearance of hooligans.

"Baseball is a good game to watch, and in outline easy to understand, as it is merely glorified rounders. A cricketer is fascinated by their rapidity and skill in catching and throwing. There is excitement in the game, but little beauty except in the long-limbed 'pitcher', whose duty it is to hurl the ball rather further than the length of a cricket pitch as bewilderingly as possible. In his

efforts to combine speed, mystery, and curve, he gets into attitudes of a very novel and fantastic, but quite obvious, beauty. M. Nijinsky would find them repay study.

"One queer feature of this sport is that unoccupied members of the batting side, fielders, and even spectators are accustomed to join in vocally. You have the spectacle of the representatives of the Universities endeavoring to frustrate or unnerve their opponents, at moments of excitement, by cries of derision and mockery, or heartening their own supporters and performers with exclamations of 'Now, Joe!' or 'He's got them!' or 'He's the boy!'"

"At the crises in the fortunes of the game the spectators take a collective and important part. The Athletic Committee appoints a 'cheer leader' for the occasion. Every five or ten minutes this gentleman, a big, fine figure in white, springs out from his seat at the foot of the stands, addresses the multitude through a megaphone, with a 'One! Two! Three!' hurls it aside, and with a wild flinging and swinging of his body and arms, conducts ten thousand voices in the Harvard Yell. That over, the game proceeds, and the cheer-leader sits quietly waiting for the next moment of peril or triumph.

"I shall not easily forget that figure, bright in the sunshine conducting with his whole body, passionate, possessed by a demon, bounding in the frenzy of his inspiration from side to side, contorted, rhythmic, ecstatic. It seemed so wonderfully American, in its combination of entire wildness and entire regulation, with the whole just a trifle fantastic.

"Completely friendly and befriended as I was, I couldn't help feeling at moments very alien and very, very old—even more so than after the protracted game had ended in a victory for Harvard, when the dusty plain was filled with groups and lines of men dancing in solemn harmony, and a shouting crowd broken by occasional individuals who

could find some little eminence to lead a Harvard yell from, and who conducted the bystanders, and then vanished, and the crowd swirled on again.

"Different enough was the scene next day, when all Harvard men who were up for Commencement assembled and, arranged by years, marched round the Yard. Class by class they paraded, beginning with veterans of the fifties, down to the class of 1912. I wonder if English nerves could stand it. It seems to bring the passage of time so very presently and vividly to the mind. To see, with such emphatic regularity, one's coevals changing in figure, and diminishing in number, summer after summer!

... Perhaps it is nobler, this deliberate viewing of oneself as part of the stream. To the spectator, certainly, the flow and transiency become apparent and poignant. In five minutes fifty years of America, of so much of America, go past one. The shape of the bodies, apart from the effects of age, the lines of the faces, the ways of wearing hair and beard and moustaches, all these change a little decade by decade, before your eyes. And through the whole appearance runs some continuity, which is Harvard.

"The orderly progression of the years was unbroken, except at one point. There was one gap, large and arresting. Though all years were represented, there seemed to be nobody in the procession between fifty and sixty. I asked a Harvard friend the reason. 'The war', he said. He told me there had always been that gap. Those who were old enough to be conscious of the war had lost a big piece of their lives. With their successors a new America began. I don't know how true it is. Certainly, the dates worked out right. And I met an American on a boat who had been a child in one of the neutral states. He used to watch the regiments forming in the main street of his town, and marching out some north and some south. He said it felt as though pieces of his body

were being torn in different directions. And he was only nine.

"The procession filed in to an open court to hear the speeches of the recipients of honorary degrees and the President's annual statement. There was still, in every sense, a solemn atmosphere. The President's speech floated out into the great open space; fragments of it were blown to one's ears concerning deaths, and the spirit of the place, and a detailed account of the money given during the year. Eleven hundred thousand dollars in all—a record, or nearly a record. We roared applause. The American Universities appear still to dream of the things of this world. They keep putting up the most wonderful and expensive buildings. But they do not pay their teachers well.

"Yet Harvard is a spirit, a way of looking at things, austere refined, gently moral, kindly. The perception of it grows on the foreigner. Its charm is so deliciously old in this land, so deliciously young compared with the lovely frowst of Oxford and Cambridge. You see it in temperament, the charm of simplicity and goodheartedness and culture; in the Harvard undergraduate, who is a boy, while his English contemporary is either a young man or a schoolboy, less pleasant stages; and in the old Bostonian who heard, and still hears, the lectures of Dickens and Thackeray.

"Class Day brings so many of that older generation together. They reveal what Harvard, what Boston, was. There is something terrifying in the completeness of their lives and their civilisation. They are like a company of dons whose studies are of a remote and finished world. But the subject of their scholarship is the Victorian age, and especially Victorian England. Hence their liveliness and certainty, greater than men can reach who are concerned with the dubieties and changes of incomplete things. Hence the wit, the stock of excellent stories, the wrinkled wisdom and mirth of the type. They are the flower

of a civilisation, its ripest critics and final judges. Carlyle and Emerson are their greatest living heroes.

"One of them bent the kindliness and alert interest of his eighty years upon me. 'So you come from Rugby', he said. 'Tell me, do you know that curious creature, Matthew Arnold?' I couldn't bring myself to tell him that, even in Rugby, we had forgiven that brilliant youth his iconoclastic tendencies some time since, and that, as a matter of fact, he had died when I was eight months old."

#### HARVARD MEN AT GROVE CITY

At the inauguration of Alexander T. Ormond, LL.D., formerly of Princeton College, as president of Grove City College, at Grove City, Pa., Dr. Percival J. Eaton, '83, of Pittsburgh, president of the Associated Harvard Clubs, represented Harvard University. Dr. George H. Johnson, '73, represented Case School of Applied Science, Professor Morgan Barnes, '91, represented Edinboro Normal School, and President William H. George, '02, represented Geneva College. A. J. Calderwood, '99, a member of the faculty of Grove City College, made the address of welcome for that body.

#### DUDLEIAN LECTURE

The Trustees of the Dudleian Lectures have appointed Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D.D., Pastor of Unity Church, New York, N. Y., to give the Dudleian lecture for the current academic year. The subject to be discussed this year will be the first in the series of topics prescribed by the founder, Judge Paul Dudley, in 1750, namely, "Natural Religion":

"The first Lecture or anniversary sermon to be for the proving, explaining, and proper use and improvement of the principles of natural religion, as it is commonly called and understood by Divines and Learned men."



## News from the Harvard Clubs

Eleven Harvard men living in West Virginia met at the Kanawha Hotel in Charleston on November 22 for the purpose of forming a Harvard Club of West Virginia. After listening to detailed telegraphic reports of Harvard's football victory over Yale, these eleven men dined together and, under these auspicious circumstances, organized the club by electing the following officers for the ensuing year:

President, Joseph G. Bradley, '01, of Clay; vice-president, M. F. Stiles, '77, of Charleston; secretary and treasurer, D. A. Newhall, '06, of Charleston; chorister, A. M. Hurlin, '06, of Huntington.

The newly-elected president then briefly outlined the purposes of the Club, which are: To maintain and administer under the plan of the Associated Harvard Clubs an annual scholarship of \$300 for a first-year student in Harvard University, and to bring together the Harvard men in West Virginia for a meeting and dinner at least once a year.

The following were appointed members of the scholarship committee. L. J. Hanifan, '09, of Charleston, F. Y. Hall, '98, of Lewisburg, W. V. Hawkins, '06, of Wheeling, and the president and secretary of the club.

Telegrams of congratulation on the football game were sent to Captain Storer and Coach Haughton of the eleven, and a dispatch was sent also to F. W. Burlingham, '93, chairman of the scholarship committee of the Associated Harvard Clubs, advising him of the formation and purposes of the Harvard Club of West Virginia.

Besides the men already mentioned there were at the dinner: John A. Thayer, LL.B. '93, of Lewisburg; I. C. Jordan, LL.S. '91-'93, of Charleston; C. E. Dunlap, '11, of Berwind; and C. F. Coffin, '10, of Huntington.

The next annual meeting of the club

will be held in the northern part of the state where, it is hoped, a much larger proportion of the Harvard men in West Virginia will be able to attend.

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### WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA CLUB

The Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania held its annual meeting and dinner on the evening of November 6 at the University Club, Pittsburgh. Twenty-seven men were present.

The scholarship committee reported, through G. C. Kimball, that scholarships had been awarded to four men in the present freshman class in Harvard College; two men receive \$300 each, two \$150 each, and a special award of \$75 has been made to a former holder of a scholarship.

The athletic committee reported, through A. P. L. Turner, that East Liberty Academy of Pittsburgh won the interscholastic baseball series conducted last spring under the auspices of the club. A silver cup was given to the winning team, and every player on the nine received a medal.

Dr. Percival J. Eaton, '83, president of the Associated Harvard Clubs, and an ex-president of the Western Pennsylvania Club, was one of the speakers at the dinner.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, A. A. Morris, '92; vice-president, H. F. Baker, '01; secretary, H. F. Baker; treasurer, H. D. Parkin, '04; executive committee, P. J. Alexander, LL.B. '03, and E. K. Davis, '03; scholarship committee, D. E. Mitchell, '97.

Those present were: Hamilton V. Bail, '13, Lyman Mevis, '91, Lincoln C. Torrey, '12, Byran W. Grimes, '13, H. D. Parkin, '04, Lawrence Barr, '92, F. F. McIntosh, '03, A. W. Tarbell, '95, Lawrence W. Hayes, '07, Arthur M. Scully, '05, R. E. Brenneman, '00, C. J. Mundo, '07, Bradley Dewey, '08, Dorsey A. Lyon,

'02, Charles E. E. Childers, E. B. Strassburger, '08, Chester H. Lehman, '09, E. N. Hunting, '03, Tileston Chickering, '02, Sidney J. Watts, '05, A. P. L. Turner, '05, W. G. Mortland, '00, G. C. Kimball, '00, H. F. Baker, '01, Alvin A. Morris, '92, David E. Mitchell, '97.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF BERKSHIRE

The Harvard Club of Berkshire had its annual meeting and dinner on the evening of November 15 in the "Log Cabin" of the Wendell Hotel, Pittsfield, Mass. About 30 members were present. The club voted to become a member of the Associated Harvard Clubs and also to send a delegate to the meeting of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs to be held in Exeter, N. H., December 20.

The Berkshire Club elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Howard H. Reynolds, '98, of Housatonic; vice-president, Rev. James E. Gregg, '97, of Pittsfield; secretary and treasurer, J. A. Sharp, '05, of Pittsfield; executive committee, the officers already mentioned and C. G. Persons, '03, of Pittsfield, and Professor George E. Howes, '86, of Williamstown.

The retiring president of the club, Rev. W. M. Crane, '02, of Richmond, Mass., presided at the dinner. The principal speaker was Dr. S. O. Martin, of the Graduate School of Business Administration who dwelt on various activities at the University. The other speakers were Edward A. Harriman, '88, of New Haven, president of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs, Rev. T. W. Nickerson, '80, of Pittsfield, and Rev. James E. Gregg.

Besides those already mentioned there were at the dinner:

Professor Garrett Droppers, '87, Harry Holden, '85, M. B. Warner, LL.B. '91, George R. Carter, '08, S. K. Saunders, Dent. Sch. '75-'76, H. W. Baldwin, D.M.D. '06, Frank P. Simpson, D.M.D. '03, William W. White, '08, John S. Mabett, '09, David T. Clark, '92, Ralph N. Dennett, L.S. '07-'09, Frederick E.

Greene, '07, James M. Rosenthal, '09, George A. Newman, '02, Samuel E. Greene, '06, F. W. Rockwell, Jr., '07, Harold D. Grinnell, '03, Lyman A. Jones, M.D. '91, Edward A. Post, '11, and Frank E. Crawford, '11.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF CINCINNATI

The Harvard Club of Cincinnati held its annual meeting on the evening of November 19. The following officers were elected:

President, C. L. Harrison, '86; vice-president, Charles H. Stevens, Jr., '99; secretary, Professor W. P. Burris, '01; treasurer, J. J. Rowe, '07; chorister, Marston Allen, '08; executive committee, Max Hirsch, '00, Abbot A. Thayer, '04, and Lucien Wulsin, '12.

Fifty men attended the dinner; they were:

E. M. Ach, '11, J. Robertson Stewart, '06, Robert H. Stark, '11, Paul A. VonHorn, C. S. Lee, '06, Charles B. Wilby, '70, Max Hirsch, '00, George A. Thayer, Dv. '66-'69, Sidney G. Stricker, L.S. '91-'92, Max B. May, A.M., '90, G. S. Sykes, '77, Ralph R. Caldwell, LL.B. '01, Abbot A. Thayer, '04, John C. Davis, '01, Gilbert Bettman, '03, Graham P. Hunt, '96, Philip Wyman, '10, H. W. Nichols, '07, J. J. Rowe, '07, Samuel Huttenbauer, '11, C. L. Harrison, '86, Samuel W. Sturm, '89, Alfred M. Allen, '82, Arthur L. Wyler, '99, Jacob M. Plaut, '07, W. P. Burris, A.M. '01, S. M. Feckheimer, '86, Martin H. Urner, '02, Mitchell Wilby, '03, Charles E. Kirby, M. F. Weiskopf, '07, Alfred Bettman, '04, Harry M. Levy, L.S. '80-'82, Laurence R. Ach, '06, Stanley W. Merrell, '99, Raymond Ratliff, L.S. '95-'96, David J. Workum, L.S. '81-'83, Lucien Wulsin, '12, W. M. Shohl, '06, Elliott H. Pendleton, '82, Eugene F. Bliss, '58, Paul P. Rover, J. Clark Wilby, '10, J. A. Richmond, L.S. '05-'07, Philip W. Bliss, '12, Alvin J. Lehman, '06, Joseph Rawson, Jr., '04, W. E. Stilwell, '01, Charles T. Greve, '84, J. C. Chapin, '09.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF JAPAN

The annual meeting of the Harvard Club of Japan was held on November 10 at the Seiyoken Hotel, Tokyo. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Baron C. Kikkawa, '83; vice-presidents, Viscount S. Kurino,

LL.B. '81, and Joseph E. Sharkey, '99; secretary and treasurer, Matsutaro Mochizuki, Gr. '10, of Iwamoto, Fuji-gun, Shizuoka, Japan; general committee, Galen M. Fisher, A.M. '05, Nobu-shiro Sakurai, Gr. '02, and B. Tokutaro Sakai, A.M. '98.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF FALL RIVER

The annual meeting of the Harvard Club of Fall River, Mass., was held at the Quequechan Club, in that city, on November 19. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Spencer Borden, Jr., '94; vice-president, Oliver K. Hawes, '92; treasurer, Charles A. MacDonald, '01; secretary, Charles D. Davol, '06; member of the executive committee for three years; William L. S. Brayton, '96. Nine new members were elected and plans were made for the annual dinner of the club.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF TORONTO

The Harvard Club of Toronto had its annual meeting and dinner at the National Club in that city on the evening of November 17. Thirty-two men were present, and the meeting was the most successful the club has ever had.

The special guest of the evening was Dr. Percival J. Eaton, '83, of Pittsburgh, president of the Associated Harvard Clubs, who went to Toronto in order to attend the meeting of the club and tell the members of the work which the Associated Harvard Clubs is doing to further the interests of the University. Four of the leading doctors of Toronto—Dr. H. J. Hamilton, president of the Academy of Medicine; Dr. Allen Baines, Dr. Harold Parsons, and Dr. H. J. Machell—were at the dinner of the Harvard Club; each of them made a short address welcoming Dr. Eaton to Toronto.

On Monday, before the dinner, Dr. Eaton was entertained at luncheon by B. A. Gould, '91, S. B. Trainer, '04, and

R. C. Matthews, Gr.Sch. '01-'02. On Tuesday, Dr. Eaton was the guest of the Academy of Medicine; he visited the hospitals in the city and in the evening gave an address before the members of the Academy on "Some Phases of the Care and Feeding of Children." He was entertained also at the York Club.

The Harvard Club at its meeting elected S. B. Trainer, '04, president, and Campbell Humphrey, '00, secretary and treasurer. The club voted to continue the luncheons on Monday and also to hold the usual spring luncheon which has become one of the most successful events of the year.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF MILWAUKEE

The Harvard Club of Milwaukee held its first dinner of the year on November 7 at the University Club in that city. The dinner was given for the purpose of interesting the graduates of the professional schools of the University. Professor H. S. Richards, LL.B. '95, Dean of the University Law School of Wisconsin, was a guest of the club and gave an interesting address.

#### DEATH OF WILLIAM W. TAYLOR

William Watts Taylor, who studied at Harvard College during the year 1864-65 and received the honorary degree of A.M. in 1904, died in Cincinnati on November 12. Mr. Taylor was well known among Harvard men, and when the Associated Harvard Clubs met in Cincinnati he was president of the local club. He was known to the world at large chiefly on account of the "Rockwood" Pottery of which for many years he had full charge. The Cincinnati *Times-Star* said: "Every piece of Rockwood is a monument to this man who at all times maintained his artistic ideals above the commercial level of business." Mr. Taylor was a prominent citizen of Cincinnati.

## The Increased Cost of Living

THE Yale Corporation has been obliged to increase tuition fees at New Haven, owing, as President Hadley frankly explains, to "the increased cost of living." The advances are moderate, and the official statement is made that "by these changes the charges at Yale are made to correspond much more nearly with those that prevail at Harvard, at Princeton, at Columbia and at the Institute of Technology, though they will still be a little lower in the majority of cases." The old and new schedules, to go into effect next fall, are:

	Present rate	Future rate
Academic	\$155	\$160
Scientific	150	180
Graduate	100	125
Scientific, fourth and fifth years (graduate work)	100	125

It is just as well to see things in their historical relations. The problem with which Yale has been grappling is not a new problem. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the Harvard Corporation was dealing with it. At the recent annual dinner of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts the final page of the menu card contained the following product of the researches of a member of the Society:

"There is no new thing under the sun."  
*Ecclesiastes, i. 9.*

"[Much has been heard in recent years of the 'high cost of living.' The following extracts are from the Corporation Records of Harvard College. No doubt Adam, after his expulsion from Paradise, frequently complained of the high cost of fig leaves.]

"Voted, That the Steward for the whole of the next Quarter, should continue his Advance of one farthing upon each Part in the Kitchen, Provision yet continuing dear.' April 8, 1695.

"Voted, That the Steward is allowed the whole of the 2 columns of commons & sizings & detriments, for ballancing the difficultys & extraordinary Charges by reason of the dearness of provision for som years last past.' May 5, 1698.

"Voted, That provisions continuing Still as dear or being rather dearer then they were June 1st Last The Steward is allowed to Charge three pence for each part and is also allowed £80 in the Columnn of Commons and Sizings.' April 10, 1710.

"Whereas there is an Act of Corporation, allow'd by the Overseers, of Sept. 18, 1732, for settling the Tuition money at fifteen shillings per Quarter, for the space of three years; yet inasmuch as there has been of late an extraordinary depression of the Value of the Bills of credit, which has very much raised the price of Commodities & necessities of life, therefore voted, that the Tuition money for the future be advanced from fifteen shillings to twenty shillings per Quarter.' September 30, 1734.

"The present Year in particular hath been a Time of uncommon Difficulty & Discouragement to such as depend upon Salaries for their Subsistence, by Reason of the Great Advance in the Prices of all the Necessaries of Life, which renders the Case of our Officers very distressed & Compassionable.' January 5, 1747.

"The Corporation having taken into Consideration the Affair of the Scholars being in Commons, Vote, That it be deferr'd for the Present, in regard of the present great Scarcity & dearness of Provision, The Difficulty of giving the Scholars Content, as also, That we cannot observe, That there are any Disorders arise from the present Manner of victualling the College, & that We do not find, That the Comons will be the cheapest Manner of living to them.' September 26, 1748."

## John Harvard's Birthday

THE 306th anniversary of the birth of John Harvard was celebrated on Wednesday, November 26. At 8.30 A. M. a large company of graduates and undergraduates gathered about the John Harvard statue in the delta west of Memorial Hall, and William C. Lane, '81, the College Librarian and president of the Memorial Society, gave a brief eulogy of the founder of the University. Members of the College Choir led the singing of "Fair Harvard."

At the regular service in Appleton Chapel, Rt. Rev. Edwin Holt Hughes, Resident Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of San Francisco, Calif., who was conducting morning prayers, gave the following special address:

"St. Paul in his first letter to the Thessalonians, the third chapter and the eighth verse, writes, 'Now we live if ye stand fast in the Lord.' There seems to be here, in our quick estimate, a mixture of pronouns. We would expect, 'We live if we stand fast in the Lord.' For the favorite Scriptural idea is that our real life depends utterly on our standing fast in God. But that is not just now the Pauline idea. He rather puts it that he himself lives only as his pupils and followers in Christ's gospel stand fast. His life is determined by theirs,—augmented and glorified as they do well, decreased and defeated as they do ill. He lives only as they stand fast.

"Nor is there any irreverence involved in putting these words upon the lips of John Harvard whose official anniversary we celebrate today. It is a far cry back to that Puritan minister who bequeathed his few thousands of dollars and his three hundred books to the institution which bears and enshrines his name. Yet down over three full centuries that good man sends his life to us. We could say to him, 'We live because you stood fast in God.'

"But we can quickly imagine him as

taking this word of Paul as his own and as saying to all Harvard men, 'I live if ye stand fast.' His life comes to its fullness only through you. As you fail, his gift fails; and the life which amassed that gift loses its deserved increase. One does not need to be especially dramatic to imagine John Harvard as standing here, gathering about himself the men who, as teachers or givers, have poured their lives into this institution, and as saying, 'We live if ye stand fast in the Lord.'

"This means that this day is not without its motive as well as not without its emotion. We waste the lives of our forbears when we waste our own. We may squander their deeds even as we may squander their gold. The real life of John Harvard is, in part, committed to each of you. It is not, therefore, audacity or sacrilege to say that the final question for this anniversary is in this form, 'What will you do with the life of John Harvard and of John Harvard's Lord?' Both of them say to us, 'We live if ye stand fast.'"

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### DR. THAYER OF JOHNS HOPKINS

Dr. William Sidney Thayer, Professor of Clinical Medicine in Johns Hopkins University, has been appointed Visiting Lecturer in Medicine at the Harvard Medical School, also Visiting Physician pro tem. at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital. Dr. Thayer, who is a brother of Ezra R. Thayer, Dean of the Harvard Law School, was born in Milton, Mass., in 1863; he graduated from the Cambridge High School in 1881, and from Harvard College in 1885. After three years at the Medical School and a term of one year as house pupil at the Massachusetts General Hospital, he spent the year 1889-90 in Berlin and Vienna in medical study. In 1890 he moved to Baltimore to accept a position as one of the assistant

resident physicians in the Johns Hopkins Hospital. In 1895 he was appointed Associate in Medicine, in 1896 Associate Professor of Medicine, and in 1905, Professor of Clinical Medicine, at Johns Hopkins, the position which he still holds.

Dr. Thayer has made frequent trips to Europe in order to investigate the special work carried on in European countries and has made many valuable contributions to medical science with his pen and upon the platform of medical gatherings. In 1908 he was the orator at the fifty-ninth annual session of the American Medical Association at Chicago.

The list of the medical societies of which he is a member is a long one. Among them are: The Therapeutical Society of Moscow, Association of American Physicians, and corresponding member of the Budapest Royal Society of Physicians. He has been president of the Tuberculosis Commission of Maryland, a vice-president of the Medical Society of Therapeutical Medicine, and one of the board of editors of the Archives, Internal Medicine, etc. He is a member of Alpha Chapter of Maryland of Phi Beta Kappa and has been president of the Harvard Club of Maryland.

#### ON "GETTING BY"

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In the BULLETIN for November 5, Mr. F. A. Tupper, '80, has an article on "Getting By," in which he deprecates the conditions under which so many students are satisfied to "get by." To him it seems that such cases are so common as to reduce the average scholarship of the whole student body to mediocrity. "Getting by," he explains, "means merely a passing mark, the result of third or fourth rate work." Right at this point of understanding what "getting by" means is where he makes the mistake that transforms the whole situation into an illusion. Just as he says, there are

great numbers of students who answer, "I got by", to the question, "What progress are you making?" I have answered in that same way myself many times, and while I did not make Phi Beta Kappa, there is nothing in my record to be ashamed of. There are many other fellows in the same position, as, for instance, my room-mate, who attained an enviable standing. Many times I have heard him, too, say he "got by."

Professor Henry Seidel Canby of Yale, writing in Harper's for March, 1913, casts a little light on the problem. I repeat from his article: "Let me say, however, as emphatically as I can say it, that the current idea of the student who never studies, never is interested in his work, is nonsense. A very respectable quantity of honest studying is accomplished in American colleges. The observers who think differently are often deceived by the fashionable pose which dictates that a man shall say to his fellows, 'Don't know a thing about the lesson', no matter how hard he may have worked the night before."

Professor Canby explains the situation as an exhibition of the spirit of loyalty. I should put it in much the same light, as a spirit of comradeship. "Getting by" is a desirable aim of college students, and may, and does, represent grades from the minimum to the maximum, and the spirit which prompts all alike to answer in the same tone is a harmless amusement which need not be discouraged.

ROBERT MURKLAND HALEY, '13.  
1609 N. 49th Street, Seattle, Wash.

#### ON SPORTSMANSHIP

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In view of the "era of good feeling" which has happily been inaugurated in athletics between Harvard and Yale, may it not be in order to suggest to our "friend, the enemy" that it is time to give up the concerted efforts to "rattle" our players? Whenever Harvard had the ball on the Yale side of the field

during the recent game in the Stadium, the Yale crowd set up a great noise, in order to drown, if possible, the signals given to the Harvard men. So also, whenever Brickley prepared to make a drop or place kick, the Yale "rooters" burst forth in shouts and cat-calls in their effort to "rattle" him.

According to all reports, this practise never reached higher perfection than at the final baseball game in Brooklyn last June, when the Yale supporters constantly guyed the Harvard pitcher and each Harvard player who came to the bat.

Of course, this is not sport; its proper designation would be unpleasant for a Harvard man to write. If the practise, though wholly unjustifiable, helped Yale teams to win, it would seem like "squealing" for a Harvard man to suggest that it be discontinued. In view of the fact, however, that during the last six years Harvard has beaten Yale three times and tied her twice at football, and has won four out of the last seven annual series in baseball, and six races in succession at New London, it is evident that "rattling tactics" have not produced the effect desired at New Haven. Not only Harvard men, but neutrals who belong to neither university, and a saving remnant of Yale men themselves, deprecate a practise which mars the pleasure of witnessing athletic contests. *Verbum sap.*

SPORTICUS ANTIQVUS.

### ORGANIZED CHEERING

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The discontinuance of organized cheering during actual play in baseball games is clearly good sportsmanship. In the case of football games it seems even more desirable.

At the Yale game the cheering several times caused the suspension of play because it was impossible to give the signals. Obviously the time so lost causes a materially smaller number of plays, a

slowing of the game, gives the defensive team an opportunity to "get together", and if time is almost up may give the defensive team an unfair advantage.

An agreement between the cheerleaders to cheer only between periods and when the ball is not in play would be of benefit to both player and spectator.

ARTHUR F. GOTTHOLD, '00.

New York, Nov. 24, 1913.

### TEACHING AS A PROFESSION

The Harvard Chapter of Phi Delta Kappa will hold a conference on "Teaching as a Profession", in Emerson J. on Monday evening, December 8, at 8 o'clock. The subjects and speakers will be as follows:

"The Call of the Profession." Professor Ernest Carroll Moore, of the Division of Education, Harvard University.

"The Opportunities and Rewards of the Profession." Dr. David Snedden, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts.

"The Teacher in a City School System." Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, Superintendent of Schools, Boston.

"Preparation for Teaching." Professor Henry W. Holmes, Chairman, Division of Education.

### BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will give concerts in Sanders Theatre on Thursday evenings, December 11, 1913, January 15, February 5, February 26, March 26, and April 23, 1914. Single tickets for each concert, at \$1.00 each, are on sale at George H. Kent's University Bookstore, Cambridge.

### 1905 CLASS SMOKER

The class of 1905 will hold a fall "smoker" on Friday evening, December 12, at 7.30 o'clock, at the Harvard Club of Boston.

Richard D. Skinner, '15, of Cambridge, and Robert G. Nathan, '16, of New York, have been elected to the editorial board of the *Harvard Monthly*.

# Alumni Notes

'49—Thornton K. Lothrop, the secretary of his class and, until his retirement a few years ago, one of the leaders of the Boston bar, died at his home in Boston on November 2.

M.D.'62—William B. Mackie died on August 8 in Brookline, Mass., at the home of his son, William C. Mackie, '94.

'68—Charles G. Fall has published, through Elliot Stock, London, a book of poetry entitled, "Patriot or Traitor."

'87—William Sears Poppleton died at Omaha, Neb., on November 15 as the result of an accident.

'92—Maxwell Riddle was married at Ravenna, O., on November 18 to Miss Ruth M. Finney. Mr. and Mrs. Riddle will live at the Gramatan Hotel, Bronxville, New York City.

'96—Hector L. Belisle, formerly master of the John R. Rollins school at Lawrence, Mass., is superintendent of schools at Fall River, Mass.

'96—Charles J. Tilden, formerly at the University of Michigan, is professor of civil engineering at Johns Hopkins University.

'98—James Hazen Hyde was married in Paris, France, on November 25 to Countess de Gontaut-Biron, the daughter of former Ambassador Leishmann.

'99—Joseph E. Sharkey is chief of the Tokyo bureau of the Associated Press of America. His address in Tokyo is 3, Aoi-Cho, Akasaka.

'01—Joseph H. Barnes, who has been tutoring in Honolulu for two years, is now on a trip around the world.

'02—William E. Benscoter, who was last year a teacher in the high school at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., was awarded the \$25 prize offered by the Parent-Teacher's Association of that city for the best essay on "The Ideal School." Benscoter is teaching this year at the Zanerian College, Columbus, O.

'02—James O. Carson is division manager with the Cudahy Packing Co., 129 Hudson St., New York City.

'02—Richard E. Edwards, vice-president and general manager of the Wolverine Cedar & Lumber Co., has moved from Salt Ste. Marie, Mich., to Peru, Ind.

'03—A daughter, Allison Williams, was born to Herbert M. Boylston and Mrs. Boylston on November 18.

'04—Francis W. Bird, the son of Charles S. Bird, '77, was married at Barnstable, Mass., on September 6 to Miss Margery W. Phelps.

A.M.'05—John Nolen of Cambridge received the honorary degree of Sc.D. from Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., on November

14, at the inauguration of President L. P. Powell.

'08—Samuel J. Horvitz and Aaron Horvitz, '10, are practising law at 561 Frick Annex, Pittsburgh, Pa., under the firm name of Horvitz & Horvitz.

'11—John E. Anderson is teaching physics and chemistry at Tuskegee Institute.

'11—Gardner W. Chase was married on September 13 to Miss Ethel M. Ward at Greens, Long Island, N. Y. They are living at 27 Linnaean St., Cambridge, Mass.

'11—Emerson O. Houser is boys' secretary at the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, New York City.

'11—H. Chessman Kittredge is with the American-Philippine Co., 30 Church St., New York City.

'11—W. Burton Webster, Jr., is with the Chase Motor Truck Co., of Syracuse, N. Y. His address is 603 East Fayette St.

'12—Robert M. Blackall, formerly in Chicago, is now at 220 Mason St., Milwaukee, Wis.

'12—Frederick H. Chatfield is receiving clerk for the Chatfield Manufacturing Co., coal tar and asphalt products, Cincinnati, O.

'13—Talbot C. Chase is with Estabrook & Co., bankers, 15 State St., Boston.

'13—Walter A. Fuller is with the Boston News Bureau, 30 Kilby St., Boston.

'13—Ira B. Gorham is general manager of the Plymouth Exploration Co., Crosby, Minn. His permanent address remains 1779 Knox Ave., South, Minneapolis.

'13—George E. Lane is principal of the High School at Troy, N. H. His address is Box 213.

'13—Ralph W. Porter is with the Boston News Bureau, 30 Kilby St., Boston.

Gr. Sc. '13—Charles S. Brisk, S.B. (College of City of New York) '10, is a sanitary engineer with the New York Public Service Commission, New York City.

M.E.E. '13—Bruce W. Davis, S.B. (Allegheny College) '11, is an electrical engineer with the Lincoln Electric Co., Cleveland, O.

M.C.E. '13—George H. Hazlehurst, C.E. (Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute) '10, is a sanitary engineer in the relief department of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co., Wilmington, N. C.

Met.E. '13—Gustav A. Reinhardt, S.B. (Case School of Applied Science) 1905, is with the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., Youngstown, O.

A.M. '13—Elmer M. Woolley, A.B. (Indiana) 1907, is coaching the Yale University Dramatic Association for its Christmas play.



# HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XVI.

DECEMBER 10, 1913.

NUMBER 12.

## News and Views

### **The Freshman Dormitories.**

Elsewhere in this number announcement is made of the Faculty vote in regard to the rules and regulations to be enforced in the Freshman Dormitories when the doors are opened to the incoming class in the autumn of 1914. We should say rather, the absence of rules and regulations; for the only requirement in addition to the College rules to which all the classes are subject, is that the members of the freshman class shall live and eat within the dormitory walls. Even in this respect there is sufficient elasticity in the rule to care for those whose extraordinary circumstances make it necessary to live elsewhere.

The BULLETIN believes that the authorities have acted wisely in permitting freshmen the same freedom which they have enjoyed in the past. It is at college that the boy must become the man, and, great as is the step from the school-boy's world, any attempt by restrictive rules to lessen it would only delay his mature development. Character is gained through liberty, not restraint.

Under these conditions we have no doubt that the Dormitories will bring untold benefits to the men themselves. In so great a community as the College has become, it is difficult for the freshman intimately to meet all his class-mates. Scattered through the College buildings, it is only on special occasions that they

gather together, and for the remainder of the time friendships and acquaintances are formed among those who—mainly through chance—have been thrown together in dormitory or in classroom.

When the entering class is housed in a separate "yard" of its own, each man will have ample opportunity to make the acquaintance of all others and to form in his first year the friendships which are now so often delayed until the latter years of College life. It is of the first importance to know one's own class-mates. The opportunity to know those in other classes comes in the three remaining years, when sophomore, junior and senior may lodge and "find themselves" at will.

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### **Eighteenth Century Freshmen.**

There has recently come to light in the Library of the Boston Athenæum a pamphlet of uncommon interest to students of Harvard history. The volume of bound pamphlets of which it is one belonged to President Quincy. It contains his book-plate, and the inscription "Given to the Boston Athenæum by Children of Josiah Quincy, April 22, 1876."

The unique Harvard pamphlet in this volume is a Triennial Catalogue of 1791 on the title-page of which are the words, in President Quincy's handwriting, "containing the age at which each graduate entered college." The phrase would have been more accurate if after "each graduate", the words, "of the

classes from 1732 to 1791, inclusive", had been written.

Even with this limitation, the record is one of extraordinary value; for here is the virtually unbroken list of the ages of all the students entering Harvard College for sixty successive years of the eighteenth century. So much is said in these later days about the age at which our twentieth-century boys should be ripe for college experience that this early record affords an opportunity for valuable study and comparison; and it is strongly to be hoped that all the figures may be printed in columns more spacious than those of the BULLETIN, and that experts in the history of education may draw the conclusions to which the figures will lead.

Meanwhile it is possible to point out in this place some of their more obvious suggestions. One is accustomed to think of the College in earlier days as an academy made up chiefly of boys of about the present high school age. It is found, indeed, that class after class contained freshmen of twelve, thirteen and fourteen years in considerable numbers. In the class of 1761, a boy entered at the age of eleven years and six months. In the class of 1770 there was a boy of eleven. But in all the classes one is surprised to find how many students entered College at eighteen, nineteen, twenty, and even twenty-four and five.

In three classes at intervals of twenty years, the following striking facts are brought forth:

In the class of 1740, containing 22 men, the youngest freshman was 14 years old, the oldest, 21. The average age was 16.45.

In the class of 1760, containing 27 men, the youngest freshman was 12 years and 9 months old, the oldest, 26 years, and 6 months. The average age was 17.12.

In the class of 1780, containing 30 men, the youngest freshman was 14 years and 7 months old, the oldest 21 years and 4 months. The average age was 17.77.

The discrepancy in years between members of the same class may well be attributed to the absence of anything like a fixed standard of preparation for College. Probably the town boys in more fortunate circumstances could master the requirements for admission far more easily and quickly than the farmers' sons thrown chiefly upon their own efforts and resources. A careful study of the figures by one well-versed in American biography of the eighteenth century might throw a light upon social conditions vitally corresponding to that which would come from analyzing the order in which the students' names were printed before the adoption of the alphabetical arrangement in 1773.

The possibilities of illumination from this memorial of the industry of a distinguished president and historian of Harvard are many, and the BULLETIN ventures to hope that they may all be realized.

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#### Harvard and South America.

During the months of April, May, June and July of this year, two representatives of the University, Professors J. D. M. Ford and W. E. Rappard (now a member of the staff of the University of Geneva) made a journey which took them through the greater part of South America. As envoys of Harvard accredited to the leading educational institutions of South America, they accompanied an expedition of the Boston Chamber of Commerce—a body presided over then by J. J. Storrow and now by J. R. Coolidge, Jr., two well-known Harvard men.

The representatives of Harvard were

received with great courtesy and hospitality by the Ministers of Public Instruction and the authorities of the Universities, Colleges and High Schools (Liceos) of Panama, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, the Argentine, Uruguay and Brazil. Everywhere they encountered a strong desire for the establishing of close relations between South American institutions and Harvard. Professor Ford was invited to return to Santiago de Chile, as Visiting Professor to the University of Chile, for the fall term of 1913, to lecture in Spanish on phases of Spanish literature. This he was unable to do, but he had the further, and pleasant, task of communicating to the Corporation the desire of the University of Chile—the best in South America—to establish a permanent basis of interchange between it and Harvard, according to which Harvard would send from time to time one of her professors to lecture at Santiago and the University of Chile would send graduate students for higher training at Harvard. To this scheme the Corporation is entirely favorable.

It is inevitable and highly desirable that, as the business intercourse between North and South America increases, the educational influences of the two continents should be brought into closer relations. Whatever Harvard can do in bringing these relations to pass may be counted a national, and international, service.

Too late for the BULLETIN, in this number, to treat the subject in the manner to which its importance entitles it, comes the announcement that a graduate of Harvard has endowed a professorship of Latin-American History and Economics in Harvard University. Any surplus beyond the salary of a professor under this endowment will be devoted to the purchase of books, to securing

special speakers, or to such other purposes as the President and Faculty shall consider best suited to furthering the ends of the endowment. In the BULLETIN for next week we hope not only to present a full statement of the facts with regard to this new professorship, but also to give some idea of its significance and possibilities.

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#### A Yale-Harvard Portrait.

It is pleasant to record a piece of intercollegiate amenity, rather as a sign of the times than for its intrinsic importance. Harvard has just presented to Yale a portrait of the Connecticut poet, James Gates Percival, a graduate of Yale of the class of 1815, which has long hung in University Hall. Just why the portrait of a Yale man not identified with Harvard has had this resting-place at all would be difficult to understand but for the fact that Percival cut a considerable figure in the literary annals of his time. In Rufus W. Griswold's "Poets and Poetry of America"—a monumental volume chiefly valuable today for showing how little of American verse up to the year 1842 merited preservation—twelve pages are devoted to Percival. Griswold described him as "the most prolific and fanciful of our poets." But a fatal admission follows: "He writes with a facility but rarely equalled, and when his thoughts are once committed to the page, he shrinks from the labor of revising, correcting, and condensing." Perhaps chiefly through this shrinking, the fame of Percival has shrunk. But his portrait has remained, like that of many another good man whose work has not laid hold on immortality. And Yale and Harvard may both be glad that the portrait has lent itself, even at this late day, to the expression and interchange of good will,

## The Freshman Dormitories

WORK on the Freshman Dormitories is going forward rapidly, and, barring serious accidents, they will be ready for occupancy next fall. For some time a committee of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences has been considering questions relating to their administration. This committee, at a recent meeting of the Faculty, made a preliminary report and submitted a motion which was adopted without substantial change. The attitude of both the committee and the Faculty at large toward the Dormitories is indicated by the opening paragraph of the report:

"The members of the committee think it desirable to make no formal regulations concerning the administration of the Dormitories, other than those which appear to be absolutely necessary. They believe this to be a sound general principle peculiarly applicable here. The problems are novel and any conclusions now reached must be tentative. The way should be left open to make the administration conform to such needs as experience may disclose. This cannot easily be done if the Faculty at once commits itself to detailed rules."

There has been some apprehension among both graduates and intending students that freshmen in the Dormitories may be subjected to petty and vexatious rules. It has even been suggested that they may be "gated" or forced to leave their beds at a certain hour. Nothing could be further from the intentions of the College authorities. The committee recommended that no rule should be made other than a general statement in regard to residence. This recommendation the Faculty approved. It is true that the opportunities for a normal, happy life, both physical and social, will be immensely increased by the existence of the Dormitories. Whether these op-

portunities are grasped, however, will depend on the man himself. His habits both diurnal and nocturnal will be as free from official control as are those of the freshman today.

With respect to residence in the Dormitories, the committee recommended and the Faculty adopted the following regulation:

"All members of the freshman class will reside and board in the Freshman Dormitories, except those who are permitted by the Assistant Dean of Harvard College to live elsewhere. Exceptions will ordinarily be made in the case of students who wish to live at home."

The Faculty believes that this regulation will meet all ordinary cases. To make rules for extraordinary cases seemed inadvisable. These should be left to the discretion of the administrative officer in charge. If a student, forced to pay his own way in whole or in part, has an opportunity to earn board or room elsewhere, and for that reason prefers not to live in the Dormitories, it would seem unwise to insist upon residence. Other meritorious exceptions might easily be suggested. Individual cases will require individual consideration and must be decided upon the particular facts. The Deans and the Secretary for Employment hope to make such arrangements that few, if any, worthy students need forego life in the Dormitories because of slender means.

Taking into account both quality of construction and size and arrangement of rooms, the rents proposed are surprisingly low. The buildings are fire-proof, and nearly every study is exposed to the sun during part of the day. Every student will have a separate bedroom, and every suite includes a study and a bath. Every study is provided with an open fireplace. Necessary furniture is also to be

placed in every room by the College. Most of the suites will house one or two men. By connecting three, four, or even more bedrooms with one study it will be possible to charge a number of men a rent of less than one dollar per week. These rooms will be reserved for applicants whose means are strictly limited. For the three buildings the rents will average about \$150 per man. Careful inquiry indicates that this charge is nearly \$75 lower than the average now paid by members of the freshman class. About 125 rooms will range in price from \$35 to \$100 per man. The remaining 375 rooms will vary between \$100 and \$400 per man. To these sums there must be added a charge for light and perhaps also for heat which, in the case of the multiple suites, will be small.

It is proposed to ask applicants to make a first and second choice of rooms in each of the three buildings and also to invite them to express a choice among the buildings. Preferences will be respected as far as it is possible to do so. Of course no roommate will be forced upon any applicant as long as single suites are available. Inquiry among freshmen has shown that most students will prefer to live with a chum, and it goes without saying that every man who lives in a double suite may, if he wishes, select his own companion. The Faculty expects that men from the same school or similar schools will scatter singly on in pairs, about the buildings, in order that the opportunity for wide acquaintance may be increased. This object appears to have the cordial approval of such headmasters as have been consulted and of applicants for rooms whose names have already been received.

Every Dormitory has its own dining room and common room, each large enough to accommodate all the residents of the building. Board will be furnished at cost, probably approximating the charge for board at Me-

morial Hall. In addition there will be, as at Memorial, an opportunity to order extra dishes. "The committee thinks it desirable, at least for a time, not to have club tables, nor even assigned seats, in the dining rooms. It is hoped that students will mingle there freely, and it would seem advisable to encourage them in so doing." The dining halls will be the regular boarding place for all residents, but it is not thought necessary or advisable to prescribe attendance at any specified number of meals per week. The requirement that all residents shall pay for their board will doubtless prove a sufficient inducement to eat ordinarily in the halls. Nothing more is contemplated by the Faculty vote. Under suitable regulations students will be permitted to have friends eat with them in the dining rooms. If practicable, some reduction in the price of board will be arranged for those who regularly spend the week-end at home. Any man absent for a considerable time on account of illness or for any other good reason will be relieved of the charge during his absence.

It has already been pointed out that no increase is contemplated in the rigor of student discipline. "In each of the buildings there will be a resident member of the Faculty, to act as friend and adviser to the students and to assume responsibility for the maintenance of order. There will also be other proctors. The parietal regulations, however, will not differ essentially from those now in force in buildings occupied by students. In matters of discipline arising either from deficiency in studies or from misconduct the Administrative Board will act as at present."

Such, in brief, are the arrangements contemplated by the Faculty. The Dormitories are not to be barracks. Neither are they to be prisons or nurseries. The sole object is to ar-

range conditions which shall make for a healthier, happier life and to encourage men to take advantage of these conditions. There will be physical comfort in the Dormitories, and physical comfort is an important thing. In addition there will be a better chance than there has ever been before for the whole freshman class to enter at once into the life and spirit of the College, to make friends not only with the representatives of the Faculty, but with one another throughout the class. Association will not be forced, but men will be encouraged to meet their fellows, not so much on a basis of origin or previous training as on the ground of real sympathy and purpose.

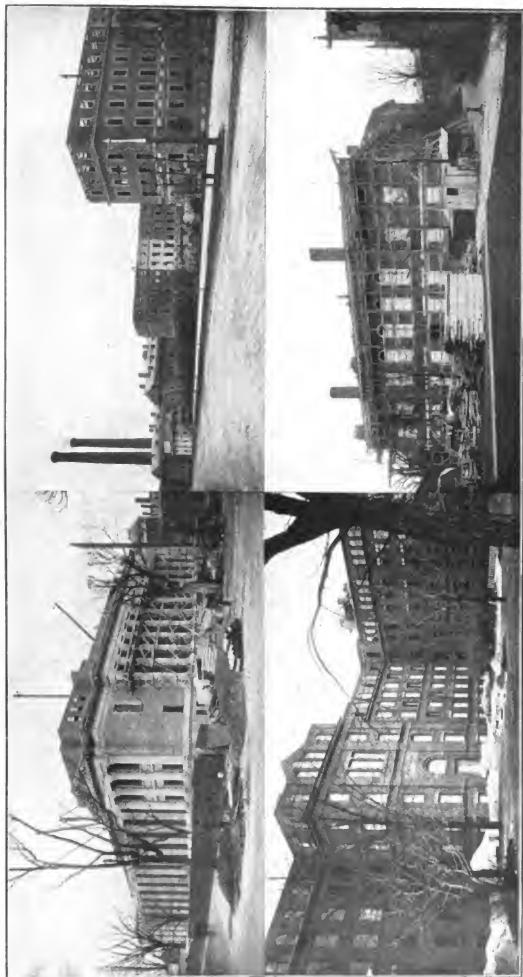
#### RELIGION AT HARVARD

The Thanksgiving number of *The Churchman* contained an article on "Religion at Harvard", by Dean Hurlbut. Mr. Hurlbut was an undergraduate when the present system of voluntary chapel was adopted; he has seen its workings at close range, and during his term of service as Dean the activities of Phillips Brooks House have had their development. These facts qualify him especially to write with authority on the subject with which his paper deals. After a general review of the conditions he has been observing through all these years, Mr. Hurlbut writes, in concluding his article:

"Is Harvard College then religious? It all depends upon one's definition of religious. For more than a quarter of a thousand years Harvard has had but one motto, and for that motto she has stood fast—the Truth. To find that and to hold to it she has taught her sons they should strive above all else, for 'the truth shall make you free.' So in a man's relation to God, the highest and holiest concern of life, she teaches that a man must think for himself, and for what he honestly, from the very bottom

of his heart, believes, he must stand unmoved. It is absolutely true that a man may come to Harvard and for the full four years never see the inside of a church or the College chapel. He cannot, it is true, escape the great question: he is likely to run against it from some of his teachers (investigation some years ago showed that every student knew at least one teacher well enough to talk with him on other than classroom subjects); the secretary of Brooks House, or one of the class canvassers will ask him of his church affiliations—if he'll do something for social service; the 'clothing collectors' will ask him for old clothes to help the poor. But he can shift the subject when his teacher, or another fellow speaks; he can say no to Brooks House, and be not at home when the collector calls; and he'll find an abundance of fellows, good-hearted, too, just like himself. If to be religious means, as the Friends say, to be a 'birthright' (and that can be a very precious possession) member of a denomination, or to have joined one without deep stirring of one's heart or keen questioning, to have accepted a creed because of 'authority', Harvard is not especially religious, although the man who is content with this will, like him who will have none of religion, find men more than enough, and these good men, too, to make him feel at home, to prevent his being lonely. But if to be religious means a fearless, confident study and labor, through the teaching and example of Christ to put one's self into the right relation with one's brother-man and God, that neither height nor depth nor any other creature shall be able to separate us from the love of God, then from the very heart of the University throbs a vital, ever-strengthening current, bringing new life to every spot it touches."

On Saturday, November 15, Professor O. M. W. Sprague addressed the Indianapolis Economic Club.



THE WIDENER LIBRARY.  
ADDITION TO THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM.

THE FRESHMAN DORMITORIES.  
BUILDING OF THE MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

## Phi Beta Kappa Society

THE twenty-two seniors and eight juniors whose names are given below have been elected members of the Phi Beta Kappa Society:

From 1914—Hagop Harvotune Aroyan, of Aintab, Turkey; William Arthur Berridge, of East Lynn, Mass.; George Philip Davis, of Waltham, Mass.; Maurice Fremont-Smith, of Washington, D. C.; Walter Henry Gilday, of Brockton, Mass.; Frederick Francis Greenman, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Louis Hyman Harris, of Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Jonathan Hartwell Harwood, of Littleton, Mass.; James Hallett Hodges, of Dorchester, Mass.; James Herbert Leighton, of Tunkhannock, Pa.; Rustin McIntosh, of New York; James Campbell Manry, of Atlanta, Ga.; James Bernard Miller, of St. John, N. B.; Ralph Abraham Newman, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Alfred Clarence Redfield, of Wayne, Pa.; Olin Glen Saxon, of Greenville, S. C.; Albert Abraham Shapiro, of Haverhill, Mass.; Norman John Silberling, of Cleveland, O.; Harold Elmer Staples, of Brattleboro, Vt.; Peter Jacob Waldstein, of Boston; Roscoe Lambert West, of Millis, Mass.; Isaac Witkin, of Philadelphia.

From 1915—Leslie Gale Burgevin, of Anchorage, Ky.; Albert Sprague Coolidge, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Day Kimball, of Boston; Carl Wallace Miller, of Somerville, Mass.; Cecil Hurxthal Smith, of Cambridge; Fred Tredwell Smith, of Melrose Highlands, Mass.; Watson McLeay Washburn, of New York; Barnie Winkelman, of Philadelphia.

The society has elected the following officers: First marshal, Pitman B. Potter, '14, of Long Branch, N. J.; second marshal, Joseph V. Fuller, '14, of St. Paul, Minn.; orator, Day Kimball, '15, of Boston; poet, Watson McL. Washburn, '15, of New York.

The mid-winter, or initiation dinner, of the Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa took place in the Harvard Union

on the evening of Thursday, December 4, the anniversary of the date on which the charter of the Harvard Chapter was granted by the parent society at William and Mary College in 1779. This winter dinner has now become an established part of the society's life and will be celebrated year by year on the same anniversary day. It is welcomed by the graduate members as an opportunity to mark their appreciation of scholarly achievement and to receive the new members as guests on their first entrance into the society.

Before the dinner a simple form of initiation was observed, the undergraduate secretary read a brief historical sketch of the society, and President Lowell, at the request of the undergraduates, presented the key to each new member personally. At the same time batons were presented to the two marshals of the society—Pitman Benjamin Potter and Joseph Vincent Fuller, both of the senior class. About 130 members were at the dinner.

Although it has been the unbroken tradition of the Society to give to the public no detailed account of what is said and done at these dinners, it may be reported that Professor G. L. Kittredge, '82, presided, and that the speakers were P. B. Potter, '14; William C. Lane, '81, corresponding secretary; Professor Harvey M. Davis, (Brown, '01), Professor George F. Moore, (Yale, '72), Judge William C. Wait, '82; Professor James H. Ropes, '89, and President A. Lawrence Lowell, '77. The speaking had the mingled strain of gayety and seriousness which befits such an occasion, and the new members were the recipients of much good counsel and some satire, but both were sound and stimulating.

The visiting professors from abroad, Baldensperger of the Sorbonne, E. Von Dobschütz of Breslau, Hoernlé of the University of Durham, and Anesaki from Japan, were present as guests.



Members of other chapters of Phi Beta Kappa resident in the University are invited to attend all social functions of the Harvard Chapter, and many were at this dinner. The evening was thoroughly enjoyed by those present and many members who were not able to attend expressed their hearty approval of the winter dinner as an established institution.

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### THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I read with much interest Mr. Castle's letter in the BULLETIN of October 29, 1913.

I believe that we shall not succeed in training even a majority of the undergraduates to write acceptable English until we change the relative position of English in the curriculum, and also our method of testing proficiency in writing it. Under the present system, English is made co-ordinate to the other courses, instead of fundamental to all of them. When a student leaves the English "A" classroom he lays aside his notes, and with them practically all that he has learned about writing English. When the course is over he thanks Fortune that he passed, and goes on to other courses without making any attempt to apply in his daily work what he has learned about writing English.

Instead of requiring that men should reach, in a given course in English, a certain proficiency (as shown by the passing of fixed tests in that course), we should enforce proficiency in every course. We should require as a passing grade in every subject not simply a knowledge of the subject-matter of the course, but the ability to set this knowledge forth in clear and convincing English. I consider that English stands in the same relation to all other subjects that arithmetic does to any form of advanced mathematics, and that a man should fail in any course on account of the use of slovenly and inaccurate English in attempting to demonstrate his

knowledge of that course, just as he should fail in mathematics for obviously defective arithmetic.

As I took no English in College except English "A", perhaps my ideas may fairly represent a practical rather than a literary attitude. It seems to me that the value of English from a literary or cultural point of view requires no argument; but its practical importance is sometimes underestimated, particularly by the undergraduate. I am convinced that the ability to handle English well is the most important specific thing that can be learned at college. Most other things are important indirectly, as training; but in modern business or professional life English is important chiefly in and for itself, and hence it is the most purely practical subject of all.

PAUL S. FISKE, '07.

Glens Falls, N. Y.

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### THE LEATHERBEE LECTURES

By the terms of the will of the late George H. Leatherbee of Brookline, the residue of his estate reverts to Harvard University, to establish the George H. Leatherbee Lectures, a series of lectures to which the public, as well as the students, shall be admitted. The instruction given is to be in the subjects of commercial business and finance, but if at any time the University shall deem other subjects more important, they may be substituted for the ones provided in the will.

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### THE ADVOCATE BOARD

The following have been elected to the board of the Harvard *Advocate*: Benjamin P. Clark, Jr., '16, of Boston; Richard M. Jopling, '16, of Marquette, Mich.; Kenneth B. Murdock, '16, of Chestnut Hill, Mass.; and Ross T. Whistler, '16, of Baltimore, regular editors; Phillips Bradley, '16, of Lincoln, Mass.; Roger L. Putnam, '15, of Manchester, Mass.; and Ross Whittier, '16, of Milton, business editors.

## New England Federation of Harvard Clubs

THE sixth annual convention of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs will be held on Saturday, December 20, at Exeter, N. H., under the auspices of the Harvard Club of New Hampshire. The officers of the Federation believe that the attendance will be large and that the meeting will be one of the most successful ever held. All Harvard men are invited to be present.

The business meeting of the Federation will be held at 10.30 A. M. in Webster Hall. The afternoon will be given up to athletics in which the delegates will take part. The Harvard Club of Lawrence has issued a sweeping challenge to the other clubs, or to any three or four clubs united, for contests in hockey, tennis, golf, track sports, bowling, "and any and all other sports known to man"; the indications are that this challenge will be accepted by various other clubs in the Federation.

The annual dinner will be held at 6.30 o'clock in Alumni Hall. The speakers will be: President Lowell, Professor G. L. Kittredge, Professor James A. Tufts, and Howard Elliott. Tickets at \$3 each may be purchased at Webster Hall or Alumni Hall. Phillips Exeter Academy extends a cordial invitation to all who attend the dinner to spend the night in Exeter; comfortable sleeping accommodations will be provided in the dormitories, and breakfast will be served Sunday morning.

Men who intend to go to the convention are requested to notify Hermann F.

Clarke, Post Office Box 1, Boston, before December 15.

The Federation has been for years a powerful influence for Harvard in New England. The organization, as its name indicates, resembles in a general way the Associated Harvard Clubs. The clubs which are members of the New England Federation are: Andover (Mass.),

Bangor, Berkshire, Boston, Connecticut, Connecticut Valley, Fall River, Fitchburg, Harvard Federation of Territorial Clubs, Harvard Union, Haverhill (Mass.), Hingham, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Maine, New Bedford, Newburyport, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Somerville, Vermont, Worcester.

The Federation has every year, usually at some centre of population, a general convention and dinner. In addition, the Council of the Federation meets several times a year; this Council

is composed of the officers of the Federation, one representative from each of the constituent clubs, and the President and Dean of Harvard College. Still further, the Federation has five important committees which meet from time to time; these committees are: On secondary schools, on relations with the University, on new organizations, on the nomination of Overseers, and on prizes.

The work of the Federation, with its Council and committees, has been of the greatest value to the University. Information about Harvard has been spread among the pupils in the secondary schools of New England, prizes and



EDWARD A. HARRIMAN, '88.  
President New England Federation.

scholarships have been established for boys entering the College, candidates have been proposed for the board of Overseers, and even the officers and teachers in the University acknowledge their indebtedness for more than one valuable suggestion obtained at the meetings of the Federation.

The first definite step towards the formation of the Federation was taken on March 16, 1906, when the representatives of several Harvard Clubs in New England met at luncheon at President Eliot's house in Cambridge. The delegates present were: Charles T. Billings, '84, of Lowell; M. A. Taylor, '89, of Haverhill; George P. Winship, '93, of Providence; Bartlett H. Hayes, '98, of Andover; William C. Gray, '96, of Fall River; Alvah Crocker, '79, and Charles F. Baker, '72, of Fitchburg; Samuel H. Longley, '94, of Worcester; Charles H. Beckwith, '94, of Springfield; and Nathan Clifford, '90, of Portland. After long discussion, a temporary organization was made by the election of the following officers: President, Mr. Longley; secretary, Mr. Billings; committee to prepare a plan of action and draw up a constitution, Messrs. Longley, Beckwith, and Clifford. This committee subsequently prepared a constitution which was soon ratified by the following Harvard clubs: Andover, Fitchburg, Fall River, Bangor, Portland, Worcester, Springfield, Lowell, Providence, and Lawrence.

The first annual meeting of the Federation was held at Young's Hotel, Boston, on March 14, 1907. Messrs. Longley and Billings were then regularly elected president and secretary, respectively, and Mr. Clifford was elected vice-president. A little later the president appointed the committees on new organizations, relations with the University, finances, and nominations.

From that time to the present the activities of the Federation have increased and broadened. What was then called "the annual luncheon" of the Federation

was held at Young's Hotel, Boston, on March 12, 1908; there were present on that occasion, in addition to the members of the Council, Professor W. C. Sabine, Dean of the Graduate School of Applied Science, and Edgar H. Wells, '97, Secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association, which had recently been reorganized and made an active force for Harvard. At this meeting of the Federation the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. Billings; vice-president, Mr. Clifford; secretary and treasurer, F. W. Aldred, '00, of Providence.

The meetings of the Federation had thus far been small gatherings, but its active members were ambitious to do more to interest Harvard men in the service of the University, and consequently a call was sent out for an annual convention to be held in Providence on November 20, 1908, under the auspices of the Harvard Club of Rhode Island. This meeting was a marked success. About 200 men attended and great enthusiasm was shown. The visitors were entertained at lunch and this was followed by the business meeting. Edward D. Pearce, '71, president of the Harvard Club of Rhode Island, welcomed the delegates and introduced Mr. Billings, the president of the Federation. Mr. Billings presided also at the dinner, which was held in the evening. President Eliot gave the principal address; his subject was "Harvard in New England." The other speakers were: Mr. Pearce, who again welcomed the visitors; W. H. P. Faunce, President of Brown University, who spoke on "John Harvard as viewed by Nicholas Brown"; Samuel E. Winslow, '85, of Worcester, whose subject was "Harvard Athletics"; and Odin Roberts, '86, of Boston, who spoke on "University Extension for Harvard graduates." The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. Billings; vice-president, Mr. Clifford; honorary vice-presidents, Charles W. Eliot, '53, Charles G.

Saunders, '67, of Lawrence, Milton Reed, '68, of Fall River, Edward D. Pearce, '71, of Providence; William C. Mason, '74, of Bangor, Edward P. Pierce, '77, of Fitchburg, Samuel E. Winslow, '85, of Worcester, Henry M. Williams, '85, of Boston; Joseph Shattuck, '93, '92, of Springfield, and Everett J. Lake, '92, of Hartford; secretary, Frederick W. Aldred, '00, of Providence; and treasurer, Charles H. Fiske, Jr., '93, of Boston.

The second annual convention was held in Boston, on January 20, 1910, when the Harvard Club of Boston entertained the delegates. Luncheon was served at the Parker House, and the afternoon was given up to the business meeting of the Federation. In the absence of Major Henry L. Higginson, '55, president of the Harvard Club of Boston, E. W. Atkinson, '81, vice-president of that club, welcomed the visitors. President Billings called attention to the fact that the number of constituent clubs had increased to 18 and that every club but one was represented at the meeting. The various committees of the Federation reported at length, and their recommendations were discussed.

The annual dinner was held in the evening at the American House; more than 200 men were present. Mr. Billings was toastmaster, and the speakers were: Mr. Atkinson, President Lowell, President-Emeritus Eliot, Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, '71, and Thomas W. Slocum, '90, of New York, president of the Associated Harvard Clubs. All the officers of the preceding year were reelected except that James Duncan Phillips, '97, of Boston was chosen secretary in place of Mr. Aldred.

The third annual convention of the Federation was held in Worcester on January 12, 1911; the members of the Harvard Club of that city were the hosts. Dr. Homer Gage, '82, president of the local Harvard club welcomed the delegates at the business

meeting which followed the luncheon. The members of the Federation appropriated \$25 for a prize to be offered at Phillips Andover Academy for a boy excelling in scholarship and athletics, and \$50 was raised for a similar prize at Worcester Academy. In the morning Professors W. B. Munro, W. R. Castle, J. H. Ropes, and H. N. Davis, and Sidney Curtis, '05, spoke in various Worcester schools.

The dinner was held in the evening in Tuckerman Hall. President Billings was the toastmaster. The speakers were: Dr. Gage; W. A. Brown, of the Minnesota Harvard Club; President Lowell; William F. Garcelon, L.L.B. '95, Graduate Treasurer of Athletics, Frederic A. Delano, '85, president of the Wabash Railroad; and Herbert Parker, '78, formerly attorney-general of Massachusetts.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Hon. Nathan Clifford, '90, of Portland; vice-president, Dr. Homer Gage, '82, of Worcester; secretary, James Duncan Phillips, '97, of Boston, treasurer, Charles H. Fiske, Jr., '93, of Boston.

Portland was the next meeting place of the New England Federation; the fourth annual convention was held in that city on February 28, 1912. The Harvard Club of Maine entertained. Luncheon was served in Falmouth Hotel, and the business session was held immediately afterwards. Besides the regular business, a sum of money was raised as a scholarship to be awarded to some Maine boy at Harvard.

Mr. Clifford presided at the dinner in the evening. The speakers were: Howard Elliott, '81, president of the Northern Pacific Railroad; Byron S. Hurlbut, '87, Dean of Harvard College; Rev. Albert P. Fitch, '00, President of Andover Theological Seminary; Thomas W. Slocum, '90, of New York; and Hon. Robert T. Whitehouse, '91, of Portland. Mr. Clifford

also read a letter from Rev. Asa Dalton, '48, of Portland, the oldest Harvard graduate in Maine.

Dr. Homer Gage, '82, of Worcester, was elected president of the Federation for the ensuing year, and Edward A. Harriman, '88, of New Haven, was elected vice-president. Mr. Phillips and Mr. Fiske were reelected respectively secretary and treasurer. The following were chosen honorary vice-presidents: Charles D. Booth, '96, of Portland; Dr. H. G. Wilbur, '86, of Fall River; George P. Winship, '93, of Providence; Bartlett H. Hayes, '98, of Andover; Charles G. Saunders, '67, of Lawrence; Walter W. Simmons, '86, of Manchester, N. H.; Franklin S. Billings, '85, of Woodstock, Vt.; Luther Atwood, '83, of Lynn; and Thomas W. Slocum, '90, of New York.

The next annual convention of the Federation was held in Hartford, on November 22, 1912, under the auspices of the Harvard Club of Connecticut. The business meeting was held in the afternoon at the Hartford Club. The dinner was given in the evening at the Allyn House. Dr. Gage was toastmaster. The other speakers were: Professor Frank C. Babbitt, '90, of Trinity College; Dean Briggs; Hon. Samuel E. Winslow, '85, of Worcester; Professor Woodworth; President Lowell; and Edward A. Harriman, '88, of New Haven.

The following officers were elected for the year 1913: President, Edward A. Harriman, '88, of New Haven; vice-president, James Duncan Phillips, '97, of Boston; secretary, Hermann F. Clarke, '05, of Boston; treasurer, Charles H. Fiske, Jr., '93, of Boston; honorary vice-presidents, Bartlett H. Hayes, '98, of Andover; Thomas W. Slocum, '90, of New York; Charles H. Beckwith, '94, of Springfield; Luther Atwood, '83, of Lynn; Howard Corning, '90, of Bangor; Henry W. Crapo, '83, of New Bedford; James A. Tufts, '78, of Exeter;

George P. Winship, '93, of Providence; and Austin M. Pinkham, '94, of Somerville.

The standing committees of the Federation for the current year are made up as follows:

On Relations to the University.—James Duncan Phillips, '97, of Boston, chairman; James M. Morton, Jr., '91, of Fall River; John T. Bullard, '84, of New Bedford; Henry G. Chapin, '82, of Springfield; and Frederic C. Weld, '86, of Lowell.

On Relations with the Secondary Schools.—Joseph S. Ford, '94, of Exeter, chairman; Clement C. Hyde, '92, of Hartford; D. W. Abercrombie, '76, of Worcester; Henry M. Williams, '85, of Boston; Walter D. Head, '02, of Haverhill.

On Nominations for Overseers.—Charles T. Billings, '84, of Lowell, chairman; Charles E. Ware, '76, of Fitchburg; and Charles G. Saunders, '67, of Lawrence.

On Organization.—Homer Gage, '82, of Worcester, chairman; Luther Atwood, '83, of Lynn; Hector L. Belisle, '96, of Fall River; Howard Corning, '90, of Bangor; and Austin M. Pinkham, '94, of Somerville.

On Prizes.—Charles H. Fiske, Jr., '93, of Boston, chairman; Walter W. Simmons, '86, of Manchester, N. H.; Frederick Palmer, '69, of Andover; and F. S. Mead, '87, of Boston.

#### ASSOCIATED HARVARD CLUBS

The scholarship committee of the Associated Harvard Clubs is endeavoring to obtain the funds for eight scholarships this year, and is covering broadly the Southeastern, Southwestern, and Pacific Coast States. The committee states that it would be glad to receive suggestions from Harvard graduates in those states and asks that offers of assistance be sent to the following group chairmen: Pacific Coast section—Roy Jones, '92, Santa Monica, Calif.; Southwestern sec-

tion—E. M. Grossman, '96, Rialto Building, St. Louis, Mo.; Southwestern section—H. F. Baker, '00, 413 Wabash Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.; or to the general chairman, F. W. Burlingham, '91, 715 The Rookery, Chicago, Ill.

The committee announces that the Harvard Club of Kentucky has established its own state scholarship, and, as was stated in the BULLETIN recently, the newly-organized Harvard Club of West Virginia also will administer its own scholarship.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF DALLAS

Fifteen Harvard men met in Dallas, Tex., on Saturday, November 22, and organized the Harvard Club of Dallas. The following officers were elected: Honorary president, Dr. Frederick W. Russell, '69; president, W. W. Fisher, '04; vice-president, E. N. Willis, '03; secretary-treasurer, Guy Emerson, '08, 1307 Southwestern Life Building, Dallas.

A. T. Perkins, '87, of St. Louis, southwestern vice-president of the Associated Harvard Clubs, was present and was of great assistance in the process of organization. The club has made application for membership in the Associated Harvard Clubs. The Dallas Yale Club sent to the new Harvard Club a telegram of congratulation, and a cordial message was received from the Harvard Club of Boston.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF KANSAS

The Harvard Club of Kansas was organized at a meeting in Kansas City on November 22. Frank N. Morrill, '97, of Hiawatha, was elected president, and Frederick deW. Bolman, '95, of Leavenworth, secretary. Hitherto the Harvard men in Kansas have been identified with the Harvard Club of Kansas City, but the time seemed to be ripe for the formation of a separate organization which would cover the whole state. The members of the older club are doing all they

can to promote the state club, and it is believed that the latter will be able to accomplish much which the Kansas City Club has been unable to do.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF SEATTLE

The members of the Harvard Club of Seattle were entertained on the evening of Saturday, November 8, by Samuel Hill, '79. He provided a "farmers' dinner" which was served in his garage. Informal speeches were made by Mr. Hill, Gov. Lister, and the officers of the Harvard Club—Daniel Kelleher, '85, president; D. B. Trefethen, LL.B. '01, vice-president; and George Gund, '09.

Those present were:

J. D. Adams, '13, A. F. Bailey, Jr., '01, L. W. Barnard, '04, D. C. Barnes, '01, F. Bausman, L.S. '82-'83, F. S. Bayley, '97, W. H. Beatty, L.S. '97-'99, H. F. Blake, '93, R. H. Bollard, '05, S. M. Brackett, LL.B. '05, Ira H. Bronson, LL.B. '89, K. K. Carrick, '00, F. W. Catlett, '04, R. Christenson, '02, G. M. Comstock, '09, F. L. Cooper, '13, V. Custis, '01, J. P. Dabney, '05, J. H. Davis, LL.B. '07, E. B. Day, '96, E. P. Dearborn, '98, E. C. Demoss, '04, J. W. Eddy, '95, L. Endicott, '00, R. S. Eskridge, LL.B. '05, C. A. Ewald, '88, G. Folsom, '96, H. C. Force, '01, R. C. Goodale, '02, S. A. Griffiths, L.S. '06-'09, G. Gund, '09, J. W. Hall, '87, S. R. Hayter, '96, A. H. Hutchinson, L.S. '99-'00, D. Kelleher, '85, J. B. Lane, '98, M. A. Lazarus, D.M.D. '02, L. E. Marple, '01, V. H. May, '95, C. P. Middleton, '06, P. Oakes, '04, A. Oliver, '91, N. Paschall, '07, E. J. Saunders, A.M. '07, F. I. Shaw, D.M.D. '04, L. B. Stedman, '87, E. B. Stevens, A.M. '99, D. B. Trefethen, LL.B. '01, M. H. Van Nuys, L.S. '01-'02, H. W. Waterman, '97, W. L. Waters, LL.B. '01, W. M. Watson, LL.B. '78, P. R. Waughon, '90, D. Whitcomb, L.S. '02-'04, F. H. White, A.M. '97, M. H. Wildes, '91, K. Winslow, M.D. '89, W. C. Woodward, M.D. '04.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF PORTLAND, ORE.

The annual meeting of the Harvard Club of Portland, Ore., was held at the University Club in that city on November 22. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Abbot L. Mills, '81; secretary, K. H. Koehler, '05; chorister, M. E. Crumacker, LL.B. '12. A committee was

appointed to raise \$500 for a scholarship in the College.

After the business meeting of the club the members had a joint dinner with the members of the Yale Club of Portland. Among the Harvard men present were: Fred E. Ames, '03, L. A. Andrus, '06, J. O. Bailey, '06, H. B. Coburn, Jr., '06, C. C. Colburn, Bussey '02-'04, M. E. Crumpacker, LL.B. '12, F. A. Forster, '10, L. H. Hoffman, '06, K. H. Koehler, '05, Rogers McVeagh, '10, Henry G. Reed, '12, Arthur M. Sherwood, Jr., '10, C. MacM. Snow, LL.B. '12, Charles F. Swigert, Jr., '12, G. S. Whiteside, '94.

#### YALE AND HARVARD AT DETROIT

The Yale men and Harvard men of Detroit had a joint dinner at the University Club in that city on the evening of November 22. Reports from the football game had been received during the afternoon over a special wire running into the club house, and there was plenty of enthusiasm before and during the dinner. Henry Ledyard, A.B. (Yale) '97, LL.B. (Harvard) '00, was toastmaster. The speakers were L. H. Shepherd, '97, and Rev. Eugene R. Shippen, '87.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF BOSTON

The Harvard Club of Boston will give a dinner to the football team in the club house on the evening of Thursday, December 18. The dinner will be open to members of the club only.

#### NEW PRESIDENT OF VARSITY CLUB

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Harvard Varsity Club on November 12, George B. Morison, '83, was elected president of the club to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Frederick W. Thayer, '78. Mr. Morison has been a prominent figure in Harvard athletics ever since his undergraduate days; track and field athletics have been his specialty but he

has maintained a warm interest in all kinds of sport and has kept in close touch with undergraduate affairs.

#### HARVARD DEFEATED YALE AT CHESS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The BULLETIN of November 26 gives an excellent account of the football game, but no mention of the chess match with Yale. Why not?

I easily found the football news in the daily papers several days before the BULLETIN appeared, but the chess news was a little more difficult; in fact the only knowledge I have of it is a jocular reference in a sporting column, which seemed to imply that Harvard won.

Please make no mistake, I am not a chess enthusiast, although I have played; but when my College engages in a formal contest with some other, even if it is merely "tiddle-de-winks," with a Y. M. C. A. I like to know the result, so I can pat myself on the back if we win. So,—was there a chess match between Harvard and Yale? If so, who won?

LYOYD O. GIFFORD, S.B. '99.

Lynn, Mass.

[We are glad to have our attention called to such an oversight and to say that Harvard defeated Yale, 6 points to 4, in the annual chess match, which was played this year in Cambridge on the night before the football game. Harvard has now won eleven successive matches from Yale.—EDITORS.]

#### CERCLE FRANCAIS

The Cercle Français will present this year at its 27th annual theatrical performance, "Le Chateau Historique", by Alexander Bisson and G. Berr de Turique. Performances will be given in Jordan Hall, Boston, tonight (Wednesday), and Thursday night.

On November 29, Professor G. H. Parker lectured before the Harvey Society, New York, on "The Nervous System: its Origin and Evolution."

## Alumni Notes

'80—Edward Brooks died at his home in Dedham, Mass., on December 3.

'93—Herbert V. Neal is professor of biology at Tufts College.

'07—Howard S. Palmer was married at Stoneham, Mass., on September 15 to Miss Edna M. Kinsley. Palmer's address is 31 Forest Circle, Winchester, Mass.

Ph.D. '07—Henry N. MacCracken, formerly assistant professor of English in Yale University, is professor of English language and literature in Smith College.

'08—James S. Howe, Jr., was married at Marblehead, Mass., on September 11 to Miss Harriet W. Wainwright. Their address is Oldfields Farm, Sherborn, Mass.

'08—Rush R. Sloane, who received the degree of B.D. from the Cambridge Episcopal Theological School last June, was ordained deacon on November 12 by Bishop Francis in Grace Church, Sandusky, O., and is now on the staff of All Saints Cathedral, Indianapolis. His address is 1559 Central Ave., Indianapolis.

'09—James T. Addison, who was last June ordained to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is in charge of the missions at Claremore and Nowata, Okla. His address is Claremore, Okla.

'09—Risley G. Haines was married in New York City on September 15 to Miss Kittie Frith. Mr. and Mrs. Haines will live for a time at Bayamo, Cuba, where Haines has timber interests.

'10—Edwin P. Holmes was married at Springfield, Mass., on October 16 to Miss Edith N. Besse, Wellesley, '13.

'10—A son, William Kingman Page, Jr., was born to William K. Page and Mrs. Page on November 18 at 44 North Broad St., Newark, N. J.

'10—Brewer G. Whitmore, assistant in English at Harvard, was married in Roxbury on September 8 to Miss Dorothy L. Simson. Mr. and Mrs. Whitmore are living at 79 Trowbridge St., Cambridge.

'11—Charles B. McLaughlin is in the real estate and insurance business at Room 17, 50 State St., Boston.

'11—F. Ambler Welch, of the Brockton, Mass., *Times*, was married at Quincy, Mass., on October 18 to Miss Blanche Morrison.

'12—Kenneth S. Billings was married on October 11 at Lynn, Mass., to Miss Marjory C. Fish.

'12—William C. Blackett, who has been in the New York office of the United Paper-board Co., has been transferred to the sales office of the company at Lockport, N. Y. His address in Lockport is 98 Cottage St.

'12—William Clark was married on September 20 at Peapack, N. J., to Miss Marjorie Blair.

'12—Raymond P. Currier, who was married on June 30 to Miss Edith A. Gould, has become instructor of English in the Rangoon Baptist College, Rangoon, Burma. Mrs. Currier will be associated with her husband in teaching and religious work.

'12—The engagement of Norman Davenport to Miss Ida S. Pillsbury of Biddeford, Me., has been announced.

'12—Walter H. Fernald is with the Eclipse Tanning Co., Newark, N. J. His address in Newark is 78 Murray St.

'12—Roland A. Files died at Island Heights, N. J., on August 20.

'12—James Gordon Gilkey has returned from a year's study in Germany and is now enrolled at the Union Theological Seminary. His address is 600 West 122d St., New York City.

'12—Frank H. Godfrey was married at Albany, N. Y., on October 16 to Miss Anna J. Townsend.

'12—C. Henry Haberkorn, Jr., A.M. '13, was married on September 17 at Detroit, Mich., to Miss Charlotte M. Beck. Mr. and Mrs. Haberkorn have returned from a two months' trip to Panama and are living at 1005 Second Ave., Detroit. Haberkorn is secretary and treasurer of C. H. Haberkorn & Co., manufacturers of furniture, and secretary and director of the Grosse Pointe Park Co.

'12—Charles F. Lewis was married at Newton Centre, Mass., on October 25 to Miss Rebecca L. Reynolds.

'12—John Swan is with Robert H. Ingersoll & Brother, 315 Fourth Ave., New York City.

'13—Frederick I. Curtis was married at Gloucester, Mass., on September 30 to Miss Dorothy K. Proctor, Vassar, '13.

'13—Earle N. Cutler was married at Morristown, N. J., on September 20 to Miss Anita P. Hazeltine.

'13—Samuel M. Felton, 3d, was married in Boston on October 21 to Miss Anne Nelson. Mr. and Mrs. Felton will live at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

M.E. '13—Edward H. Dignowity, S.B. (St. Mary's College, Tex.) 1905, is doing some special work on the water supply of San Antonio, Tex.

A.M. '13—Edgar M. Woolley, A.B. (Yale) '11, and not Elmer O. Wooley, A.B. (Indiana University) '07, as the BULLETIN stated last week, is coaching the Yale University Dramatic Association for its Christmas play.



# HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1913.

NUMBER 13.

## News and Views

**Harvard  
from  
Without.**

There is a refreshing article about Harvard in the November number of the *New England Magazine*. It bears no signature, nor any evidence that it was written by a Harvard man. Indeed the indications suggest frankly an "outside" point of view. Commenting, for example, on the absence of an atmosphere of tradition at Harvard, the writer says: "Almost any of our new western schools is more tenacious of its traditions, and has more of them, than Harvard. In this respect, Harvard is more typically 'western' than any of them, in that her face is turned to the future rather than to the past to an extent almost without parallel among institutions of learning. Harvard is intensely conscious of her own dignity—sensitive, in fact—but that is a feeling with which the consciousness of age has little to do, and tradition less."

Still another declaration by the author gains from his presentation of the facts on which he bases it: "I must persist in my statement that Harvard is one of the most democratic institutions of learning in the country. It is so by a deep, underlying conviction that overrides the accidents of circumstance. In spite of its wealth, its clubs, its scattered student life, in spite of the anathemas of yellow journalism, in spite of the often freely expressed criticisms of its own students, Harvard University

is one of the great bulwarks of American democracy."

This is what the Harvard men who know most about it are continually saying. It is not so often said by others.

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**Harvard  
College  
Records.**

The BULLETIN last week suggested the desirability of printing in full President Quincy's record of the ages at which students entered Harvard College through sixty years of the eighteenth century. This suggestion can fortunately be followed by some account of an important work, already far advanced, in the publication of early records of the College. The Colonial Society of Massachusetts has undertaken to publish some of these records. The Society's editor, Albert Matthews, '81, has carried his work so far that three volumes of the records, filling 864 printed pages, are now in type and cast. Some notes are in preparation, and the index is well advanced.

These volumes are made up of "Corporation Records", and are known as "College Books, I, III, and IV". "College Book II", known also as the "Old Overseers' Book", was lost in the burning of the second Harvard Hall in 1764. "College Book I", beginning with 1643 and ending with 1687, contains, besides the records of the Corporation and Overseers' meetings, a list of graduates from 1642 to 1795, the Library Laws of 1736, the College Laws of 1734, and miscellaneous records. "College Book III", 1636-1686, contains, besides Corp-

ration and Overseers' records, descriptions of College property by Presidents Wadsworth and Holyoke, specimens of College diplomas and miscellaneous records. "College Book IV", July 23, 1686-September 5, 1750, contains, besides the records of Corporation and a few Overseers' meetings, an account of bequests to the College, and some miscellaneous records.

The great value of putting these ancient records into print is suggested in a statement made by Mr. Matthews at the December, 1912, meeting of the Colonial Society: "Founded six years after Boston, sixteen years after the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, less than a generation after the permanent settlement of Virginia, with a history stretching over nearly three centuries, and so exceeded in age by scarcely another institution in the country, Harvard College possesses a unique mass of material which is of value and interest alike to the historian, to the genealogist, to the economist, and to the student of education, language, manners, and customs. As long as this material remains in manuscript, so long will it be inaccessible to searchers; for many of the books have no indexes and the few that have are inadequately indexed. Moreover, some books of great value have already been lost, either through fire or vandalism or carelessness, while others are rapidly going to destruction through handling or the ravages of time. Hence it is imperative that the work of printing the early records, now happily begun, should be prosecuted with despatch and vigor."

Besides the volumes already in preparation for the Colonial Society's Publications, there are two more volumes of Corporation Records, "College Books VII and VIII" (1750-1803), four volumes of Overseers' Records (1707-1805), and seven volumes of Faculty

Records (1725-1806). When and how these volumes can be printed, remains to be determined; but it is obvious that so good a work as that which the Colonial Society has begun should be continued.

\* \* \*

**New England Federation Meeting.** On Saturday, December 20, the New England

Federation of Harvard Clubs will hold its annual meeting at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H. This Federation is to Harvard in New England what the Associated Harvard Clubs are to Harvard in the country at large. Both organizations have proved themselves of the highest value to the University, and of the greatest stimulus and satisfaction to the men who have taken part in their meetings. Last week the BULLETIN gave a résumé of the work accomplished in the five annual conventions already held by the Federation, and showed how easy and profitable it will be for any Harvard man, whether belonging to a constituent Harvard Club or not, to visit Exeter, to join in the business meeting, the sports and the dinner, to subject himself to the awakening influences of the meeting. The chief speakers at the dinner will be President Lowell, President Elliott of the New Haven road, Professor Kittredge and Mr. J. A. Tufts of Exeter Academy. If anyone should ask our advice about going, we should say emphatically: "You had better go, even though you were asked to notify Mr. Hermann F. Clarke, Post Office Box 1, Boston, before December 15, and have not yet done so."

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**University Clubs and the Public.**

The University Club of Atlanta, Georgia, appears to have set itself a standard of service uncommon among organizations of its kind. This is nothing other than the definite purpose to exert an influence for good in

the cause of education throughout the state of Georgia. The secretary of the club, who is described in a local newspaper as a "professional college man" and evidently follows his profession with the liveliest enthusiasm and energy, has recently sent to all the educational and legislative officials of Georgia and to persons outside the state who are interested in education, a circular letter calling attention to the need of an educational awakening in Georgia, and to the possibilities of usefulness on the part of the University Club. Five thousand copies of the circulars are distributed, in the hope that at least fifty college graduates in every congressional district in the state "men interested in their alma maters, in education and in Georgia" will become members of the club, and thus enable themselves to take part in an organized effort to improve things.

The opportunities for University Clubs, primarily social in purpose, to extend their influence beyond their own membership must vary with the needs of the communities in which they are placed. But obviously the Atlanta idea that the educated men of a state or city owe all they can give to their less fortunate fellow-citizens is an idea to be applied in many forms of beneficence.

When Professor Lanman, a Yale man long established at Harvard, spoke at the Yale Commencement Dinner of 1902 about the significance of Yale and Harvard rivalry, he described a window in Memorial Hall, picturing Aristides coming to Themistokles on the night before Salamis, and saying: "At all times and chiefly now this should be our rivalry—which of us shall do most good to our country"; and this sentiment he heartily maintained as "the ideal for the relations of Harvard and Yale." As college men grow more influential throughout the

land, a similar rivalry springs into being everywhere. It cannot become too keen or too broadly extended.

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#### Letters to the Bulletin.

If any readers of the BULLETIN have noticed that for the last year or two the number of communications published in the paper has been smaller than it previously was, we beg to assure them that the editors also have noticed this fact—and with regret. There have been fewer letters printed simply because fewer have been received. Is it possible that everything is going so well at Harvard and among its alumni that there is nothing to criticize or suggest? We should like very much to see the columns of the BULLETIN become more and more a forum for the free discussion of all matters in which the interest and advantage of Harvard are involved. If more readers of the BULLETIN will take to addressing their fellow Harvard men on subjects great and small, we shall be only too glad to print their communications, provided only we can persuade ourselves that the letters serve a useful purpose.

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#### A New Director.

Mr. A. J. Garceau, a director of the "Harvard Bulletin, Incorporated", since 1907, has been obliged, through the pressure of other obligations, to resign from the board, and, with genuine regret in losing the services of a man so devoted to the interests of Harvard, the resignation has been accepted. The vacancy is filled by the election of Mr. Ellery Sedgwick, editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*. Mr. Sedgwick's business and editorial experience in connection with periodical publishing in both Boston and New York gives a peculiar value to the service he may confidently be expected to render to the BULLETIN.

## Latin-American Professorship at Harvard

THE new professorship mentioned in the editorial columns of the BULLETIN for last week is officially announced as follows:

"Realizing the importance of American interests in the Latin-American Republics and the need in the United States for the study of their history and of the conditions obtaining in those countries, a graduate of Harvard has made an endowment for the establishment of a professorship of Latin-American History and Economics in Harvard University. The income from this permanent fund is to be devoted to the salary of this professor in such amount as may be determined, and the surplus, if any, is to be devoted to the purchase of books, to defraying the expenses of persons invited to speak in the University, or used for such other purposes as the President and Faculty shall determine will best further instruction under this professorship.

"Whenever the professorship becomes vacant and until such vacancy is filled, the Corporation may devote the income to carrying on the instruction of Latin-American History and Economics in the University.

"The course, or courses, given under this professorship, is intended primarily for undergraduate students, but is open also to graduate students."

The full importance of this accession to the resources of the University can be understood best in the light of what has already been accomplished in the study and teaching of Latin-American subjects. It is evident that upon foundations already laid it will be possible to build much more effectively than if the new professorship marked the very beginning of the matter.

Since the year 1902-03 Professor Merriam has given, though not every year, instruction in Spanish History, and since 1906-07 he has devoted the last six weeks of his Spanish History course to

the History of Latin-America up to the revolutions of the early part of the nineteenth century. This year the Latin-American part of this course has been amplified, and an independent half-course, given during the present first half-year, has been devoted to it. This half-course, as at present conducted, deals with the history of Latin-America from the beginning to the present, the latter half of it covering the period of Latin-American independence. It has an enrollment of forty to fifty men, most of them juniors and seniors with a few graduates. The interest in the subject has been such as seems certain to assure an abundant clientele for the new professor when he is appointed.

In the Graduate School of Business Administration a half course on the Economic Resources and Commercial Organization of Latin-America has been given for five years. This course has been steadily developed from the first, and in 1910 Dr. S. O. Martin, now giving the course, was sent to South America to travel, to observe, and to interview. This research trip lasted for a trifle over a year and covered some 26,000 miles of travel in every country of South America except Venezuela and the Guianas.

The object was to get a true economic perspective of that continent with especial attention to its economic conditions such as those of transportation possibilities and development, coal supply, trade conditions and trade possibilities. Special effort was made to reach the back-country of the continent in view of the fact that the large port cities are not fair criteria of the stage of development and of the potentialities of their respective countries.

On certain subjects in this course experts in Latin-American trade assist by lecturing. Some of these have been Herbert Barber, of Barber & Co., Sr.

Don Ignacio Calderon, Minister of Bolivia, W. C. Downs, of Wessels, Kulenkampff & Co., J. Louis Schaefer, Vice-President of W. R. Grace & Co., Hermann Sielcken, of Crossman and Sielcken, and Professor R. De C. Ward.

With the additional impetus from this new fund it should be possible to organize courses so as to enable students to specialize more advantageously in Latin-American subjects. A year or a year and a half in Latin-American history, political and economic, will furnish a better preparation for students desiring to specialize in Latin-American trade in the Business School.

In Latin-American literature, Professor J. D. M. Ford already carries on courses of research that deal with the literature of Spanish-America. Two years ago, the Visiting Professor from the West, E. C. Hills, gave a course at Harvard on this subject, and in future Professor Ford hopes to offer such a course regularly.

In South American climatology Professor R. De C. Ward has been doing a work of no small interest and importance, due in part to the history of the ancient peoples of the West Coast, and in part to the present and future climatic controls of the occupations and industries in the undeveloped parts of South America. In 1910 Professor Ward went to Brazil especially to study the economic climatology of the coffee district of Brazil. For a few years he has been giving lectures on South American geography to the men in the course on commercial relations with South America, and to these lectures the students of South American history have been invited, also. He has now given up his half-course on South American geography, and has put in its place a half-course on the Climatology of South America. This shows that there is room for such a course, and the work in it should be distinctly helped by a closer contact with the students, and others, from South America.

In yet another field of science, that of astronomy, Latin-America is likely to have an important influence, partly from its geographical position, and partly by the interest shown in the subject as evinced by the large appropriations made. Astronomical stations have been maintained in South America by the Lick and Harvard Observatories for many years. The Argentine Republic in particular for nearly half a century has by liberal appropriations maintained at Cordoba a very successful observatory. A second great observatory is also in process of formation at La Plata. Nearly all the astronomers at these institutions are from the United States.

In zoölogy and anthropology, it is obvious that existing interests can be greatly strengthened. The catalogue of opportunity is too long for complete recital. In every section of it the strength of the College Library plays an important part. Here also the foundations have been substantially laid.

The deed of gift of the endowment for the new professorship provides that any surplus income shall be devoted, among other objects, to the purchase of books. Like any increase in its book funds, this will be extremely welcome to the Library. The Library's South American collections are already of considerable importance. They number at present over seven thousand volumes, and for the most part are of recent growth. The early books on the discovery and exploration and conquest of South America, a great many of which are of extreme rarity, it has had for many years. Many of these are from the library of Professor Ebeling of Hamburg, which was given to the Library in 1818 by Colonel Israel Thordike of Boston, and which forms the basis of its collection of Americana, and many more were purchased in 1844 from the bequest of William Prescott of Boston.

These earlier works and the standard works of later date formed the bulk of

the South American collection up to ten years ago. In 1903 Hiram Bingham (Ph.D., 1905), now Professor of South American History at Yale, but at that time assistant in History at Harvard, was appointed Curator of the South American collection, and under his guidance efforts were made to build it up. This endeavor has continued ever since. The most notable addition came in 1909, when Professor A. C. Coolidge, and Mr. C. L. Hay, '08, purchased and gave to the Library the private collection of the late Señor Luis Montt, of Santiago de Chile. His library, the fruit of many years of careful collecting, covered the whole of South America, but was naturally particularly strong in Chilean material. It was especially rich in broadsides, periodicals, and pamphlets reflecting the turbulent politics of the first part of the 19th century. As a result of this gift the Library's collection on Chile is probably the best to be found outside of Santiago.

The collections on other South American countries are not up to this high mark, but those on Peru and Argentina may be mentioned as being unusually strong. The Northern countries, however, are by no means so well represented.

It should not be forgotten that the foundation of this professorship is likely to attract further gifts of South American material. The mere fact that Harvard has a professorship of Latin-American History and Economics and a large collection of books on the same subject should result in a speedy increase of its resources in this very particular, through the gifts of others who are interested in the subject.

#### MORE BOOKS BY HARVARD MEN

The list of "Recent Books by Harvard Men", published November 19, is supplemented here by titles collected during the past month:

'68—Charles G. Fall, "Patriot or Traitor", Eliot Stock.

'79—William DeW. Hyde, "The Quest of the Best", Crowell.

'86—William Morton Fullerton, "Problems of Power", Scribners.

'93—Charles H. Lincoln, (Ed.), "Narratives of the Indian Wars", Scribners.

'93—Henry Greenleaf Pearson, "James S. Wadsworth of Geneseo", Scribners.

'94—William F. Boos, "At the Fountain Head: Five Stories on the Origin of Life for Parents and Teachers", Small, Maynard.

'00—Walter Prichard Eaton, "Barn Doors and Byways", Small, Maynard.

'00—Rupert S. Holland, "Historic Adventures: Tales from American History", Jacobs; "The Heart of Sally Temple", McBride, Nast & Co.

'01—Walter A. Frost, "The Man Between", Doubleday, Page.

'03—H. J. Forman, "London", McBride, Nast & Co.

'05 (A.M.)—Rollo Walter Brown (with N. W. Barnes), "The Art of Writing English", American Book Co.

'07—Hermann Hagedorn, "Poems and Ballads", Macmillan.

'10—Norman Foerster (Ed. Smith Karl Young, Ph.D. '07, and F. A. Manchester), "Essays for College Men", Holt.

Professor Edwin H. Hall, "College Laboratory Manual of Physics" (revised edition), Harvard University Press.

Professor James Sturgis Pray, '95, "City Planning", Harvard University Press.

Professors Kuno Francke (Ed.-in-Chief) and W. G. Howard (Assistant Ed.-in-Chief), "The German Classics of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries, translated into English", in twenty volumes. Vol. I, Goethe: Poems and Dramas; Vol. II, Goethe: Prose; Vol. III, Schiller: Poems, Dramas, and Prose. German Publication Society.

## The Department of Education

HARVARD was among the first of the eastern universities to offer instruction in education, but it was not until 1906 that the courses in education were established as a separate division of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. In 1907 the staff consisted of one professor, one assistant professor, and one instructor. The staff now consists of two professors, two assistant professors, an instructor, and a teaching fellow. This expansion has permitted an increase and reorganization of instruction and a marked extension of research and of practical service in the schools.

The recent appointments to the staff include that of Professor Ernest C. Moore, who comes to Harvard from Yale. Dr. Moore was formerly superintendent of schools in Los Angeles and was associated with Professor Hanus in the New York School Inquiry. Assistant Professor Walter F. Dearborn, appointed in 1912, comes to Harvard from Chicago and Wisconsin. Dr. Dearborn has specialized in Educational Psychology, particularly in the psychology of defective and retarded children.

The new appointments have enabled the division to add new courses to its program and to expand old ones. Professor Moore offers a course in the Philosophy of Education which is essentially new in the work of the division. Professor Dearborn gives a course in Educational Psychology which was given formerly by a member of the department of psychology; and in this important field the division of education is now enabled, also, to offer advanced laboratory and research instruction in rooms equipped specifically for this purpose. Professor Dearborn offers a half-course in Educational Investigation and Experiment which covers the important field of statistical method. Before 1912 the division offered but one seminary course; it now offers five: Problems in Educational Administration, Professor

Hanus; Problems of the Elementary School, Assistant Professor Holmes; Mental and Physical Development in the Individual, Assistant Professor Dearborn; Research in Educational Psychology, Assistant Professor Dearborn; Topics in the History of Education, Professor Moore.

The courses which provide direct training for specific positions in school work have been much expanded. In 1906 a single course, with voluntary practice-teaching in four towns, covered the whole field now covered by three and a half courses, including a special half-course in Teaching under Supervision, with opportunities in eight towns. These courses are the Organization and Management of Schools and School Systems, Professor Hanus; Secondary Education, with systematic observation of schools, Professor Hanus, Assistant Professor Holmes and Mr. Fletcher; Elementary Education, with systematic observation of schools, Assistant Professor Holmes; and Teaching, with actual teaching under supervision in the schools of nearby towns and cities, Assistant Professor Holmes and Mr. Fletcher. The course in Teaching enables a student to secure systematic and thorough practical training in class management and the art of instruction as a part of his work for a degree.

Since 1912 the Division of Education and the City of Newton have joined in a unique and important educational enterprise—the maintenance of a fellowship for research in education, the incumbent to be a member of the staff both at Newton and at Harvard and to organize and conduct investigations and experiments in the Newton schools and with the active coöperation of the Newton teachers. This fellowship—the Joseph Lee Fellowship for Research in Education—was held in 1912-13 by Dr. W. S. Learned, now of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of

Teaching; the present Joseph Lee Fellow is Mr. F. W. Ballou, formerly Assistant Professor of Education at the University of Cincinnati and associated in 1911-12 with Professor Hanus in the New York School Inquiry.

As a result of these advances the division has undertaken several new enterprises of general educational interest. The first volume of Harvard Studies in Education is to be published by the Harvard University Press in the course of the year; it will be a study by Dr. Learned of The Social and Professional Organization of the Teachers of Germany. The Harvard-Newton Bulletins are planned as a series to embody the results of the work done in Newton under the Joseph Lee Fellowship. The division has made good progress toward the foundation of a school under its own control and administration, as a model institution. It is also engaged, at the invitation of another department of the University, in a study in the field of college education which offers important new opportunities for valuable research. The general opportunity to undertake research and to be of service to the schools and to educational organizations is now, of course, much broader than before.

This progress suggests the hope that the Division of Education at Harvard University may eventually achieve the goal towards which all University departments of education should strive—the establishment of the study of education and the training of college-bred teachers in an independent graduate school.

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#### DECEMBER GRADUATES' MAGAZINE

The December number of the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* contains, besides its usual departments and several notices of new books of special interest to Harvard men, a striking collection of biographical and descriptive papers.

It was a happy thought of the editor

to ask General Bancroft to describe "The Harvard Stroke", as developed during his memorable captaincy of the crew, 1876-79, "If one were to distinguish", writes General Bancroft, "between the English, Harvard and Yale strokes, of the period described, one might say that Harvard was noted for a quicker 'shooting' of the hands and a more powerful and instantaneous heave of the body in changing direction at the 'catch', as compared with the Yale stroke; that its dip was shallower than the English stroke, that its blades were kept longer in the water; that its 'catch' very likely was more marked than that of the English stroke; and that, as compared with both English and Yale strokes, the 'form', or uniformity of posture and of all movements of the body and limbs was more distinct."

Under the general heading, "Three Worthies", there are memoirs of Dr. R. H. Fitz, by Dr. F. C. Shattuck, of F. W. Thayer by "H. W.," and of W. G. Brown, by E. S. Martin. Dr. Shattuck's paper, the longest of the three, is written out of a full knowledge of the history of medicine, and its teaching, at Harvard, and skilfully communicates the author's sympathy with the purposes and achievements of the great teacher that Harvard possessed in Dr. Fitz.

"Harvard's Wide Interest in Medicine" is another general title binding together three valuable articles: "The Peter Bent Brigham Hospital", by Dr. H. A. Christian; "Tropical Medicine: The Expedition to South America", by Dr. R. P. Strong; and "The Harvard Medical School at Shanghai", by E. B. Drew. The first of these papers brings with it a clear realization of the important accession to the resources of medical and surgical teaching at Harvard by the opening of a great modern hospital at the very doors of the School. Dr. Strong's article shows the preparedness of Harvard for dealing with the sanitary problems that will come with



closer intercourse between North and South America, and will suggest to thoughtful readers a relation between the newly established professorships of Tropical Medicine and of Latin-American History and Economics described in another column of this issue. The progress of the Harvard Medical School in China, forwarded by President Eliot's journey to the East in 1912, is admirably set forth in Mr. Drew's article. "This School", he says, "while no more devoted to religious propaganda than is the Harvard Medical School in Boston, is none the less a humane institution with a Christian purpose." Dr. Edwards of the School, now on leave of absence, will during the winter make known the aims and needs of this new branch of Harvard service.

"The Great Work of the Bussey Institution" is effectively described by Dr. C. Dunham, chairman of the Overseers Visiting Committee on this department of the University. The opportunities attending an extension of the work through financial aid should attract serious attention.

#### PUBLIC MEDICAL LECTURES

The Faculty of Medicine offers a course of free public lectures, to be given at the Medical School, Longwood Avenue, Boston, on Sunday afternoons, beginning January 4, and ending May 10, 1914. The lectures will begin at 4 o'clock and the doors will be closed at five minutes past the hour. No tickets are required.

Jan. 4.—Recent Studies of the Bodily Effects of Fear and Rage. Dr. W. B. Cannon.

Jan. 11.—Rational Infant Feeding. Dr. John Lovett Morse.

Jan. 18.—The Effects of Habits of Posture upon Health. Dr. J. E. Goldthwait.

Jan. 25.—The Tumors and Diseases of the Breast. (To women only.) Dr. R. B. Greenough.

Feb. 1.—Some Surgical Diseases of Childhood and their Causes. Dr. J. S. Stone.

Feb. 8.—Adenoids and Tonsils. Dr. A. Coolidge, Jr.

Feb. 15.—Microscopical Mechanisms of the Brain. Dr. Charles S. Minot.

Feb. 22.—Some Causes of Nervous Instability. Dr. E. W. Taylor.

Mar. 1.—Tooth Preservation in Children and Adults. Dr. William P. Cooke.

Mar. 8.—Skin Nostrums. Dr. Charles J. White.

Mar. 15.—Chairs, Backache, and Curved Spine. Dr. E. H. Bradford.

Mar. 22.—Spectacles and Eye-Glasses: their Use and Abuse. Dr. Charles H. Williams.

Mar. 29.—Diet in Relation to Diseases of the Kidney. Dr. E. P. Joslin.

Apr. 5.—Aid for the Deaf. Dr. Clarence J. Blake.

Apr. 12.—Eugenics *versus* Cacogenics. Dr. E. E. Southard.

Apr. 19.—The Hygiene of Pregnancy. (To women only). Dr. F. S. Newell.

Apr. 26.—The Diagnosis and Immediate Treatment of Lesser Injuries, including the Use and Abuse of Antiseptics. Dr. J. Bapst Blake.

May 3.—Arterio Sclerosis. Dr. W. H. Smith.

May 10.—The Sexual Instinct: its Use and Abuse. (To men only). Dr. E. H. Nichols.

#### OFFICERS OF THE CO-OPERATIVE

The Harvard Coöperative Society has elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President.—Professor W. B. Munro.

Treasurer.—Mr. J. L. Taylor.

Secretary.—A. A. Ballantine, '04.

Stockholder, for five years.—Professor B. O. Peirce.

Directors.—From the Faculty, Professor L. F. Schaub; from the University at large, Dr. H. L. Blackwell, '99; from the alumni, H. S. Thompson, '99; from the Medical School, Dr. W. B. Cannon, '96; from the Law School, G. N. Phillips, '13; from the Graduate Schools, A. Beane, '11; from the senior class, W. C. Brown, Jr.; from the junior class, J. C. Talbot; from the sophomore class, W. Blanchard.

Superintendent.—Mr. M. H. Goodwin.

Managing Director.—Mr. G. E. Cole.

Hugo Reisinger, of New York, has been elected president of the Harvard Germanic Museum Association to succeed his father-in-law, the late Adolphus Busch. Carl Schurz was the first president of the Museum Association and Mr. Busch was the second.

## Death of Dr. John Green, '55

**D**R. JOHN GREEN, '55, of St. Louis, died at his home December 7, in his 79th year, from pneumonia.

He was brother of Samuel Swett Green, '58, and James Green, '62, both of Worcester. His son, John Green, Jr., '95, is already a distinguished oculist in St. Louis.

The late Dr. Green studied in the Lawrence Scientific School during his senior year in Harvard College, to the horror of the Faculty when they discovered it; but they found that his College scholarship was no worse that year than before, and they benignly made it possible for the study to continue. He formed lasting relations then with Professor Agassiz, Professor Jeffries Wyman, and Dr. Gray. Later he studied medicine with Dr. Morrill Wyman. He accompanied Professor Wyman on a scientific expedition to British Guiana. He was one of the early medical students to lead the way to study at Vienna, and he also studied in Paris and London. He practised general medicine in Boston for five years, and was a surgeon in the Civil War, under the U. S. Sanitary Commission, in the Armies of Tennessee and Maryland. In 1865, having decided to confine his practice to the eye, he studied again with distinguished ophthalmologists in Utrecht and Vienna, and returning, established himself at St. Louis in 1866, introduced modern practice in the treatment of the eye, and became eminent in his profession. He was professor in the Medical School of Washington University at St. Louis, and his devoted work for that school helped prepare the way for the great medical school now in process of reorganization. On the staff of physicians at St. Luke's and St. Louis hospitals he was a cool, ingenious and delicate operator.

He was prominent in the National Ophthalmological Society, and wrote

many papers concerning the human eye. For fourteen years he was president of the Harvard Club of St. Louis. He was made Doctor of Laws by Washington University, and also by the State University of Missouri.

Though Dr. Green became eminent in his profession, his scope was not confined to a single department of medicine. He was an enthusiastic student of chemistry before he became physician, and his greatest delight latterly was in his minute observations in botany. In all natural science he read widely and intensely, and seemed to forget very little.

Nor did science any more than medicine circumscribe his intellectual activity. He thought and talked like a scholar. His beautiful English style was clear and pure to a rare degree. He was a practical master of French and German, and once he even studied Danish so as to read a certain Danish book he needed to know. Even his pleasure took a scholarly turn. Twice while President of the Harvard Club of St. Louis, he wrote elaborate bills-of-fare in Latin, when the club entertained the President and professors of Harvard.

But greater than physician, or scientist or scholar was the big-hearted man himself. No one will ever know how many young men he helped to a medical education, or how many young people he helped to prepare themselves for earning an honorable living. In his professional work his benefactions were boundless. His charitable work was equal to that of many an organization of workers.

Of his relations with the Harvard Club of St. Louis, Marshall S. Snow, '65, writes: "Interested as he was in many social and charitable affairs outside of the immediate call of his profession, it was in the Harvard Club of St. Louis that his interest was untiring and ceased only with his life. He was

one of the little company that gathered around a friendly table of Harvard men in the sixties, years before there was any Harvard Club, and later, when an organization had been effected he was always at the meetings, entering joyously into the spirit of the occasion. In 1886 he was chosen poet of the club, and in 1890 president, in which office he served most faithfully and unselfishly until 1906, elected by a unanimous vote year after year. At the annual meeting of that year he insisted upon retiring; he was made honorary president and the club gave him a loving cup. He will be remembered by those who were present last May at the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs as one whose age had in no degree lessened the enthusiasm of youth and whose presence and enjoyment of "The Perpetual Student" won the appreciation and applause of everybody. His last appearance at the club was at a dinner on the evening of Tuesday, October 21. Called on to say a few words, in a low voice, betraying, as we can now see, a growing physical weakness, he told of the early days when little Harvard influence was felt in St. Louis. He had a long and useful life and died in the harness, for his illness was for a week only. He was spared the sorrow of a lingering and painful illness and decay of his faculties. For this and for his life was are thankful."

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**WILLIAM T. SPEAR, LL.B. '59**

William T. Spear, LL.B. '59, who had been for 28 consecutive years judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, died at his home in Columbus on December 8 after an illness of about three weeks. He was born in Warren, O., in 1833. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and then took up the practice of his profession in Warren. He was prosecutor of Trumbull County from 1873 to 1877. In 1878 he was elected to the Common Pleas Bench. In 1885 he

was elected to the Supreme Court and served there continuously until last fall; his term of office was the longest in the history of the Ohio Supreme Court.

Judge Spear was one of the charter members of the Harvard Club of Central Ohio, and was a constant attendant at its meetings. His personal charm made him a great favorite everywhere.

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**DR. CHARLES L. LEONARD, '86**

Dr. Charles L. Leonard, '86, died on September 22 in Atlantic City. He was 51 years old. Dr. Leonard received his M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania and he also studied in European Medical Schools and hospitals. He was a pioneer in Röntgenology in this country, and his death was due to the fact that in his earlier work he was of necessity ignorant of the precautions which those who use the ray must employ. His fingers, hand and arm gave way to the deadly X-Ray cancer. He had been president of the American Röntgen Ray Society and had made many contributions to medical literature in the field of his specialty.

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**CLASS DAY OFFICERS**

The senior class has elected the following officers for Class Day:

First Marshal.—Robert Treat Paine Storer, of Boston.

Second Marshal.—Quentin Reynolds, of Montclair, N. J.

Third Marshal.—Lewis Hunt Mills, of Portland, Ore.

Treasurer.—Robert Saint Barbe Boyd, of Dedham.

Orator.—Alexander Louis Jackson, of Englewood, N. J.

Ivy Orator.—James Ripley Osgood Perkins, of West Newton.

Poet.—Charles Pelham Curtis, Jr., of Boston.

Odists.—Pitman Benjamin Potter, of Long Branch, N. J.

Chorister.—Albert Francis Pickernell, of Englewood, N. J.

## Letters to the Bulletin

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Does "Sporticus Antiquus" consider that he has done his share in furthering the "era of good feeling" between Harvard and Yale by his criticism of the Yale cheering as expressed in your issue of December 3?

His statements under the caption of "sportsmanship" seem to me in extremely bad taste and it is a question whether they do not offend more against good sportsmanship than does offensive cheering by supporters of an outclassed team practically wrought up to a state of fanaticism. It is not so long ago that our own cheering could well have been subjected in some degree to much the same criticism by an unprejudiced observer. Our reforms in the matter are of such recent date as to render this "holier than thou" attitude ridiculous and poor form.

I am thoroughly opposed to organized cheering but believe that if any sermon is to be read our opponents, it should be through good example and victory in spite of attempts to "rattle"—not through statements in print that carry offense to every Yale man and the vast majority of Harvard men whatever their privately expressed opinions.

G. WARE, '08.

### MANUSCRIPTS IN THE LIBRARY

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

When the new Widener Memorial is finished Harvard University will have one of the most complete and finely equipped libraries in the world. Its one defect will be lack of manuscripts, unless some means is devised either to secure original works through purchase or to provide copies of the various catalogued manuscripts of Europe. At present, whenever an American scholar desires to examine and study a particular manuscript, he must journey to Europe even though he can ill afford the time (and perhaps the money).

That photographic copies of the important manuscripts of Europe be made for the benefit of American scholars may seem impracticable, yet, to my thinking, it would be neither discouragingly difficult nor prohibitively expensive. To give to the Widener Library facsimiles of important manuscripts would increase enormously its services to research students and make it preëminent among similar American institutions.

At least the possibilities of the plan deserve investigation.

Respectfully yours,

D. E. DUNBAR, '13.

Paris, November 10, 1913.

### THE TREES IN THE YARD

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

As to your editorial on the Yard trees. All graduates with whom I have talked on the subject would prefer to have elms rather than any other trees in the Yard. The elm is not only historic in Cambridge, but its architectural value and beauty are recognized. Also it is a good American tree, reaching a fine growth east, south, and west.

Tree experts say that the way to preserve elms is to keep planting them, so that always there shall be younger trees to take the place of the elder ones when the latter fail.

By the way, would it not be well to ask Professor Olmsted? This would seem to be a case in which to seek expert advice. He advises the United States government about such matters. Then why not his own College?

CHARLES MOORE, '78.

Detroit, December 6, 1913.

The Corporation announces the receipt of recent gifts amounting to \$132,696. 73. Most of this money was given anonymously to be devoted to various purposes of the University.

## The Brunswick Lion

**B**OTH the Germanic Museum and the College grounds have gained by the gift recently received from the Government of the Duchy of Brunswick: a copy of the monumental bronze lion erected in 1166 in front of Brunswick Castle by Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony and Bavaria. Duke

symbol of his sovereignty and as a warning to his enemies has, therefore, a peculiar historical interest as a monument to a pioneer of German culture. Its artistic importance lies in the fact that it is one of the earliest, and best, specimens of German metal work of the Romanesque period.



Henry, the virtual founder of the Guelph dynasty, was one of the dominant figures of German history in the twelfth century, second only to his great contemporary, Emperor Frederick Barbarossa. Two of the most important German cities, Munich and Luebeck, trace their origin to him; and the success of German colonization on Slavic territory between the Elbe and Oder rivers was largely his work. His marriage with Mathilda, daughter of King Henry II of England, established for the first time friendly diplomatic relations between England and Germany.

The bronze lion, erected by him as a

The copy now in our possession was executed at the expense of the Brunswick Government by the firm of Gladenbeck and Sons at Berlin. The negotiations which led to its presentation to the Germanic Museum were carried on largely by Professor Paul Clemen of Bonn University, Exchange Professor at Harvard in 1907-08. It has been placed temporarily on a wooden pedestal, designed by Professor H. Langford Warren, on the little delta in front of the present Germanic Museum building, but will ultimately be transferred to the site of the new Museum on Kirkland Street.

## The Hockey Team

THE candidates for the university hockey team have been practising three or four days a week in the Boston Arena since the close of the football season. The squad was in the beginning unusually large, probably because hockey has now been made a major sport, but the number of candidates has now been reduced to 24. The head coach this year is Alfred Winsor, Jr., '02, who has had such remarkable success in turning out winning hockey teams at Harvard. He has had this year the assistance of F. D. Huntington, '12, who was a conspicuous football and hockey player, and Mr. Canterbury, one of the best men on the Boston Athletic Association team.

Sortwell, '14, who was a brilliant forward on the Harvard team last year and was elected captain for the present season, did not return to College this fall. Willetts, '14, was recently elected captain; as he had a strenuous season with the football eleven—he won his "H" in the Yale game—he was excused from practice until about a week ago when he began work in his place at point. He has played on the team for two years and knows the game thoroughly.

The probable line-up of the team is suggested by the arrangement in the game played against the B. A. A. last Saturday, when Harvard was beaten, 3 goals to 1. Claffin, the cover-point, is another veteran from last year's team although he played part of the time in the forward line. Gardner, the captain and goal of last year's team will be missed as much as Sortwell. Gardner was one of the best goal-tends, if not the very best, the game has developed; his remarkable stops saved more than one hard-fought contest last season. His place will probably be taken by Carnochan, who was the substitute goal last year; Carnochan is a good player but hardly up to the standard of Gardner.

The leading candidates for forwards

are Smart, Phillips, Hopkins, and Wana-maker; all these men except Wana-maker played on the team last year. Wana-maker was the most brilliant player on the freshman team and is regarded as a very promising forward. It may interest the readers of the BULLETIN to know that he was last year a holder of one of the scholarships of the Harvard Club of Boston; his brother is a prominent athlete at Dartmouth College. Morgan, who played last year, is another candidate for the forward line; he may displace one of the four men mentioned above. Other good men are Brown, Adams, S. Clark, Ervin, C. S. Clark, Washburn, Trainer, and L. Curtis.

The squad as a whole seems to be by no means as promising as it has been in most years recently; but Mr. Winsor has always succeeded in finding and developing brilliant players whose capabilities had hitherto been unknown, and the undergraduates are confident that the team at the end of the season will be up to the average of Harvard teams—and that is a very high average.

The Boston Arena apparently gives Harvard some advantage over those of its competitors who do not have artificial-ice rinks close at hand, but it is a striking fact that one or two first-class Harvard teams were developed in the old days when there was no ice and the candidates had to practice on roller skates in the top of the Stadium. Interest in the sport is great at Harvard. The candidates will go to Syracuse, N. Y., for the Christmas holidays and will play three or four practice games in or near that city.

Last Saturday's game against B. A. A. in the Arena was little more than a practice match. As a glance at the line-up will show, almost all the B. A. A. players were Harvard men who learned the game under Mr. Winsor. Harvard scored first, but could not hold off the

fast B. A. A. forwards and they made three goals before the game ended. The summary follows:

B. A. A.	HARVARD.
Canterbury, g.	g., Carnochan, Washburn
Foster, p.	p., Willetts, Brown
Huntington, c.p.	c.p., Claflin
Sortwell, r.w.	
	l.w., Hopkins, S. P. Clark, Curtis

Hicks, r.c.

l.c., Wanamaker, Adams, Trainer, Rumsey  
Clifford, l.c. r.c., Phillips, Saltonstall  
Osgood, l.w. r.w., Smart, Morgan, Devereux

Score—B. A. A. 3, Harvard 1. Goals—Phillips, Sortwell, Hicks 2. Referee—H. Foster, Jr. Umpire—C. Goote. Goal umpires—Flynn and Hardy. Timers—E. F. Murphy and H. O. Shuckmann. Time—20-minute halves.

### TO RECEIVE VISITING ATHLETES

The Student Council has appointed the following committee to receive and entertain visiting athletic teams: Russell R. Ayres, '15, of Montclair, N. J.; Thomas J. Coolidge, 3d, '15, of Boston; Frederick B. Harvey, '14, of Catonsville, Md.; Rustin McIntosh, '14, of New York; Edward Reynolds, Jr., '15, of Readville; Quentin Reynolds, '14, of Montclair, N. J. (chairman); Edward B. Starbuck, '14, of Santa Barbara, Cal.; John D. Winslow, '14, of Boston; Leonard M. Wright, '14, of Cambridge.

### THE FOOTBALL SCHEDULE

The football management is already arranging the schedule for next year; it will be quite different from those of recent seasons. An invitation was sent to the University of Chicago team to play a game in Cambridge late in October, but the Chicago athletic authorities did not care to play. An attempt is now being made to arrange a game with the University of Michigan. The schedule, as far as it has been fixed is as follows:

Sept. 26.—Maine.  
Oct. 17.—Tufts.  
Oct. 24.—Penn. State.  
Nov. 14.—Brown.  
Nov. 21.—Yale.

It is believed that the game with

Princeton will be played as usual two weeks before the Yale game, but final arrangements have not yet been made, and there seems to be a chance that Michigan will play in Cambridge on October 31.

### BASEBALL SCHEDULE

The schedule of the university baseball nine for the season of 1914 follows:

April 7.—Unsettled.  
April 9.—Unsettled.  
April 11.—Mass. Agricultural College.  
April 14.—Bowdoin.  
April 16.—Maine.  
April 18.—West Point, at West Point.  
April 20.—Unsettled.  
April 21.—Catholic Univ., at Washington.  
April 22.—Annapolis, at Annapolis.  
April 23.—Georgetown, at Washington.  
April 24.—Georgetown, at Washington.  
April 25.—Columbia, at New York.  
April 28.—Bates.  
April 30.—Virginia.  
May 2.—Syracuse.  
May 5.—Lafayette.  
May 7.—Colby.  
May 9.—Amherst.  
May 12.—Fordham.  
May 14.—Vermont.  
May 16.—Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.  
May 20.—Holy Cross, at Worcester.  
May 23.—Princeton.  
May 27.—Dartmouth.  
May 30.—Brown, at Providence.  
June 3.—Williams.  
June 6.—Brown.  
June 10.—Holy Cross.  
June 13.—Pennsylvania.  
June 13.—Pennsylvania.  
June 16.—Yale, at New Haven.  
June 17.—Yale, at Cambridge.  
June 20.—Yale, at New York, in case of tie.

### DAVID A. WELLS PRIZE

The David A. Wells Prize for the academic year 1913-14 has been awarded to Eliot Jones, instructor in the Department of Economics, for his dissertation on "The Investigation of the Anthracite Coal Industry."

This prize of \$500 is offered for the best thesis, embodying the results of original investigation, upon some subject in the field of economics.

## Alumni Notes

'81—Howard Elliott's two addresses, "To the Town Criers of Rhode Island" delivered at Providence on October 29, and "Connecticut and the New Haven Road" made before the Chamber of Commerce at New Haven on November 19, have been published in pamphlet form.

'83—J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., has been elected president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

'90—Knight E. Rogers of South Manchester, Conn., died on November 23 at Saranac Lake, N. Y. He had been ill for several months.

'96—Winifred T. Denison, LL.B. '00, an assistant attorney-general in the Department of Justice, at Washington, has been appointed Secretary of the Interior for the Philippine Islands.

'02—A son, Albert Greenleaf, was born to Ralph T. Hale and Mrs. Hale on November 27 at Winchester, Mass.

'02—Edison Lewis, formerly in the Hartford office of Bertron, Griscom & Co., has become a member of the firm of W. S. Conning & Co., bankers and brokers, Hartford, Conn.

'02—A daughter, Margaret Huntington, was born on November 26 to Arthur F. Whittem and Mrs. Whittem.

'03—A son was born to Nathaniel L. Tenney and Mrs. Tenney on November 14 at Brookline, Mass.

'03—Ralph W. Page, and Frank C. Page, '10, have formed a partnership under the firm name of Page Brothers, with offices at Pinehurst, N. C., for the sale and development of agricultural land in the Sand Hill district of that state.

'05—Warren B. Blake, formerly literary editor of *The Independent*, is now an editorial writer on *Collier's*.

'05—Roger A. Derby has been elected president of the North Carolina Beef Breeders' and Feeders' Association.

'05—Charles B. Keeler, Jr., has been painting and etching during the last seven or eight months in the French provinces and in Spain. His address for the winter is care of the American Express Co., 11 rue Scribe, Paris.

'05—Henry P. Pratt of Tacoma was married at Whitman, Mass., on November 18 to Miss Irvina H. Hersey. After a short trip to Europe, Mr. and Mrs. Pratt will live at 216 North Tacoma Avenue, Tacoma, Wash.

'05—John deR. Storey, LL.B. '07, has resigned his position with the New York firm of Elkus, Gleason & Proskauer, and is traveling in the Southwest. His last address was General Delivery, Phoenix, Ariz.

Ph.D. '05—Jared S. Moore, A.B. (Johns Hopkins) '00, assistant professor of philosophy at Western Reserve University, was married on July 9 to Miss Elsie Finch of Cleveland.

'06—Edward S. Howland is with I. L. Currier & Co., real estate and investment securities, 53 State St., Boston, and the Bradley Building, Lowell, Mass.

'06—Carl Paige Wood has resigned his position at Denison University Conservatory and is studying music abroad. His address until April is Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Jenaerstrasse 9.

LL.B. '07—Alonzo H. Garcelon, A.B. (Bowdoin) '01, and R. D. H. Emerson, A.B. (University of Vermont) '04, have moved their law offices to rooms 410 and 411 Penn Mutual Building, 24 Milk St., Boston.

'08—George A. Geiger is with the Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

'09—John W. Bicknell, of the General Rubber Co., is in this country on a short leave of absence from Sumatra. His permanent address is 99 Maple St., Malden, Mass.

'09—James Curtiss is with the Jameson Co., makers of player actions, Chicago.

'11—Walter E. Merrill is with the Metropolitan Water Board, 1 Ashburton Place, Boston.

'11—Henry E. Ohler was married at Newton Centre, Mass., on October 1 to Miss Ethel Loring.

'11—Samuel D. Robbins of 727 Pleasant St., Belmont, Mass., has opened a correspondence school for the cure of stammering.

'11—D. J. Walsh, Jr., is no longer with the V-S Undermuslin Company of Worcester. His permanent address is 52 Thompson St., New Bedford, Mass.

'12—B. Ashburton Tripp is with William L. Phillips, '08, who is landscape architect to the Isthmian Canal Commission. They are in charge of the designing and building of the new terminal town of Balboa, Panama.

'13—Richard D. Seamans is with Estabrook & Co., bankers, 15 State St., Boston.

'13—S. Paul Speer is teaching at the Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn.

A.M. '13—William H. Windom, A.B. (Williams College) '12, is teaching English language and literature in the University of Bordeaux. His present address is Rue Ruat 32, Bordeaux (Gironde), France. His permanent address remains 1723 De Sales St., Washington, D. C.

Gr. '13—Lawrence A. Wachs, A.B. (Cincinnati) 1912, is a master at St. Stephen's School, Colorado Springs, Colo.



# HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

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## News and Views

### The Federation at Exeter.

The sixth annual meeting of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs at Phillips-Exeter Academy last Saturday demonstrated several things. The reports of special committees at the business meeting in the morning revealed the accomplishment of much effective work for Harvard, particularly in bringing to pass the closer relation which should exist between Harvard and the high schools of New England. The College and the boys of these schools stand equally in need of each other, and if the Federation were achieving nothing but the spreading of information about Harvard in the public schools of the New England States, and the provision of scholarships for boys who have been mistakenly regarding Harvard as something unattainable, it would be achieving much. But in bringing together the men of the New England Harvard clubs for social purposes, and for hearing such encouraging and illuminating words about the College today as President Lowell spoke at the dinner, it performs a further service of high value.

This meeting, however, owed much of its interest and charm to the hospitality of Phillips Academy at Exeter. Though the boys of the school were absent on vacation, the background and atmosphere of an institution which for more than a hundred and thirty years has

been bound to Harvard by countless ties of personal and scholastic relationship became for many visitors a matter of concrete understanding and remembrance. The loss suffered both by Harvard and by Exeter in the recent death of Dr. Amen defined itself more than ever as a reality. Equally real and important stands the opportunity awaiting his successor, whose selection must have an important bearing on the interests of Harvard.

The cordial spirit in which the Academy received its Harvard visitors made them look twice at the motto on a pamphlet, "Life at Phillips Exeter", which many bore away: "*Huc venite pueri ut viri sitis.*" With a simple and happy transposition of nouns, the school seemed to be saying: "Come hither, men, that ye may be boys!"

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### Public and Private Schools.

More than a month ago the BULLETIN commented upon some figures printed in the *Crimson* with regard to the schools at which the freshmen of this year had prepared for College. The figures showed that the public schools have increased their lead over the private schools in the number of boys sent to College. A further analysis, recently made for the BULLETIN, brings an interesting point to light. Twenty-six freshmen, entered as coming from private schools or the instruction of tutors, had this training for only the single year

before entering College. Whether they followed this course in order to face their examinations more confidently or for social experience and advantage, the fact remains that they are virtually public school boys, and the proportion of freshmen from the public schools is virtually increased. Twenty-one out of the twenty-six came up as candidates under the old plan of entrance—which may be taken as an indication that the new plan reduces the need of the services which a private school can best render. This is a wholesome token that Harvard and the public schools are coming closer together.

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**Cheers Ancient  
and Modern.**

The Visiting German Professor von Dobschütz has had an historical doubt happily resolved by his observations at Cambridge. He has never been able to understand how the senators and bishops of ancient Rome and mediaeval Byzantium could possibly have produced the concerted cheers, involving the shouting of long Latin sentences ten, twenty and thirty times in unison, with which historians have credited them. The greeting of potentates, the celebration of victories, called for remarkable feats of cheering. The people of Constantinople are found, for example, to have given as a cheer the *Kyrie Eleison*, forty times repeated. The Harvard cheer has convinced Professor von Dobschütz, as he declares in the *Advocate*, that it was merely a question of capable leadership. "Possibly some time a hundred years hence," he says, "some one will write a learned dissertation *de acclamationibus Harvardianis* and thereby gain a highly honorable doctor's degree." Here indeed is a subject for the learned to consider. Meanwhile it is interesting to learn that the dignitaries and the populace of ancient days gave vent

to their enthusiasms very much after the fashion of American youth in our own time.

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**Medical  
Schools.**

The friends of medical education may well rejoice when the cause is advanced in any part of the country; for the country is so large that there is plenty of room for a number of medical centres of the first importance—and progress at any one of these centres brings to all the others the advantage of a higher general standard in the training of American physicians and surgeons.

The present academic year is marked by two important accessions to the resources of instruction in medicine. The Medical School of Cornell University, which for some years has carried on its work in New York City, has been enriched by a gift of \$4,000,000, no portion of which is to be used for the erection of new buildings. This assures an enormous income for the Cornell Medical School, with opportunities of untold benefits from its wise expenditure.

The Johns Hopkins Medical School, with the financial aid of the Rockefeller Institute, has applied a new principle to a few of its professorships,—that of placing them on the basis of other university professorships, of which the incumbents derive their sole income from teaching. Of course a large increase of salary is needed to enable a man whose private practice as a physician has been lucrative to surrender the income from this practice; and in some cases, a salary even of \$10,000 would obviously fail to offset the sacrifice to be made by a successful physician. It is obvious, too, that in certain fields of medicine it is desirable for a teacher both to practise and to teach. But there are other fields in which a concentrated devotion to teaching can hardly fail to profit the taught;

and the Rockefeller Institute has made it possible for teachers of the highest ability to yield this devotion to their professorships.

The results of this experiment will naturally be watched with a great deal of interest. Every new plan of conducting an educational enterprise is in a measure experimental. The important point in the Hopkins-Rockefeller project is its bearing upon the general cause of medical education. It marks one of the most important new departures in this branch of instruction. Physicians and laymen of all universities must wish it well.

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**The  
Rhodes  
Athletes.**

The Oxford University Athletic Committee has recently issued resolutions regarding the age of competitors in freshman sports and their former residence in other universities, which operate more severely against the Rhodes Scholars than against any other class of Oxford men. The *London Times* regards it as most unfortunate that these resolutions should have been issued so nearly after a sweeping triumph of Rhodes Scholars in freshman sports as to give ground for a belief that the rules are designed to discriminate in favor of native English athletes. Such an impression, says the *Times*, "is doubly unfortunate because it is not in accordance with the true facts." Evidently there were local and immediate evils to be corrected. But the *Times* treats the matter with common sense in saying: "Artificial restrictions of any kind in sport are to be deplored. They are negative in character and unsatisfactory substitutes for positive and progressive effort. On the whole the Oxford man, past or present, will probably feel that the situation might with profit have been left alone, till some other and more comprehensive scheme could be

produced." If the spirit of these words can ultimately prevail, the Rhodes Scholars will share as fully in the athletic as in the other opportunities of Oxford.

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**The New  
Football  
Captain.**

The BULLETIN offers its congratulations and best wishes to Brickley, the new football captain—congratulations on his election to follow such good men as Captains Wendell and Storer, and wishes that he may have as much success as they have had. Harvard graduates have not forgotten the series of lean years when football victories over Yale or Princeton were almost unknown, and it will take a long time to wipe out the recollections of that dreary period, but Brickley will have excellent material and a coach of pre-eminent ability, and the new captain is a host in himself. These things should give Harvard a prominent part in the dedication of the Bowl at New Haven next November.

\* \* \*

**Dean  
Thayer's  
Decision.**

One of the last official acts of Governor Foss has been to appoint Dean Thayer of the Harvard Law School a judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. Few men are called upon to exercise so difficult a choice as that between two such opportunities for public service. The Law School is heartily to be congratulated upon Dean Thayer's decision to remain at its head.

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**A  
Christmas  
Recess.**

The BULLETIN and the University have this in common—that they both observe a Christmas Recess. The next issue of the BULLETIN will appear on January 7, two days after the resumption of the College routine. The good wishes appropriate both to Christmas and to New Year are therefore extended to the readers of the BULLETIN at this time.

# A Graduate Student's Impressions of Harvard

BY A GRADUATE OF A SMALLER COLLEGE.

WHEN a student comes from the far West, and comes from a rather small college to enter the Harvard Graduate School for his introduction to the University as a whole, it is quite inevitable in the nature of things that Harvard should present a distinctly formidable appearance. There is no question that one of the first things forced on a newcomer is the size of Harvard. And with the idea of bulkiness which the great unmatched buildings and the ever-changing swarm of perfectly self-sufficient students present, comes the idea that Harvard is quite in earnest and that whether because of clumsiness or machine-like coldness, she would be on occasion quite relentless. She is only most distantly aware that you have come to her gates. You are furnished with green and red cards, apparently to prove that you have been admitted. And once you are in, she turns her face away and says, "You are alone? Make friends! Pass your courses! Get results! *We* have begun!"

But after all, remember this is only an impression. It is not what Harvard is actually doing. The new student will discover that he need not feel quite so much awe, when he sees that the limbs of the University are either not well enough knit together, or are perhaps naturally undisposed, to kick him out, out to the far West again. The University seems to be spilled haphazardly over Cambridge, rather than composed in any one spot in a well-organized unit. With all its years of growth, it still shows something pleasantly human and defective in its undergraduate department when it is compelled to call mass-meetings together and send grim cheers on the night air apparently for no reason whatsoever, but really to pump up "college spirit." There remains something unsettled in the mixed policy

among professors whether to cultivate personal relations with students. The University is not quite sure-footed in theories about such widely varying things as "college life", "culture", and "individualism."

Concerning the undergraduate department, the judgment of a graduate student is necessarily of doubtful value. The graduate student sees only from the outside, and the undergraduate usually does his best to make that outside more than ever exterior. Most graduate students are too busy to fight their way past the cold shoulder. Both undergraduate and graduate are mutually willing to call the other "queer" and let it go at that; only the graduate student, however, knows that he does not know what he is talking about.

Outsider as he is, the graduate student would indeed be naive who did not come to appreciate several things about the College. Most of the accusations against it are true. There is such a thing as "Harvard indifference"—only see the frequent mention of it in *The Lampoon*, a publication always sensitive to the faults of Harvard. Denying a fault once ought to finish it; denying it year after year is a graceful acknowledgment of its existence. Secondly, there are two well-organized communities, one of which is the Yard; these two are in eternal struggle as of Vice against Virtue. "There is no snob like a Yard snob." Any rumor of class politics will reveal this. Thirdly, snob-bishness exists in healthy vigor. The Freshman Dormitories will be a monument to this; but the Freshman Dormitories are not finished yet. Fourth, the College, in its terror of seeming youthful, misses much of the wholesome youthfulness it scorns in Western colleges under the name of "Rah. Rah." That is why the College so often gives the impres-

sion of dressed-up precociousness; of a small boy in long trousers with owl-like expression of importance. Not that the *Juventus* in the College does not spontaneously burst out now and then; but that when it does, it gives the effect of the small boy with his first cigar behind the woodshed, and some long-faced periodical comes out crying, "Oh, pueri! This is college life, this is!"

To be sure, such maturity of manner develops a real earnestness and a splendidly business-like spirit. One student becomes the young-club-man sort of person, and he does it in no amateurish way; another cultivates art or literature, and what he produces must be taken seriously. But a newcomer might be conservative enough to wonder if so much individualism at the expense of so much that is healthy and normal, is worth while.

These of course are broad generalizations. As clearly as the graduate student sees the one-sided, one-lobed-brain-power, brilliant individual, he sees the sane, youthful, delightful undergraduate who has kept his own head and that of his adviser. Probably more numerous than the class of students who have gone through Harvard tying their neckties exactly as mother taught them in high school, is the class who have become an answer to all the accusations against Harvard.

And now, having finished the College with a few easy strokes of the pen, it might be better for the graduate student to return to his own field. Perhaps because he knows more about this field than about any other, the graduate student finds the Graduate School wholly satisfactory. Not satisfactory, of course, as an organization to be copied by a college; satisfactory as a graduate school. But there is this much to be said about it, each special department is *small*; it is *manageable*. All of the accusations against it, the graduate student finds deliciously untrue. On the Faculty, the dry-as-dust dealer in fourth dimensions,

whom he has heard so much about as the killer of genius, turns out to be one of the most humane human beings he has met. The greatness of the man's humanity makes the student timid in speaking about it. He finds that the faculty in general, who at first inspired him with terror for their Medusa-like unapproachableness, are not indeed willing to coddle him, but are ready after all to be pretty gentle with the sensitive plant. They discover for him his romantic dreams of his own talents as a trifle too much under the influence of the imagination, and they strengthen his sense of fact enough to see what the truth really is. They reveal his shortcomings, but they are tactful in doing so. They teach him to moderate his enthusiasm, but they do not rob him of it. They are relentless to his faults; but he grows to love this relentlessness, for it is the relentlessness of truth.

And so he comes to understand what the motto of Harvard really means. He sees what is the meaning of that terrible earnestness in the University. There is short shrift for the false, the cheap, the hollow. Only the sound and true is retained. He sees what is the unifying principle of all these strange, discordant buildings—they are more anxious about their purpose than about their appearance. They do not imitate Oxford or any other place. They are not symmetrically arranged, or toned to look well in a sunset. If they bear a characteristic of anything external, it is of New England. They are not built for beauty; they seem thoughtless of it. But they are very beautiful and they are mellowed into a harmony by the glory of their work. They are serving in the steady and sure search for the truth. In this search, come also the conflicts of theories, the bitter competitions of men. These are all sincere. And in discovering this about Harvard, the graduate student turns to her with a love that makes him kin to her most loyal alumni, —a love that warms and enlightens him.

## New England Federation of Harvard Clubs

THE sixth annual convention of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs was held in Exeter, N. H., on Saturday, December 20. Phillips Exeter Academy and the Harvard Club of New Hampshire entertained the visiting delegates.

The meeting was perhaps the most important ever held by the organization, since it resulted in the establishment by the Federation of two \$150 scholarships to be awarded annually to New England boys of the desired qualifications. These scholarships will be supported very largely by contributing memberships or bestowals by beneficent members, and will undoubtedly be opened for competition to all prospective Harvard students of the New England States.

The Federation also voted to continue the annual award of Harvard book prizes in the Hartford and Portland high schools, and Phillips Exeter, Phillips Andover, and Worcester Academies, and to award books in the Lawrence High School and a Rhode Island High School.

These decisions were made during the business meeting in Webster Hall with which the convention opened at 10.30 in the morning. Though there were only about 60 delegates present at this session, more than 100 sat down to the dinner in Alumni Hall at 6.30 P. M. for the concluding event of the day. The speakers were: President Lowell; Howard Elliott, '81, chairman of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Rail-

road; Professor James A. Tufts, '78, of Phillips Exeter Academy; Henry M. Williams, '85, president of the HARVARD BULLETIN, Incorporated; George B. Leighton, '88, the founder of the Associated Harvard Clubs; Thomas W. Slocum, '90, of the New York and Boston Harvard Clubs; and N. E. Soule, '45, of Exeter, one of the oldest graduates of the College. The Academy provided luncheon for the visitors, and the afternoon was given up to informal athletic contests and social gatherings. The Order of the Cincinnati kept open house during the day.

The resolution to establish two new scholarships was the direct result of the report of the committee on relations with secondary schools, for which Joseph S. Ford, '94, of Exeter, the chairman, reported. Mr. Ford's remarks were particularly interesting

as they defined a well-set policy of the Federation in one of its leading activities. He said in part:

"Plans are being made at Harvard to insure a more cordial and systematic welcome to visiting students, teachers and parents, and so far as is possible, to offer them entertainment. Here should be mentioned, perhaps, the invitations which are extended nowadays by the Graduate Treasurer of Athletics to schoolboys to attend games in the Stadium. The seats which would remain unoccupied at preliminary contests are thus filled by appreciative, embryonic college men.



CHARLES G. SAUNDERS, '67.

"It should be made evident that in all this there is no desire on the part of anyone to coax boys, or to hold out to them inducements of any kind to come to Harvard. The wish is only to offer to visitors at Cambridge the same cordial welcome one would offer a visitor in his own home.

"Plans are also being made to bring to the attention of high school boys more regularly and systematically such pamphlets as that on student expenses at Harvard. The average schoolboy does not understand the extent to which one of real ability and earnestness of purpose can be self-supporting at Cambridge.

"The effect of scholarships offered by the clubs has led to healthy inquiry and to the wider and better diffusion of knowledge about the College, what it offers, and how an education at Harvard is attainable. Still more knowledge should be spread abroad of what Harvard offers in the direction of scientific education and the ultimate advantage of carrying that education to higher grades."

The committee recommended not only the establishment of scholarships and the extension of book prizes, but asked that individual clubs make themselves responsible for the placing of Harvard publications in the libraries of neighboring schools, that they try to coöperate with the principals of the schools in making their work more effective, and that persons interested in contributing or aiding in the work immediately get in touch with the committee.

Dr. Homer Gage, '82, of Worcester, reporting for the committee on organization, urged the establishment of a club on the North Shore, "so that we may get at the pupils of the Salem and Beverly High Schools". Referring to the suggestion of the Pacific Coast Harvard Clubs that the Federation reorganize as a branch of the Associated Clubs, Dr. Gage said:

"Just how such a reorganization would strengthen or assist the Associated Harvard Clubs is not apparent, and there seem to be many reasons why we should follow up our work just as we began it, coöperating to the fullest extent with the Associated Harvard Clubs, but as an independent organization.

"The work the Federation started out to do is quite different from that of the Associated Harvard Clubs. They have done yeoman's work in nationalizing Harvard by attracting more men to it from the West and South, they have immensely broadened its influence, and have given to it impulse and inspiration that always come from the introduction of new blood.

"But while the process of nationalization was going on, we were allowing the boys from our New England public schools to overlook the attractions and advantages of Harvard and in increasing numbers they were being enrolled in other New England colleges. We can not, and we ought not, to forget the fact that Harvard University owes its prestige very largely to the fact that for 300 years it has been intimately associated with the high ideals and the best traditions of New England life. We felt and we still feel that Harvard must not lose the leaven that has always come to it from New England homes".

Edward A. Harriman, '88, of New Haven, president of the Federation, and Hermann F. Clarke, '05, of Boston, the secretary, in their annual reports, paid glowing tributes to the late Harlan P. Amen, principal of Exeter Academy. Reports were also made by Rev. Charles T. Billings, '84, of Lowell, for the committee on nomination of Overseers; by Charles H. Fiske, Jr., '93, as treasurer and for the committee on prizes; by Hermann F. Clarke, for the committee on relations with the University. One new club

was admitted to membership: The Harvard Men of Newton. The invitation of the Fall River Club to hold next year's meeting in that city was accepted.

The following officers of the Federation were elected for the ensuing year: President, Charles G. Saunders, '67, of Lawrence; vice-president, James A. Tufts, '78, of Exeter; secretary, Hermann F. Clarke, '05, of Boston; treasurer, Martin A. Taylor, '89, of Haverhill. Dr. Homer Gage, '82, of Worcester, was chosen director of the Harvard Alumni Association.

The following honorary vice-presidents were elected: President Lowell; Howard Elliott; James G. Blaine, Jr., '11, of Rhode Island; Dr. H. G. Wilbur, '86, of Fall River; Dr. W. C. Mason, '74, of Bangor; Joseph Shattuck, '92, of Springfield; James A. Stiles, '77, of Fitchburg; Rev. Thomas W. Nickerson, '80, of the Berkshire Club; and W. B. C. Stickney, '65, of the Vermont Club.

President Lowell said in part at the dinner:

"There has been much misunderstanding as to what the Freshman Dormitories are expected to accomplish. Some have had an idea that the freshmen are to be carefully watched and tucked into bed every night at an early hour. But there are no such provisions. We have decided that the men should eat in a common room, but beyond that there is nothing imposed.

"We are to trust mainly to environment to reach our results, not to regulation. Many of these boys come to Harvard knowing nothing of the outside world and without any conception of how to adapt themselves to new surroundings. We want to start them on the right road, and we believe that the Freshman Dormitories will head them in the proper direction. Harvard stands primarily for opportunity. So we must show the

students how to take advantage of the opportunities which Harvard offers."

President Lowell declared his faith in athletics as one of "the vital forces" in college life. But he asserted his belief that standing in scholarship is increasing in importance to the student each year, even in proportion to the added attention which athletics may receive.

Professor Tufts, in behalf of Phillips Exeter Academy, extended a welcome to the guests; he reminded them that "Exeter has been a great feeder for Harvard", sending students of high rank as well as conspicuous athletes.

The committee which arranged for the meeting consisted of: Hermann F. Clarke, '05, Sidney Curtis, '05, Professor J. A. Tufts, '78, Joseph S. Ford, '94, and Bartlett H. Hayes, '98.

The various clubs in the Federation were represented by the following delegates:

Boston—L. K. Southard, '04, Sidney Curtis, '05, Roger Pierce, '04, Winthrop C. Richmond, '05, Arthur F. Clarke, '76, Fred Joy, '81, Leo S. Hamburger, '02, M. A. De Wolfe Howe, '87, F. W. Hunnewell, '24, '02, A. W. Stevens, '97, William E. Soule, '10, Odin Roberts, '86, Thomas W. Slocum, '90, M. Benshimol, '95, L. Howard George, '00, Stephen W. Phillips, '95, Richard Whoriskey, '97, Paul R. Withington, '12, Walter W. Gas-kill, '08, George Wigglesworth, '74, Clarence W. Gleason, '88, Marshall B. Fanning, '95, Lucien H. Thayer, '10, Paul Murray Lewis, '04, Waldo E. Boardman, '86, Albert Mann, '95, Hermann F. Clarke, '05, Henry M. Williams, '85, Henry M. Rogers, '62, and G. B. Leighton, '88.

Lynn—L. Atwood, '83, and Dr. M. C. Smith, '98.

Haverhill—N. C. Bartlett, '80, James G. Page, '04, Henry H. Gilman, '82, Martin A. Taylor, '89, Robert A. Jordan, '92, and John G. Moulton, '92.

Somerville—Louis C. Doyle, '04, Francis P. Garland, '98, and Austin M. Pinkham, '94.

Hingham—C. Chester Lane, '04.

Andover—George W. Hinman, '98, N. C. Hamblin, '92, and Bartlett H. Hayes, '98.

Worcester—George R. Stobbs, '99, Dr. Homer Gage, '82, James Green, '62, and Walter L. Jennings, '80.

Berkshire—Howard H. Reynolds, '98.



Connecticut Valley—Charles H. Beckwith, '94.

Fall River—Charles B. Duval, '06, and Hector L. Belisle, '96.

Lowell—Walter H. Howe, '86, Herbert W. Howe, '08, George C. Welch, '07, Charles T. Billings, '84, George H. Spalding, '96, and Allan M. Dumas, '11.

Rhode Island—James G. Blaine, Jr., '11, S. T. Farquhar, '12, Raymond G. Williams, '11, John M. Peters, M.D. '87, W. G. Roelker, '09, and Dr. O. W. Huntington, '81.

Connecticut—Fred G. Brinsmade, '04.

Lawrence—Charles G. Saunders, '67, and Edmund J. Ford, '02.

Newburyport—Laurence Hayward, '01, Glenn T. Morse, '98, Edward H. Little, '01, Leon M. Little, '10, Lawrence P. Dodge, '08, Francis P. Woodbury, '04, Roland L. Tappan, '04, Frederick Tigh, M.D. '89, Frank W. Snow, M.D. '02, and Burton J. Legate, '77.

New Hampshire—Charles E. Atwood, '80, William H. Folsom, '81, Walter W. Simmons, '86, Ernest G. Templeton, '04, Fletcher N. Robinson, '09, N. S. McKendrick, '04, Albert L. Waldron, '02.

Guests—Winthrop E. Fiske, '90, Edwin V. Spooner, gr. '01-'02, Clarence E. Kelly, '73, Arthur O. Fuller, '77, Joseph Atwood, '17, Roger Clapp, '99, Frederick G. Katzmann, '96, C. Beaton, '07, Wilhelm Segerblom, '07, B. E. Burns, '96, N. E. Soule, '45, George Lyon, '81, George H. Browne, '78, John E. Gardner, '04, H. F. Dewing, '04, J. G. Page, '04, Manning Emery, Jr., '00, Frank Merrill, and T. H. Thompson.

#### LOWELL HARVARD CLUB

The Lowell Harvard Club held its annual meeting and a smoker at the Whistler House, in that city, on December 8. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Rev. Charles T. Billings, '84; vice-president, Walter H. Howe, '86; treasurer, James F. Preston, '83; secretary, George H. Spalding, '96; directors, Clarence S. Bodfish, '04, Allen M. Dumas, '11, and Cyrus Woodman, '07.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF KANSAS CITY

Dr. Percival J. Eaton, '83, of Pittsburgh, president of the Associated Harvard Clubs, was the guest of the Harvard Club of Kansas City on December 10; in the afternoon he met some of the members at an informal

luncheon, and in the evening he was entertained at a dinner of the club at which there were 23 men. Dr. Eaton spoke of matters in Cambridge, and outlined the plans for the meeting of the Associated Clubs in Chicago next June.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF NEBRASKA

The Harvard Club of Nebraska had its annual meeting on December 9, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President, Dr. R. R. Hollister, '97; vice-president, George Lyon, Jr., '81; treasurer, H. W. Yates, Jr., '01; secretary, W. M. Rainbolt, '00.

The club had as its guest at the annual dinner Dr. Percival J. Eaton, '83, of Pittsburgh, the president of the Associated Harvard Clubs. Dr. Eaton made an excellent address and evoked great enthusiasm by producing the President's Cup, from which the members present imbibed enthusiasm to start them out on the New Year.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF CINCINNATI

Men now in Harvard University from Cincinnati will be the guests at the annual smoker of the Harvard Club of Cincinnati to be given at the Queen City Club on Tuesday, December 30, from four to six. All members of the club and all Cincinnati men in any department of Harvard University, at home from Cambridge during the holiday season, are urgently requested to be present and to indicate their intentions to the president of the club, Charles L. Harrison, First National Bank Building.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF CHICAGO

Theodore Sheldon, '05, secretary of the Harvard Club of Chicago, has resigned, and Louis C. Brosseau, '07, has been elected in his place. Brosseau's address is 67 Board of Trade Building, Chicago.

## Dinner to the Football Eleven

THE Harvard Club of Boston gave a dinner at its club house on Thursday evening, December 18, to the members and coaches of the football eleven which defeated Yale, 15 to 5, in the Stadium on November 22. More than 400 men were present. They crowded "Harvard Hall", the great dining room of the house, until every inch of room was taken and the waiters found it extremely difficult to serve the food. More than 200 members of the club who had applied for places were unable to get seats. Fortunately many of the disappointed ones squeezed into the hall after the speaking began and heard a part at least of what was said.

At the head table were: Major Henry L. Higginson, '55, the president of the club; President Lowell; Charles F. Adams, 2d, '88, the treasurer of Harvard College; Hon. W. Cameron Forbes, '92, who has just retired as Governor General of the Philippines and was a successful Harvard football coach in the late 90's; J. Wells Farley, '99, chairman of the football committee; and P. D. Haughton, '99, coach of the eleven. On each side of these sat the men who played in the Yale game. The other coaches of the team and the members of the freshman eleven were at reserved tables in front of the dais.

When the speakers took their places at the head table there was with them a distinguished-looking individual dressed in the same costume which William Ed-

munds, '00, wore at the football dinner last year, when he impersonated a visiting German nobleman. It was assumed, therefore, that Edmunds was to repeat his performance of last year; but this surmise was unwarranted, as subsequent events showed. The arrangement of the men at the head table gave the impression that Mr. Adams was to be the toastmaster, but, just before the speaking began, he with-

drew from his place, apparently in response to a telegram. When Major Higginson rose to call the company to order he set forth the embarrassment that had arisen because of the absence of the toastmaster. At this propitious moment Colonel N. P. Hallowell, '61, rose at one of the front tables on the floor and proposed that "Colonel Craig, of the 13th Iowa, a war comrade" should act as toastmaster.

"Colonel Craig", who had been sitting beside Colonel Hallowell, did not refuse the call, but without hesitation took the toastmaster's place. It was then to be seen, in spite of an excellent "make-up", that "Colonel Craig" was Edmunds, '00. He made a capital presiding officer. The "decoy", who wore Edmunds's make-up of last year, was Henry F. Hurlburt, Jr., '01.

The speakers at the dinner were: Mr. Farley; Charles E. Brickley, '15, who had that afternoon been elected captain of next year's eleven; President Lowell; R. T. P. Storer, '14, captain of this year's team; and Mr. Haughton. Mal-



CHARLES E. BRICKLEY, '15.

colm Lang, '04, aided by some of the members of the Alumni Chorus, led the singing; it was almost continuous and always excellent; one of the features was the "yodeling" of Joseph Dorr, '83. J. W. Halliwell, '01, led the cheering.

Mr. Farley said in part:

"It is hard to speak first, when I realize fully that every man here and also, I should think, about 750 others who are thirsting for somebody's blood because they didn't get here, want to speak and tell the members of this team somehow, some way what they think of them. I know that I am speaking for everyone here and for every Harvard graduate when I say that we are proud of this team, proud of every player on it, of its record, of its coach, and of its final accomplishment; and that to see that team in the second half when the men were 'dead tired'—more tired, I believe, than Yale—come back, and three successive times, showing the best football of the season, walk down that field, out-fighting, out-generalling and out-playing Yale, and three times score in spite of everything that Mr. Brickley could do—that was a sight that we are glad to have lived to see, and that we shall never forget.

"You know that an exhibition like that was not the result of just going on the field and playing. It was the result of the most careful, thoughtful preparation. Those of us who have followed football closely believe that if it is worth doing at all it is worth doing well, and worth doing well not only for the training that it gives to the individuals who profit by the playing itself, but worth while because of the standard that it sets throughout the University. I hope that this victory and this dinner will make everyone realize how careful and how painstaking that preparation is, so that if at any time it may become necessary, you will know what it means to win, what it costs, and we can rely on your support and encouragement.

"I am going to say a word as to what

the football committee is and what it tries to do. Six years ago things were in rather a bad way. All of you remember it. Many of us remember it with the utmost bitterness, and I think I remember it with as much bitterness as anybody, for I regret to say that I coached a team that got thoroughly licked. It is one of the things one does remember. It is of no use to speak of the wherefores. This committee, so called, was appointed by "Hooks" Burr six years ago because he believed, very wisely, that the captains as they came along, somewhat unfamiliar with the conditions that then existed, needed the help and advice of men who had had experience. That committee, after more trouble than now seems credible, distinguished itself for once, if not for all time, by making Percy Haughton the coach.

"Now, that committee does not believe it ought to 'butt in' in an endeavor to bother with any details whatever. Its understanding is that its duties are advisory; but its principal function is to see that it has nothing whatever to do. And that is a good deal of a job. The first thing that it tried to do—after it made its selection—was to hold up in every possible way the coach's hands. It advises on the schedule; it tries to eliminate every possible source of friction so that everybody concerned in the active work may work with the greatest possible effectiveness. And besides that it has gone a little out of its real sphere and tried to make everything in Cambridge with the undergraduates go as smoothly as possible.

"It has tried to see that every undergraduate connected with football has had a certain amount of friendly supervision. If he was likely to get into trouble with his studies or in any other way, older men at least said a word to him. We have endeavored in every possible way to establish the standard that the men who break training with their minds, and because of difficulties

in their studies become disqualified, are doing just the same thing from the graduate standpoint and from the standpoint of the Faculty that men do who break training physically. And we like to think we have done a good deal in maintaining that standard. This year there was only one man, I think, and he was on the second eleven, who was not able to play because of difficulties at the College Office.

"I remember several years ago having the opportunity to speak on a similar occasion. I dared to say then that it was not a crimson sunset, as the old song went, but a crimson sunrise that we were then celebrating. I think you now know that that prophecy has to some extent been justified. When we got Haughton we got a man whose record against Yale already was good, but of whom it may now be said that having taken part in eight contests in football with Yale, either as player or coach, he has been beaten only once. We know that for two years more at least Haughton will continue as head coach. Next year particularly we believe that the team, its coaching, its leadership, and all other matters in regard to it are in safe hands."

Mr. Farley then said: "I ask everyone to join with me in a toast to the captain of next year's Harvard football team—Charley Brickley."

This invitation contained the first news of the election of the captain at the meeting held earlier in the day. The announcement that Brickley had been chosen aroused great enthusiasm, and he was greeted with tremendous cheering when he rose to speak. He said:

"You may be very sure that I realize fully the trust and responsibility which have been placed in my hands today, and I will do my very best to live up to that trust and responsibility.

"During my two years as a member of the Harvard 'varsity squad it has been inspiring to play under such leaders as Percy Wendell and Bob Storer.

If I can but do as well as they have done, and prove as capable as they have been, I shall feel that I have done my duty to Harvard.

"This is Bob Storer's night. A year from now I hope to be in the position he is in tonight. As to next year, I want to say only that with the support of all the graduates and undergraduates, you may be very sure that every man in any way connected with football at Cambridge will do his utmost to make it three straight over Yale."

A part of President Lowell's address follows:

"There is one thing I want to say tonight. I watched the football game this year with more interest than usual. I watched it because I was more than usually anxious that the Harvard team should win—more than usually anxious because it seemed to me, perhaps with a strained sentiment, that this game meant something; that the value of the game was not merely in the score, but in its symptom of the spirit that lay beneath it. Games are not merely the result of accident. They are the result of deeper causes. It seemed to me there was at work a cause which I have been watching with interest for some time.

"Many of you remember that 20 years ago Yale won not only in football but in most of the other athletic contests where team-play was important. They beat us in football, on the whole they won rather more than their share on the river and on the diamond, whereas Harvard won in the track. It was commonly said at the time that Harvard encouraged individuality and that Yale encouraged cooperative work. Whether that statement was true or not I do not know. I did not then, when we were in the habit of being beaten, attribute as much importance to victory as I do now.

"But, whether that statement was true or not, it seems to me that we have more team-play at Harvard than we used to have; and you cannot have team-play on the team if you do not have it all

through the organization. That is why I watched with such interest this game. It seems to me that we have more team play all through the University than we have had in the past. This team won not mainly by a series of individual brilliant plays, but because the whole team subordinated itself to a purpose.

"It may be a mere coincidence, or it may be something more, that Harvard has never been beaten on the football field, and scarcely anywhere else, since a former captain, Withington, persuaded his class to go together into the Yard.

"It seems to me that that meant a drawing together of all the men in team play throughout the class, and it seems to me I observe that spirit going on through the undergraduate body, a general feeling of coöperation and a growing ability to work with other men. And let me say this, however great the achievements of individuals may be, the achievements of a nation are worked out through the capacity for team-work."

Captain Storer said:

"Our victory this year was due to our training, our coaches and the system of football that Percy Haughton has es-

tablished at Harvard. But, while I am thanking the system and the coaches, I cannot overlook the help the graduates gave us. While we were at Lowell just before the game we received hundreds of telegrams and letters from Harvard men all over the country. The spirit and confidence these messages gave us made us win. How could we help it?

"In the enthusiasm of victory, the work of the second team, the coaches and the others connected with Harvard football is likely to be overlooked, but I want to say that to them as well as to the team are due the credit and satisfaction of the victory."

Mr. Haughton complimented the players for doing three things that no other Harvard football team had done—defeating Princeton at Princeton, defeating Yale for the second successive year, and winning a victory from Yale in the Stadium. He spent the rest of his time in commenting on photographs of the Yale game which were thrown upon a screen.

In behalf of the Boston Harvard Club Major Higginson gave to the players and coaches miniature gold footballs.

## Campaign for a New Gymnasium

THE movement for a new gymnasium at Harvard is progressing. The program is an ambitious one, but the undergraduates and graduates who have it in charge believe that it can be carried out. The committee has set out to raise \$1,000,000. It is said that for \$600,000 a new gymnasium as far in advance of the present needs of the student body as the Hemenway Gymnasium was when it was built in 1878 can be constructed and fitted with apparatus; the remaining \$400,000 will be made an endowment for maintenance, the hire of competent instructors, and the general carrying charges of the proposed building.

The Hemenway Gymnasium, so well

known to Harvard men of the last 35 years, was built through the generosity of Augustus Hemenway, '75, a loyal graduate of the College. When that gymnasium was opened it was far superior to any other gymnasium in the country and it seemed adequate in size and equipment for many years to come; but before long the College classes began to increase and the accommodations of the gymnasium were outgrown. Additions have been made from time to time—the largest in 1895. Certain other buildings for special forms of athletics,—the baseball "cage", the boat houses, for example—and the development of Soldiers Field have relieved to some extent the congestion which existed a few



BOWDOIN.  
NORTHWESTERN.

GYMNASIUMS AT OTHER COLLEGES.

DARTMOUTH.  
SYRACUSE.

years ago in the gymnasium, but it is far from adequate for the demands put upon it by the men who want to exercise.

No matter what may happen to the Hemenway Gymnasium, it should not be forgotten as an effective plant for physical development. As Dr. Sargent, the director of the gymnasium and the leading man in his profession in this country if not in the world, has pointed out in a letter to the *Crimson*, one of the best uses to which the gymnasium has been put has been that of a training school for gymnasium directors and athletic instructors; more than 3000 of these have been trained at Harvard during the summer months. As Dr. Sargent further suggests, the interest and enthusiasm which have led to the construction of new and larger gymnasiums at other institutions of learning had their birth in the Summer School at Harvard; that is to say, if there had been no Hemenway Gymnasium there would probably not be now the demand for a larger building.

There can be no doubt, however, that the gymnasium is inadequate for the purpose for which it was designed—the physical development of the students in Harvard University. The number and variety of indoor exercises have put a demand on the building which it can not meet. Large rooms are needed for class drills and exhibitions, and other rooms for boxing, fencing, swimming, running, jumping, hand ball, squash, and other forms of athletics. Some people believe that the time is not far distant when Harvard, like some other colleges in this country, will require a certain amount of physical exercise as a prerequisite for a degree; if that time comes, the Hemenway Gymnasium will be as inadequate as was the other gymnasium which was long since abandoned and more recently turned over to the Germanic Museum.

As has been hinted, several other colleges have in the past few years been

provided with new gymnasiums. Photographs of some of the most modern of these buildings are reproduced herewith; a glance at these will show how much more opportunity they give for athletic exercise than is now at the disposal of Harvard students.

It seemed proper that the active campaign for a new gymnasium should be begun by the men most directly interested—the undergraduates, and consequently the men in College a year ago took the first steps. The need of a new gymnasium was discussed in the Forum, by the Student Council, and the undergraduate publications, and last spring a committee was appointed to secure pledges of money from the undergraduates. The figures compiled last May showed that the four classes then in College had pledged about \$10,000, which sum has since been raised to about \$12,500. A similar committee, with a sub-committee for each class, has been created this year and is now soliciting pledges from the men now in College. John Wentworth, '14, is the chairman of the general undergraduate committee.

Another committee, consisting of Hamilton Fish, Jr., '10, and Leavitt C. Parsons, '10, was appointed last year to see what the sentiment of the graduates was; the members of this committee soon learned that the alumni were willing to do their part when they were convinced that the undergraduates were in earnest.

For the present, however, the actual raising and pledging of funds will be confined to the undergraduates. There is keen competition among the four undergraduate classes, and the *Crimson* publishes from time to time the amounts subscribed, thus stirring up the rivalry. The result of the first two days' work this year was that more than \$12,000 was pledged. The canvass will be continued after the Christmas recess and when the proper time comes, an appeal will be made to the graduates.

## Alumni Notes

M.D. '61—Abiel W. Nelson, who was for nearly fifty years a practising physician in New London, Conn., died at his home on November 6. During the Civil War he was surgeon of the Eighty-eighth Massachusetts infantry.

'63—Charles W. Amory died in Boston on November 5.

'66—John Green Curtis, M.D. (Columbia) '70, of New York, died at Chatham, Mass., on September 20.

'66—Richard C. Greenleaf, M.D. '70, of Lenox, Mass., formerly a physician in Boston, died on December 3 at Lawrence, L. I., of heart failure.

'79—George D. Ayers, LL.B. '82, is dean of the College of Law of the University of Idaho. His residence address is 502 East C Street, Moscow, Ida.

'82—Rev. John McGaw Foster, who has been for 15 years rector of the Church of the Messiah, Boston, has received a unanimous call to become rector of Christ Church, Andover, Mass., from which Rev. Frederic Palmer, '69, resigned a few months ago. Dr. Palmer is this year lecturer in practical theology at the Harvard Divinity School.

'94—John Corbett is director of physical training at the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater, Okla.

'94—Arthur A. Marsters was married in Lyndonville, Vt., on December 17 to Miss Katherine L. Vail. Mr. and Mrs. Marsters will live at 106 South St., Morristown, N. J. Marsters is secretary of the American Telephone Co., 15 Day St., New York City.

'95—Fletcher B. Coffin, professor of chemistry at Lake Forest College, Ill., was married on November 26, at Dallas Centre, Ia., to Miss Frances J. Loring.

'95—Andrew A. Highlands, LL.B. '98, has been appointed secretary of the Public Service Commission of Massachusetts.

'96—Harry A. Curtis was married on November 15 in New York City to Mrs. Grace Fargo Chauncey.

'96—Winslow H. Herschel is assistant physicist in the U. S. Bureau of Standards, Washington D. C.

Gr. '97—Hollis Godfrey, Ph.B. '95, and Sc.D. '12 from Tufts, has been elected president of the Drexel Institute of Art, Science & Industry, Philadelphia.

'98—A son was born on November 27 to Frederick Jordan and Mrs. Jordan at Philadelphia.

'00—Norman R. Willard is with the Porto Rico Construction Co. His present address is Juana Diaz, Porto Rico, P. O. Box 114.

'01—Harry Peters Henderson was married

on September 17 to Mrs. Mabel C. Buckminster at Salem, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson are living in Burlington, Mass.

'01—Albert H. Michelson, formerly in Turin, Italy, is now American Consul at Hanover, Germany.

'02—Charles L. Moran, M.D. '05, is at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Calif.

'03—Herbert A. Jackson, New England sales manager for the Bethlehem Steel Co., was married on November 17 at Fall River, Mass., to Miss Katherine C. Harley. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson will live at 8 Otis Place, Boston.

'03—A son, Winthrop Glover, was born to Frank Arthur Scott and Mrs. Scott on December 6 at Belmont, Mass.

M.D. '03—John Milton Homan, who had practised medicine for several years in East Everett, Mass., died on November 5.

'04—Andrew Robeson was married on December 1 at Newport, R. I., to Miss Laura P. Swan.

M.D. '04—Henry N. Longfellow, who practised medicine in Roxbury, Mass., died on October 31 at the home of his sister in Georgetown, Mass.

'10—William T. Van Nostrand is with the Bunker Hill Breweries, Charlestown, Mass. His residence address is 211 Powder House Boulevard, West Somerville, Mass.

'12—Frederick S. Boyd has opened an office for the general practice of architecture in the Abbot Building, Harvard Sq., Cambridge.

'12—Walter S. Hood is assistant superintendent for the Purdy-Henderson Construction Co., of New York and Vancouver. He is at present in Saskatchewan at work on the new Royal Bank of Canada; his address is 84 Athabasca St., West, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Can.

'12—Chapin H. Hoskins has become a member of the Ralph Manley Agency, Ltd., real estate and insurance, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Can.

'13—James J. Cabot is working for his father, Godfrey L. Cabot, '82, in the natural gas business at Grantsville, W. Va.

'13—Frederick J. Leviser is with the Thomas G. Plant Co., shoe manufacturers, Boston.

'13—Howard A. MacLean is with the Corkshutt Plow Co., Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Can.

'13—Walter Tufts, Jr., was married on November 20 at Beverly Farms, Mass., to Miss Faith Simpkins. Mr. and Mrs. Tufts will live in Norwood, Mass.

M.D. '13—Roger P. Dawson, A.B. (Holy Cross) '07, is practising medicine at 205 Beacon St., Boston.



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## News and Views

### The Scholarship Holders.

The BULLETIN reaffirms its faith in the interest of the annual list of winners of undergraduate scholarships by devoting a considerable space, as it has done in the past, to the printing of this list for the current academic year. To the average reader it is hardly possible that one name in fifty can mean anything in particular. Occasionally a younger school-mate, a younger brother or cousin, a nephew, a son or grandson of a contemporary will be recognized—according to the age of the reader. We should like to think that all the fathers of the 358 successful youths would look in our columns for the names of their sons; but this were an extravagant wish.

What we do count upon is that many readers will scrutinize the list for what it reveals concerning Harvard and the schools from which its best students are drawn. Their geographical distribution can hardly fail to attract notice. Naturally the large schools near at hand, and those in New England which have long been sending boys from all parts of the country to Harvard, make the best numerical showing. But students of high standing are coming in impressive numbers from separate schools in all sections of the country.

Among the schools making the strongest individual contributions a few are found to separate themselves from the

many. Phillips Exeter, for example, contributes four students to the first group, nine to the second, three to the third. The Boston English High School divides the honors with Exeter in the first group, yielding four, with four in the second and four in the third. To the second group, the Boston Latin School contributes eleven, with two in the first. The Philadelphia Central High School is distinguished by three students in the first group and one in the third. Of the private schools, Groton carries away the honors with two representatives in the first group, and three in the second. Volkmann also contributes three to the second. The Hill School and St. Mark's each give two to the second group, with one in the first group from Hill. It is when we come to the third group that we find two single schools making by far the largest showings seen anywhere in the list—forty-five from the Cambridge High and Latin School, and thirteen from the Rindge Technical School of Cambridge. The Cambridge High and Latin is represented, more meagrely in both the other groups, and the Rindge School by one student in the second.

A full analysis of the list would bring out many points of special interest to individual readers. Its value as a whole lies in its exhibition of the use to which the College authorities put the \$92,000 at their disposal for the aid of deserving students and the recognition of good

scholarship. When to this sum is added the amazing figure, recently reported in the BULLETIN—nearly \$185,000—representing one year's earnings of students for the purposes of self-help, the opportunities at Harvard for men of limited means stand forth in the light of concrete reality.

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**Self-Help for All.** The term "self-help", having acquired a restricted meaning in the college vocabulary, stands in need of extension into its full significance. It is really nothing but that which is offered to every student in a university—opportunity and the seizing of it.

To a recent number of the *Harvard Illustrated Magazine*, the manager of this year's football team contributes an article on "Managerships as an Undergraduate Activity." He shows how men may "go out" for managerships just as they go out for any sport; and makes it plain that the rewards for success in this field of self-help are often of far-reaching effect. "In the last eight years", he says, "eighteen major managers have entered business firms and several of these have already become officers or members of the firms. In the last fifteen years, out of thirty-two major managers of whom information is available, twenty-six have taken up business as their life work. . . . Over seventy-five per cent. of the managers go into business as compared to thirty-five per cent. or thirty-six per cent. of the average undergraduates."

The School of Business Administration at Harvard is a graduate school. The young men who manage the athletic teams, the musical clubs, the periodicals, and other College enterprises, having won their managements by a carefully ordered competition, find themselves enrolled in valuable under-

graduate courses in self-help. It is the portion of the elective system which they have constructed for themselves—and, so far as we are aware, there is no desire to modify its workings.

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**Football Schedules.** The football elevens of the larger colleges find it more and more difficult every year to arrange games with the teams of the smaller colleges. For example, Amherst refused last season to play with Harvard, and, according to the newspaper reports, Trinity and Wesleyan, hitherto annual opponents of Yale on the football field, have asked to be left off Yale's schedule for 1914. This attitude on the part of the smaller colleges is easily understood. The rules of football now permit almost unlimited substitutions during a game; therefore, the team which has an army of men ready to step from the side lines to the playing field has a great advantage over an eleven which has to go practically unchanged through the game because it has few if any capable substitutes.

Harvard, fortunately, has had no trouble in filling its schedule for next season, and the series of contests promises to be unusually interesting because some of the visiting elevens will be strangers in Cambridge. We shall welcome in particular the team of the University of Michigan, not only because we expect it to play a hard-fought game, but also because we hope to learn from it something about a system of coaching and playing football with which we are unfamiliar.

Harvard's policy in football, as in every other form of intercollegiate sport, is to have as many different opponents as our teams can play without injury to their chances against their most important athletic rivals. We can not play in any one season all the op-

ponents we should like to meet, but changes in the schedules from year to year will increase the number of our athletic acquaintances and, we trust, the number of our friends.

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**The Boston  
Latin School.**

On December 15 nearly four hundred alumni of the Boston Latin School met for a general reunion and dinner—the first occasion of the kind, but not the last, if the purpose to make it an annual affair can be carried out. One of the speakers declared that Harvard College, a year younger than this ancient academy, was established that the graduates of the Latin School might have a place in which to continue their studies. Indeed it may safely be assumed that no other single school through all the history of the College has sent so many boys to Harvard.

President Eliot, himself a Latin School boy, and a speaker at the dinner, made a suggestive comment upon the changes in the school since his day as a pupil: "The boys then were all what we called, and still call, Americans. Now I see a majority of foreign names, but I see it with profound satisfaction, for it is the function of the Latin School to set the youth of every nationality on the way to the highest walks in life. That is real assimilation, and that is the greatest service the school can do, either to our newcomers or to the country." In this vital function of the American public school, the Boston Latin School has played, and will continue to play, an important part. Its actual and its historic relations with Harvard are equally close. Every year the singing of "Fair Harvard" is a regular portion of certain exercises in the school. Every year it sends to Cambridge a substantial body of students, some of them supported by Latin School scholarships, some of them winning the

highest scholastic honors the College has to give. Whatever concerns the school, constantly adapting itself to modern needs, but always a stronghold of the old "humanities", touches the interest of Harvard.

For many years the Latin School and the English High School have been housed under a single roof. The accommodations for both schools, however, are so far from adequate that the English High School has had to provide for many pupils in outside rooms. It would gladly occupy all of the building in which the two schools are now installed—and the Latin School would gladly move to new and better quarters, perhaps in the rapidly developing educational region of the Fenway. With Harvard already represented in this district by the Medical School, the Latin School and the University may thus become neighbors in the physical sense as they have long been in the spiritual.

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**A Resig-  
nation.**

As the Christmas Recess was beginning, and the last issue of the BULLETIN was going to press, Professor Bruce Wyman's resignation of his chair of law at Harvard was offered to the Corporation and accepted. The matter is not one which those without a knowledge of all its intricacies are qualified to discuss—and we do not propose to discuss it, now or hereafter. But neither is it a matter which can pass without mention in a journal devoted to the interests of Harvard and its alumni. The essential fact is that the manner and conflicting nature of the private employments in which Mr. Wyman had engaged were clearly incompatible with his services as a professor at a law school. The situation appears to have been met and terminated after the only fashion possible in the circumstances,

## Dean Briggs on Athletics

Address at the Annual Meeting of the American Collegiate Athletic Association  
in New York, December 30, 1913.

**A**N experienced teacher in a preparatory school remarked the other day that he was an ardent admirer of the modern boy and young man—"a new type", he declared, which is "far ahead of the new woman", and a type developed by athletic sport in general and by football in particular. The father of that fine young player, Captain Storer of Harvard, tells of a man who talked to boys from the text, "Ye shall know the truth; and the truth shall mark your face." He believes, if I understand him, that a young man who has played football may often, if not always, be recognized by a certain manly frankness which is fostered in that game.

Now, whatever marked the faces of football players twenty or twenty-five years ago—whatever, I mean, beside the physical blemishes tendered by the game—it can hardly have been the truth. Manly courage football fostered; manly frankness it did not, though some splendid fellows passed through the fire of it with nothing worse than a singeing. Some players showed frankness amounting to naïveté in practices by no means truthful. I shall never forget the appreciative satisfaction with which one excellent fellow told of another whose peculiar talent for the game (he said) was in holding his adversary so cleverly that his adversary appeared to be holding him. No wonder this practice was approved; for—if the testimony as to those days is even approximately correct—it was relatively venial if not praiseworthy.

The early football players, like the heroes of the Old Testament, Jacob and King David, can't be measured politely by modern standards. When inclined to look at the dark side of college sports-

manship today, we may well remember those years of barbarity and rancor and low cunning,—not universal, but so general as to mark the face of the game if not of the player. Even out of those years emerged men who set behind them the trickery and the ill-will, retaining the courage and that wonderful capacity for standing fire which belongs to him who has been put to his uttermost before thousands of men and women—thousands that it is his business, though he knows they watch him breathlessly, to ignore while with heart and soul he plays the game. Some of those earlier players it is hard to conceive of in any indirect act. Such was the late Albert Holden, whom I can see at this moment dashing down the field with the brilliancy of a cavalry officer leading a desperate charge. In him sincerity was an overmastering force; but to men of less strength, to boys whose principles were still fluid, those days were dangerous indeed. And if even out of those days came kindly and honorable men, no wonder that today the football type is one of the finest we produce.

For, sportsmanship in American colleges (at least in those of which I have a right to speak) is visibly and constantly changing for the better; and the change feeds and accelerates itself, since it is substituting for mutual distrust the assumption that the other fellow is a gentleman, and since nothing is so likely to insure his being a gentleman as assuming that he is one.

I am not living in a fool's paradise; the millennium has not come; but things are better than they were. When I contrast the Yale-Harvard games that I used to see at Springfield with the Yale-Harvard game of this year, my confidence in the future of college sports-

manship grows strong. I wonder how many of us elders who sit in judgment would have behaved as well as those ardent, high-strung boys. When we consider the intensity of feeling, the constant and by no means gentle bodily contact, the nervous strain of men trained to the breaking-point, the whole American world looking on, and a good fraction of it there, the self-control of the players is little short of marvelous. No doubt a hundred objectionable things might have occurred in that game unseen by me; yet my belief that the game was the cleanest I ever knew is supported by men whose football eyes are sharper than mine.

This gain in sportsmanship is no more moral than economic. With improved officials, slugging and other breaches of courtesy have ceased to pay, have accordingly become rarer, and, having become rarer, are, when they do occur, more noticeable. The player who is guilty of them is no longer the normal athlete, but a man marked in the sporting world as no gentleman, or, at best, as an irascible gentleman who imperils his own team. All this has a moral effect; for, however much men ought to be above sordid considerations of reward and punishment, they are not; and without these sordid considerations we might subject our students to what President Eliot calls "too great a strain on their higher motives." Appeal to chivalry, but strengthen the appeal to chivalry by enforcing decency. See that men who, however unacademic their appearance, represent institutions of culture, shall not openly and without public censure offend against fair play.

One of the games in which such offences are most conspicuous and most gratuitous is baseball. The ethics of professional baseball is no subject for us except as it affects the ethics of college baseball. The public, though it sometimes censures the brutal professional player as dirty, is so callous to anything short of brutality that good players—

and good men—regard it as part of what they are paid for to unnerve an opponent by fair means or by foul. Men and boys have come to think of this unnerving as a great point in the game, with which it has no more intrinsic connection than with any other game. It thrives in baseball, under cover of that legitimate shouting into the diamond whereby a player coaches a base-runner. An ingenious coach finds no trouble in blending nominal advice to a friend with vocal attacks on an adversary; and his example is followed in some cases by the whole team. Such a coach may address a base-runner with connotations intended for the pitcher, while the umpire, who cannot afford to rise above public sentiment, stands idly by. A player—so strong is the illusion that anything to rattle an opponent is legitimate baseball—may hold an opponent up to ridicule before thousands of spectators; a catcher may gibe at the batsman in plain hearing of the umpire, without one word of effective rebuke.

A year or two ago a senior in Cambridge was taken out of the second team and tried in the first. As he stood at the bat, the visiting catcher kept up a constant fire of "Weak hitter. Weak hitter." Not long since, the marriage engagement of a college pitcher came out just before an important game. In that game, batsmen persistently chaffed him about his engagement,—doubtless to draw his attention and to increase his difficulty in finding the plate. As you see, I am not citing the worst things men do; nor am I questioning the right of any player to make an occasional spontaneous remark; nor am I denying that even in baseball things are not so bad as they were. I am pointing out cases in which players who should be gentlemen show that, for the time being, they are not, and receive no public rebuke for contemptible public conduct. Repressing such conduct by law will not transform the spirit that prompts it, but will create, in time, such a habit of

decency as shall restore in some degree the student's sense of proportion, a sense of proportion that many a youth who is not radically unfair-minded has lost.

Today we are to have a report on riding baseball of some objectionable practices. What that report will recommend, I do not know. Quite independently I make a suggestion which I hope nobody will discuss till we have heard the report. In college games instruct the umpire to stop those pettily mean tactics which are no more essential to baseball than jogging a rival's elbow is essential to archery. Football may be a profane sport; but when one considers the fierce and constant physical contact it involves, it is in some respects better-mannered than baseball today.

What I have said is an old story, regarded by some persons as that brainless conservatism which would stop an express train by putting a hand on the track, or would pit against the lusty garrulity of athletic youth the futile garrulity of a "back number." Yet what is this Association for, if not for improving college athletics and fostering in college rivals a spirit of friendliness that the fires of a fierce contest are powerless to consume? It is so obvious that modern baseball misuses the mouth and abuses sportsmanship, so obvious that part of an umpire's duty is to see fair play, so obvious that the normal youth loves the generous, hates the trickily mean, and need only open his long-closed eyes to see that there is nothing legitimate to baseball which will not suffer a player to remain a gentleman.

We are only delegates, it is true, not plenipotentiaries; but unless our combined force can in some degree leaven American sport, we have no excuse for meeting. I discuss but one game and make but one suggestion; yet the principle of that suggestion applies to all games and to every contest. There was some terribly bad sportsmanship in the Presidential campaign last year. There

is terribly bad sportsmanship in many—if not most—elections, whether of officers at a school or of rulers for a nation. Every little we can do to make clean our national game helps our citizens to make clean the greater game of our national life; for clean sport makes honest men.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF NEW YORK

The Harvard Club of New York City will have a regular meeting on Saturday, January 10, at 9 P. M. After the business meeting Mr. Sidney Woollett will recite "The Tempest."

The annual dinner of the club will be held on Friday, January 30, at 7.30 P. M. President Lowell will be present. The music will be in charge of Francis Rogers, '91, the chorister of the club, and Laurance I. Neale, '06. The dinner committee is made up of the following members: Amory G. Hodges, '74, president; Joseph H. Choate, '52, president-emeritus; Francis R. Appleton, '75, vice-president; Langdon P. Marvin, '98, secretary; John W. Prentiss, '98, treasurer; and Charles H. Tweed, '65, Henry S. Wardner, '88, Francis Rogers, '91, Gilman Collamore, '93, William M. Chadbourne, '00, E. Gerry Chadwick, '04, J. Otto Stack, '05, Laurance I. Neale, '06, W. Barclay Parsons, '10, and Richard Whitney, '11.

The following concerts in Harvard Hall on Sunday afternoons at 4 o'clock have been arranged.

- Jan. 11—Longy-de Voto Quartet.
- Jan. 18—Song Recital, Lambert Murphy, '08, (assisted by another singer).
- Jan. 25—Program of instrumental music composed by Harvard men.
- Feb. 1—Song Recital, Francis Rogers, '91.
- Feb. 8—Pianoforte Recital, Clarence Adler.
- Feb. 15—David Bispham, Song Recital.
- Feb. 22—Hoffman String Quartet.

Almost 30 Harvard men attended the seventh International Student Volunteer Convention for Foreign Missions which was held in Kansas City from December 31 to January 4.

## Letters to the Bulletin

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Your editorial of December 3 about trees in the Yard I hope will lead to a discussion of this interesting and important subject, and the letter in your last issue may be the opening of one. The writer of it, Mr. Moore, speaks for the elm, and that tree would undoubtedly be the favorite with most graduates. It seems hard to believe that the elm is doomed. There are still many apparently healthy elms even in infected districts, and with increased knowledge of its many pests it may not be unreasonable to hope that this tree may yet be made to thrive. It is well known that large trees may be successfully transplanted. To wait a generation for trees to grow is discouraging, and if a dozen or more good-sized ones could be placed about the quadrangle, with small ones planted between, the present forlorn aspect of the Yard would at once disappear. The expense might be borne by classes or by general subscription. Mr. Moore's suggestion that Professor Olmsted be consulted might well be acted upon. Mr. Olmsted has had charge of re-soiling Boston Common, and is doubtless better qualified than any other person to give an expert opinion on the subject. It is highly probable that the Yard needs re-soiling.

SEVENTY-SEVEN.

Boston, Mass.,

December 19, 1913.

### THE TREES AGAIN

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I have been considerably interested in the discussion which has been going on of late as to the replacement of the trees in the Harvard Yard.

I am inclined to agree with the writer of a communication in the December 17th issue of the BULLETIN that an expert should be consulted, and believe that Mr. Olmsted would be a good man.

In regard to continuing the planting of elms, I cannot agree with the above writer, not entirely, at any rate. I would like to see the elms there, and I appreciate the value of elms as well perhaps as anyone else, but experience has taught us (in the vicinity of Boston) that at the present time it is almost impossible to preserve them to maturity.

Most of the diseases and insect pests attacking our shade trees and especially the elm, such as gypsy and brown tail moths and elm leaf beetle, elm scale, etc., have been conquered, and remedies have been found by which they can be kept under control. One little moth, however, the leopard moth, has so far resisted all efforts at control on the elm tree.

The City of Boston is spending hundreds of dollars experimenting on this pest and endeavoring to save some of their beautiful elms. Up to the present time, however, they report that nothing has been discovered and that all varieties of the elm seem to be doomed.

In view of these facts it would not seem advisable, in my opinion, to continue spending money on an enterprise the result of which is so very doubtful.

There are dozens of other species of trees that can be planted in the Yard, any or all of which will make stately and graceful ornaments and at the same time be exempt from the destructive insects which prey on the elm. The red oaks which have been planted there now, speaking from a standpoint of the species, not the specimens, have proven themselves to be one of the most resistant of the desirable shade trees of this section. There are others that might be used with equal success, such as the American and European lindens, tulips, liquid amber, Oriental and American plane, ginkgo, sugar and Norway maple, beech, birch and various oaks. All of these can be successfully grown in the Yard, and would be an

ornament if selected and placed in their proper places by an expert such as Mr. Olmsted or some of his assistants.

WILLIAM W. COLTON, '07.

Fitchburg, Mass.,

December 18, 1913.

#### AGAINST "TREATING"

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

There is so much that is admirable in the scope and purpose of the new Harvard Club of Boston that I am moved to suggest yet another point for the furtherance of its influence and usefulness: the establishment of an —unwritten— rule against "treating."

The practice is pernicious in every way and too obviously objectionable for argument. The existence of a sentiment against it must be of benefit to the members of the club, and might prove the beginning of a wide-spread crusade against a custom which has nothing to commend it.

ARTHUR L. WARE, '73.

Framingham, Mass.,

December 20, 1913.

#### PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF STUDENTS

EDITOR, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The suggested plan for the physical examination of all students entering the freshman class of Harvard College merits and will excite much interest, discussion, and opposition before its adoption, and not without reason. It should receive careful consideration before it is presented for acceptance.

Harvard University is not like West Point, an institution where the physical efficiency of the educational product is essential. Quite the contrary. A crippled, feeble boy, who might write a perfect lyric, a masterpiece in literature, another "Eve of St. Agnes" or "Ode to a Grecian Urn", would add more to the lasting fame of the University than a number of football goal kickers, even in these athletic days. Why should every boy be subjected to the humiliation of

a physical examination necessary for a jail bird or an army recruit? It is intellect and the spirit which should rule in the republic of letters.

The arguments for the plan, however, cannot be so summarily dismissed. As it has been decided to congregate freshmen in order to give in the first and more receptive college year a better opportunity for the rich lesson of the Alma Mater, an added responsibility comes upon the College authorities.

The Freshman Dormitories, where the close association of students is enjoyed—closer than later in University life—must be entirely free from the possibility of a suspicion of the presence of contagion. Students gathered together in the freshman round-up are at first strangers. Since the young student has not yet begun to learn to distinguish the sheep from the goats, should he not in his inexperience be protected? If in the common dining-hall it is planned that to break up snobbery he must live cheek by jowl with all his messmates, every precaution against undesirable contact should be taken. The danger from contagion is slight, perhaps negligible, but why should any possible danger be permitted?

Another reason for a physical examination if conducted by men of skill and experience is even more valid in its promise of usefulness. The boy entering college may not have already chosen his career, but, as far as possible, he should be warned against obstacles which may beset him in certain activities.

Any boy with weak eyesight is handicapped in a career where microscopic study for a long period is needed; the shy, sensitive, timid boy with a weak heart and stammering speech has much to overcome if he is selecting his studies in preparation for a legal career. The flat-chested, weakly-muscled boy needs to be cautioned if ambitious to obtain high marks in his first year.

A careful examination by any one



trained to observe the physical condition of a large number of young men and able to give sound advice both to students and to their parents might be of incalculable value. Making all allowances for the advantages of academic freedom, is not the weight of argument in favor of the compulsory physical examination of freshmen?

PRO BONO STUDENTIUM.

#### THE LATIN-AMERICAN PROFESSORSHIP

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

As you ask in your number of December 17 for more letters on current Harvard topics, I will venture to submit a few personal remarks on the new Latin-American Chair at Harvard.

Its founding seems to me a matter of international importance. As one who has studied at two South American Universities,—the oldest, at San Marcos de Lima, where they reverence Harvard as the alma mater of Prescott, and that with the largest number of students, at Buenos Aires, where Harvard is spoken of as having educated Joseph Story,—I feel that any such step as this cannot fail to contribute toward permanent and lasting friendly relations among the sister American republics. Your allusion to Córdoba might have included a mention of Benjamin Apthorp Gould, Harvard '44, who founded the observatory there and was in charge thereof from 1868 to 1885. A large town is named for him in the Province of Córdoba. Samuel Storror Higginson, '63, and William Morris Davis, '69, are also remembered in Argentina for their noble efforts in education there.

Perhaps later we can have separate professorships dealing with each of the Latin-American countries. We should not forget that Portuguese is spoken in Brazil, and Brazil comprises half the area of South America. So that perhaps we can have a Portuguese professorship at Harvard some day. There is a professorship of Argentine history at

the Sorbonne; why cannot we have one at Harvard? Our Chilean interchange of professors may lead to more instruction about that great republic. And we should not forget that as early as 1775 we find a reference to Dr. Zabbdiel Boylston by the Peruvian savant, Cosmé Bueno. Certainly it will do no harm to have more South Americans come to Harvard to study. They have been coming since 1858, when dear old José Elogio Delgado of Peru, one of the four Harvard men who have become Secretaries of the Treasury, graduated from the Lawrence Scientific School.

If Harvard can be the leader in this important movement of closer intellectual relations with Latin-America, it will be as the old Peruvian poet wrote in 1602, a

"Glad fountain of pure water, to regale  
The eager minds of each Antarctic Vale."

CHARLES LYON CHANDLER, '05.

Washington, D. C.

December 18, 1913.

#### ON PH.D. DISSERTATIONS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

A bit of news which you give on page 170 of the BULLETIN for December 3, under the side heading "Harvard Studies in English", suggests the following remarks on Ph.D. dissertations:

One of the conditions upon which the degree of Ph.D. is granted is the presentation of a satisfactory "thesis" or "dissertation." At Harvard, a copy of this must be deposited in the library, but it need not be printed or published in any ordinary sense of the term, though it is open to public inspection.

This practice is unusual, to say the least. I have never heard of any reputable university except Harvard which would grant the Ph.D. degree before the printing of the dissertation, though of course there may be some. In the German universities it is an universal condition that the degree is not granted until a certain number of printed copies of the dissertation—I believe it used to be 160

in Leipsic—have been delivered to the University authorities; and this, or the more stringent condition that the printed dissertation must be in the hands of the examiners before the examination can take place, is nearly universal wherever the degree of Ph.D. or its equivalent is given by institutions of high rank. I have never heard any one not a member of the Harvard Faculty defend the Harvard practice; but I have heard many men who were quite competent to have an opinion express their surprise and reprobation when they heard of it, and I have often found it an embarrassing subject, for I quite agree with these critics.

There are several good reasons why the Ph.D. degree should not be granted except on the evidence of a printed dissertation. The fact that this is the practice of all the most important universities is sufficient by itself, but a second reason for enforcing this rule is that it prevents the acceptance of work which would not, if published, be a credit to the men who accepted it; and this protection of the standard of the degree is a matter which is at least as important as the very existence of such a degree. The present Harvard practice does not offer a satisfactory guaranty on this point. People who live under the wings of the University may scoff at this notion, but the rest of the world does not look at it that way. Learned men don't take things on faith, and Harvard has no such reputation as a *university* as to make outsiders accept Ph.D. degrees at par when they are granted on unpublished work which is virtually inaccessible.

But there are other points which, if of minor importance, are nevertheless worth considering. One reason for requiring the candidate to publish his dissertation, in spite of the expense to him, is precisely that this expense has a salutary tendency to make him boil his work down. Most candidates have never published anything and naturally tend to diffuseness. It is well that they should learn to discriminate between what is and

what is not worth printing, and the existence of a price per page is a useful stimulus to acquiring this power of self-judgment and self-control. Moreover, there are so many learned journals nowadays that anyone can get the substance of a good dissertation published by one of them; and what is not substance ought to be left out in any event. This possibility of economizing by using reprints from a journal instead of having to go to the expense of private printing, is another valuable incentive to writing something not only worth publishing but in suitable form for publishing.

I do not know what reasons—or excuses—there may be for the Harvard practice: the only one I ever heard is the laudable desire of sparing the candidate's pocket, but this is not sufficient.

The present state of affairs is commonly and rightly regarded as injurious to the reputation of Harvard University: it ought to be changed.

EDGAR BUCKINGHAM, '87.

Chevy Chase, Md.,

Dec. 13, 1913.

#### AGES AT ENTRANCE

A recent editorial article in the BULLETIN on the ages at which freshmen entered Harvard College in the eighteenth century has called forth an interesting statement from Mr. Charles P. Ware, of the class of 1862. The oldest member of this class, which graduated 99 men, was 26 years and 9 months at entrance, with a man of 23 years and 5 months standing second in point of age. The youngest members, of whom there were two, were 15 years and 5 months old. The average was 17.54. In the class of 1760, the corresponding average was 17.12. The passage of 102 years seems to have wrought no important change.

Professor J. S. Pray has been elected president of the Boston Society of Landscape Architects for 1914.

# THE HARVARD-TECH SUPPLEMENT

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*Published with the Harvard Alumni Bulletin of January 7, 1914*

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## Harvard and Tech in Co-operation

The mailing of the BULLETIN is delayed for two days this week that it may bear to its readers the definite news of the ratification of an "Agreement between the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University" at simultaneous meetings of the Technology Corporation and the Harvard Overseers on Friday afternoon.

The accomplishment of this project marks a forward step in higher education so important that it would be difficult to overstate its significance and value. The full text of the Agreement is printed on a later page of this issue. It will repay careful reading. What lies behind it is the fact that neither Harvard nor the Institute has sought or gained any superior advantage in the arrangement for coöperation. It is simply a generous joint undertaking for the benefit of the whole community and the advancement of scientific education. The gain to the public lies in the vast increase of opportunity for students in both institutions, and the consequent en-

richment of the training which they will carry to their work in the world. The service of the public comes first in any large view of the matter; but the sons and friends of Harvard and of the Institute must equally rejoice in the great accessions to the resources of each of these institutions. In rendering the funds and equipments, in faculties and courses, mutually available for students in certain fields of science, Harvard and the Institute—in addition to all they have done for the public—are doing much to draw to themselves the seekers for the best training in applied science.

The new arrangement will go into effect when the Institute occupies its new buildings in Cambridge. Obviously no time could be more auspicious for the joining together of Harvard and its sister institution in their pursuit of common ends. It is understood that even before the completion of the Institute buildings arrangements will be made for bringing to pass some of the benefits of the agreement.

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### THE MEANING OF THE AGREEMENT

When the terms of the agreement between Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for joint work in certain specified fields comes to be analyzed point by point, many possibilities of great significance will reveal themselves. At the moment of its adoption it is not necessary to go into these points. It is desirable rather to consider the general drift of the new plan.

For some years the project of coöperation between the University and the Institute has periodically been under consideration. In spite of previous failures to make it a reality, it was shown to be in the minds of both President Lowell and President MacLaurin a year ago, when they published their annual reports. President Lowell then wrote, at the end of a paragraph dealing with the matter: "No plan of coöperation has

been devised, but the difficulties ought not to be insuperable if approached with mutual good will and a sense that an educational institution does not exist solely for its own glory, but as a means to a larger end." President Maclaurin after a longer treatment of the subject, presented three general considerations of the possibilities involved, the first of which read: "No extensive coöperation can be maintained with any satisfaction to either party and consequently with any chance of performance unless the idea of competition between the institutions is eliminated."

The spirit of these two declarations is borne out by the following statements made by the two presidents on the completion of the arrangements, and by the text of the agreement itself; printed after the words of President Lowell and President Maclaurin.

#### STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT LOWELL

Friends of Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology—and they have many friends in common—have long deplored the rivalry of two schools of engineering competing on opposite sides of a river. The disadvantages have been made even more evident by the decision of the Institute to cross the Charles; but the difficulty of making an arrangement satisfactory to both parties has hitherto been very great, and in fact the obstacles to a combination between rival institutions supported by and serving the same community have been one of the grave defects of higher education in America. This difficulty seems at last to have been overcome here by a plan for coöperation in the conduct of one school of engineering and mining. The plan is favorable to both institutions. Both gain thereby. Which gains the most can probably not be determined, and certainly has not been computed, for the leading motive with the authors of the agreement has lain in another plane. Both institutions exist for the promotion of instruction and research. Each is a means to an end larger than itself, the welfare of the community

as a whole; and that both acting in concert can further this end better than either working alone cannot be doubted. By the combination of resources and momentum a school ought to be maintained unequalled on this continent and perhaps in the old world.

A. LAWRENCE LOWELL.

#### STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT MACLAURIN

The advantages of coöperation between the Institute and Harvard have long been the subject of discussion. With reference to the present plan of coöperation, I beg to make the following statements:

1. The Honorable Richard Olney, in a carefully considered legal opinion, says "Coöperation between educational institutions for a legitimate purpose common to both is certainly not illegal and in this case wholly desirable. The 'Agreement' seems to me to spell coöperation and nothing more, involves no merger of corporations or their property interests, and can be carried into effect without violation of charters or of the trusts upon which funds are held.

2. Its adoption by the Corporation is unanimously recommended by the Executive Committee.

3. It is approved by each of the last five presidents of the Alumni Association, and by the President-Elect. The president of the Alumni Association, Mr. Frederic H. Fay, writes: "I heartily commend this effort on your part, and I believe that when it is found that an agreement, such as you have proposed, can be carried out to the satisfaction of the authorities of both institutions, you will find that you have the great body of Tech Alumni behind you, and that you will have added to the prestige, and usefulness and strength of the Institute."

4. It is approved by all the Heads of the Institute's Departments that are directly affected and by all the other senior members of the Faculty who have been consulted with reference to it.

5. It leaves the Institute so entirely independent that it can appoint any officer or instructor that it pleases, it can ap-

propriate its funds as it pleases, and it can make any regulations that it pleases with reference to the courses leading to its degree.

I believe that the adoption of this agreement is a forward step of very great import to the future of education in this country. Incidentally, it would be of great advantage to each of the co-operating institutions, but it would be especially significant in the emphasis that it would give to the fact, so often overlooked, that educational institutions do

not exist for themselves and that their sole duty is to make the best provision that can possibly be made for those who are rising to manhood and for their successors. Under the scheme of coöperation here proposed, it would be possible to maintain a much stronger school of applied science than either institution alone could furnish, and it would be possible to keep that school practically unrivalled in America, and indeed, in the world.

RICHARD C. MACLAURIN.

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AGREEMENT  
BETWEEN  
THE MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY  
AND  
HARVARD UNIVERSITY

In this agreement, "the Institute" means the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and "the University" means Harvard University. It is understood that any action of the President and Fellows of Harvard College shall require the consent of the Board of Overseers wherever such consent is necessary under the laws governing the University.

I. The University and the Institute shall be unaffected in name, organization, title and rights over property, or in any other way not specifically mentioned in this agreement.

II. The University and the Institute shall coöperate in the conduct of courses leading to degrees in Mechanical, Electrical, Civil and Sanitary Engineering, Mining and Metallurgy, and in the promotion of research in those branches of Applied Science. The courses and research shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of this agreement and on the site in Cambridge recently acquired by the Institute bordering on Massachusetts Avenue and the Charles River Embankment or on any other site that may be agreed upon should future conditions render an extension or change of site desirable.

III. Subject to the reservations hereinafter set forth the University shall devote to the purposes referred to in Section II the net income of all funds that are credited on its books to the Lawrence Scientific School; also the use of all machinery, instruments, and equipment that are suited to these purposes and that the University does not in its opinion need more urgently for other purposes; also not less than three-fifths of the net income of the Gordon McKay Endowment; also the income of all property that it may acquire hereafter for the promotion of education or re-

search in the branches of Applied Science referred to in Section II; also such further sums as it may from time to time feel able to contribute.

IV. Subject to the reservations hereinafter set forth, the Institute shall devote to the purposes referred to in Section II all funds, or the income of all funds, that it now holds or hereafter acquires for the promotion of education or research in the branches of Applied Science mentioned in that section, and in addition to this as much of the funds, or income of funds, that it holds for general purposes as is not in its opinion more urgently required for other purposes.

V. Students' fees for courses in the branches of Applied Science mentioned in Section II shall be devoted to the purposes referred to in that section. These fees shall for the first ten years be deemed to be contributed by the two institutions in the proportion of the numbers of the students following these courses in the Institute and in the University's Graduate Schools of Applied Science, respectively, during the year 1913-14. At the end of ten years a different arrangement shall be made, if, in the opinion of the two Corporations, it appears to be more equitable. The fees of students pursuing courses in the subjects referred to in Section II in the University's Graduate Schools of Applied Science at the time when this agreement is adopted shall be unaffected by any change brought about by this agreement. For all other students the amount of the fees for complete courses leading to those degrees of the Institute and of the University that are granted through the operation of this agreement shall be \$250 per annum until changed by agreement between the two Corporations. The amount of fees

for partial courses and for research shall be determined as may be agreed upon from time to time.

VI. The funds available for education and research in the branches of Applied Science referred to in Section II shall be expended through the Bursary of the Institute in the payment of salaries, the maintenance of scholarships, the care of grounds, and the erection and maintenance of buildings and equipment or otherwise as may be agreed upon from time to time, it being expressly provided that all proposed appropriations shall be approved by the Corporation that supplies the funds, and that buildings shall be erected only from the share of the funds supplied by the Institute.

VII. All members of the Instructing Staff in the departments of Mechanical, Electrical, Civil and Sanitary Engineering, Mining and Metallurgy, who give instruction in courses leading to the degrees both of the University and of the Institute, shall be appointed and removed by the Corporation that pays their salaries after consultation with the other Corporation.

VIII. All students registered at the Institute in the various numbered professional courses covered by Section II that lead to degrees of the University shall be deemed to be prospective candidates for such degrees unless they signify a contrary intention, and shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as students in the professional schools of the University.

IX. The President or Acting President of the Institute shall be the executive head for all the work carried on under this agreement. As an evidence of his responsibility in directing it he shall make an annual report to both Corporations. When any future President or Acting President is to be selected, the President or Acting President of the University shall be invited to sit with the committee that recommends the appointment of a President or Acting President to the Corporation of the Institute.

X. As soon as this agreement goes into effect, the Faculty of the Institute shall be enlarged by the addition thereto of the professors, associate professors, and assistant professors of Mechanical, Electrical, Civil and Sanitary Engineering, Mining and Metallurgy, in the University's Schools of Applied Science. These persons shall acquire the titles and privileges of the same rank in the Institute while retaining their titles and privileges in Harvard University, and the terms and conditions of their employment and their salaries shall be unaffected by the change. The professors, associate professors, and assistant professors of the Institute in the departments of Mechanical, Electrical, Civil and Sanitary Engineering, Mining and Metallurgy, shall acquire the titles and privileges of the same rank in Harvard University while retaining

their titles and privileges in the Institute, and the terms and conditions of their employment and their salaries shall be unaffected by the change. All professors, associate professors, and assistant professors appointed under the operation of Section VII shall have the titles and privileges of professors of the University and of the Institute, including the right to benefit from the pension system of both institutions.

Additions to the Faculty of the Institute shall be made by the appointment of professors, associate professors, or assistant professors, under the operation of Section VII, or by the Corporation of the Institute for other purposes. The Faculty constituted as indicated above shall, subject to such directions as may be given by the Corporation of the Institute, prescribe the courses and conditions of entrance thereto leading to all degrees granted by the Institute. The same Faculty shall, subject to such directions as may be given by the Corporation of the University, prescribe the courses and conditions of entrance thereto leading to all degrees granted by the University under the operation of this agreement.

XI. Degrees shall be conferred by the Institute and by the University acting separately on the recommendation of the Faculty referred to in Section X.

XII. It is expressly provided that, as regards the funds and property of the University and of the Institute respectively referred to in Sections III and IV, this agreement shall be subject to any special terms and requirements upon which such funds and property may be held; and any property or funds that may be held at any time by either Corporation under such terms and restrictions as would prevent their use precisely as is indicated in this agreement, shall, nevertheless, be used by the two Corporations respectively for the support, benefit or encouragement of a cooperative effort in the field of education and research in engineering and mining in such manner as may be permissible or in accordance with the trusts upon which they may be held.

XIII. Whereas, doubts might arise as to the legal effect of an omission from this agreement of any provision for its termination, it is hereby provided that the agreement may be terminated either by the University or by the Institute, but that no termination shall be made except upon notice from one party to the other of at least five years unless a shorter time be mutually agreed upon.

XIV. This agreement shall take effect when finally adopted and approved by the Corporation and Board of Overseers of the University and the Corporation of the Institute; and the cooperation referred to in Section II shall begin when the Institute is ready to open courses in Engineering and Mining on the site in Cambridge mentioned in that Section.

# Scholarships for the Current Academic Year

THE list of students in Harvard College who have received scholarships for the academic year 1913-14 is published below. The holders of scholarships are separated into three groups. The first group is made up of those undergraduates whose work in the preceding college year entitles them to "very high academic distinction"; no student is admitted to this group until his record in all his courses for the preceding year has been carefully inspected and the question of his fitness has been submitted to every one of his teachers. The second group is made up of students of marked excellence who did not attain the first group. The third group is made up of students to whom scholarships have been awarded on special claims. The John Harvard scholarships in the first group and the Harvard College scholarships in the second group are scholarships without stipend; that is, they are given to men whose work entitles them to scholarships but who do not need financial aid. Many of the scholarships in the third group are those provided by the various Harvard Clubs; there are 52 such scholarships.

In the list here printed there are given in order the name of the holder of the scholarship, his class in College, the school in which he prepared, and the name of the scholarship:

## GROUP I.

Hagop Harootune Aroyan, '14, Aintab, Turkey. Central Turkey College, Aintab, Turkey. Price Greenleaf.

Bancroft Beatley, '15, Roxbury, Mass. Roxbury Latin School. Matthews.

Francis Boyer, '16, Philadelphia, Pa. Groton School, Groton, Mass. John Harvard.

Leslie Gale Burgevin, '15, Anchorage, Ky. Male High School, Louisville, Ky. Price Greenleaf.

Carl Henry Classen, '16, Boston, Mass. Boston English High School. Matthews.

Elmore Theodore Cohen, '14, Cambridge, Mass. Boston Latin School. Class of 1802.

James Bryant Conant, '14, Duxbury, Mass. Roxbury Latin School. John Harvard.

Albert Sprague Coolidge, '15, Pittsfield, Mass. Hill School, Pottstown, Pa. John Harvard.

Robert Campbell Cowan, '15, West Somerville, Mass. Somerville Latin School. Price Greenleaf.

Paul Perham Cram, '15, Haverhill, Mass. Haverhill High School. Price Greenleaf.

Robert Cutler, '16, Brookline, Mass. Volkmann School, Boston, Mass. John Harvard.

Henry Epstein, '16, Brooklyn, N. Y. Boys' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y. Price Greenleaf.

Maurice Fremont-Smith, ocC., Washington, D. C. Groton School, Groton, Mass. John Harvard.

Joseph Vincent Fuller, '14, St. Paul, Minn. St. Paul Central High School. Charles Wyman.

Henry Gilman, '15, Boston, Mass. Boston English High School. Price Greenleaf.

Frederick Francis Greenman, '14, Brooklyn, N. Y. Boys' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y. John Harvard.

\*Joseph de Wolfe Hamlin, '16, Haverhill, Mass. Bordentown (N. J.) Military Institute.

Louis Plack Hammett, '16, Portland, Me. Portland High School. John Harvard.

James Emerson Hoskins, '16, Hartford, Conn. Gardner (Mass.) High School. Farrar.

James Humphrey Hustis, Jr., '15, New Haven, Conn. Newton (Mass.) High School. John Harvard.

Roland Jackson, '15, Colorado Springs, Colo. Colorado College, Colorado Springs. John Harvard.

Robert Francis Kelley, '15, Jamaica Plain, Mass. West Roxbury (Mass.) High School. Price Greenleaf.

Erwin Henry Kreimer, '16, Cincinnati, O. Woodward High School, Cincinnati, O. Rulufst Sterling Choate.

Cloyd Laporte, '16, St. Louis, Mo. Yeatman High School, St. Louis, Mo. William Whiting.

Rustin McIntosh, '14, New York, N. Y. Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. John Harvard.

James Campbell Mantry, '14, Atlanta, Ga. Boys' High School, Atlanta, Ga. John Harvard.

Richard Stockton Meriam, '14, Salem, Mass. Salem High School. Matthews.

\*Drowned, August 16, 1913.

Carl Wallace Miller, '15, Somerville, Mass. Somerville Latin School. Saltonstall.

James Louis Moore, '14, Emaus, Pa. Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa. Matthews. Ralph Abraham Newman, '14, Pittsfield, Mass. Pittsfield High School. John Harvard.

Grant Palmer Pennoyer, '15, East Orange, N. J. East Orange High School. Kirkland. Earle Carver Pitman, '14, Salem, Mass. Salem High School. Matthews.

Pitman Benjamin Potter, '14, Long Branch, N. J. Chattle High School, Long Branch, N. J. Richard Augustine Gambrell.

Phillips Hayward Raymond, '16, Roxbury, Mass. Boston Latin School. Jacob Wendell, and Gordon Wendell Fund.

Alfred Clarence Redfield, '14, Wayne, Pa. Haverford College, Haverford, Pa. John Harvard.

Theron John Reed, '15, Cambridge, Mass. Somerville (Mass.) Latin School. Matthews.

Lyman Gilder Richards, '16, Fall River, Mass. Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. John Harvard.

Walter Cecil Schumb, '14, Dorchester, Mass. Boston English High School. Nathaniel Ropes, Jr.

Gilbert Vivian Seldes, '14, Philadelphia, Pa. Philadelphia Central High School. Price Greenleaf.

Alexander Ketchen Small, '16, Schenectady, N. Y. Schenectady High School. C. L. Jones.

Cecil Hurxthal Smith, '15, Cambridge, Mass. B. M. C. Durfee High School, Fall River, Mass. John Harvard.

Fred Tredwell Smith, '15, Melrose, Highlands, Mass. Stoneham (Mass.) High School, Matthews.

Constant Southworth, '15, Meadville, Pa. Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. Matthews.

Harold Elmer Staples, '14, Brattleboro, Vt. Brattleboro High School. Bigelow.

Lawrence Dinkelspiel Steefel, '16, Rochester, N. Y. Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. John Harvard.

Herbert Evelyn Tucker, '15, Norwood, Mass. Norwood High School. Matthews.

William Wales Tuttle, '16, Boston, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Bowditch.

Peter Jacob Waldstein, '14, Boston, Mass. Boston English High School. Price Greenleaf.

Watson McLeay Washburn, '15, New York, N. Y. Cutler School, New York. John Harvard.

Barrie Winkelman, '15, Philadelphia, Pa. Philadelphia Central High School. Price Greenleaf.

Isaac Witkin, '14, Philadelphia, Pa. Philadelphia Central High School. Bigelow.

Frank Watson Wright, ocC., New Wilmington, Pa. Westminster College, New Wilmington. John Harvard.

#### GROUP II.

Frederic Eaton Abbe, '14, Fall River, Mass. B. M. C. Durfee High School, Fall River. Bowditch.

John Radford Abbot, '14, Andover, Mass. Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. Harvard College.

Eugene Ludwig Ach, '16, Dayton, O. Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. Harvard College.

Oakes Ingalls Ames, '15, Milton, Mass. Milton Academy, Milton, Mass. Harvard College.

Ralph Herbert Anderson, '14, Lynn, Mass. Lynn Classical High School. C. L. Jones.

Paul Aronson, '16, Boston, Mass. Boston English High School. Burr.

Henry Frederick Ballantine, '15, Fitchburg, Mass. Fitchburg High School. Morey Willard Buckminster.

Stanley Truman Barker, '15, Cambridge, Mass. Brookline (Mass.) High School. Harvard College.

Samuel Jacob Beck, '16, Cleveland, O. Cleveland Central High School. William Samuel Eliot.

Isaac Berman, '15, Boston, Mass. Boston English High School. Bowditch.

William Arthur Berridge, '14, East Lynn, Mass. Lynn Classical High School. Lucy Osgood.

Arthur McClure Boal, '14, Ronceverte, W. Va. Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. Harvard College.

John Bovingdon, '15, Cambridge, Mass. University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. Harvard College.

Paul Bridgman Boyd, '16, East Bridgewater, Mass. Rock Ridge Hall, Wellesley Hills, Mass. Burr.

Thomas Joyce Breen, Jr., '14, Hingham, Mass. Hingham High School. Bassett.

Louis Browdy, '16, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pittsburgh Central High School. Rebecca A. Perkins.

Alexander Bern Bruce, '15, Lawrence, Mass. Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. Bartlett.

Howard Butler Bryant, '14, Somerville, Mass. Somerville Latin School. Harvard College.

Emmett Kirkendall Carver, '14, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Harvard College.

Chester Lindsay Churchill, '14, Roxbury, Mass. Roxbury High School. Bowditch.

Julian Bouton Clark, '14, Burlington, Vt. Mr. H. Humiston, Tutor. Harvard College.



Norman Balch Clark, '16, Newtonville, Mass. Newton High School, Newtonville. Harvard College.

John Ruskin Coffin, '16, West Medford, Mass. Medford High School. Harvard College.

Paul Pincus Cohen, '16, Buffalo, N. Y. Masten Park High School, Buffalo, N. Y. Bassett.

Hugh Livingston Morris Cole, '16, Morristown, N. J. Hill School, Pottstown, Pa. Harvard College.

Edward Rupert Collier, '16, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Story.

Kenneth John Conant, '15, Two Rivers, Wis. West Division High School, Milwaukee, Wis. Bowditch.

James Francis Conway, '15, Rockland, Mass. Rockland High School. C. L. Jones.

Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, 3d, '15, Boston, Mass. St. Mark's School, Southborough, Mass. Harvard College.

Philip Mauro Copp, '16, Burlington, Ia. Burlington High School. Charles Elliott Perkins.

Charles Pelham Curtis, Jr., '14, Boston, Mass. Groton School, Groton, Mass. Harvard College.

Laurence Curtis, 2d, '16, Boston, Mass. Groton School, Groton, Mass. Harvard College.

Richard Cary Curtis, '16, Boston, Mass. Groton School, Groton, Mass. Harvard College.

George Philip Davis, '14, Waltham, Mass. Waltham High School. Bowditch.

Francis Peter Donohue, '16, Scranton, Pa. Scranton Central High School. Orlando W. Doe.

Joseph Dwight, '14, Boston, Mass. Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Harvard College.

James Alfred Edgerton, '15, Fulton, N. Y. Fulton High School. Bowditch.

Burgess Allison Edwards, '14, Brookline, Mass. Noble and Greenough School, Boston. Harvard College.

Edward Charles Ehrensperger, '16, Indianapolis, Ind. Shortridge High School, Indianapolis, Ind. Class of 1814.

George Richard Elliott, '14, Cambridge, Mass. Rindge Technical School. Class of 1835.

Wilfred Beeber Feiga, '16, Worcester, Mass. Worcester Classical High School. Elnathan Pratt.

Elihu Theodore Feinberg, '16, Chelsea, Mass. Chelsea High School. C. L. Jones.

\*Reginald Kennelly Fessenden, uC., Brookline, Mass. Yale University.

Winthrop Brooks Field, '16, Lowell, Mass. Lowell High School. Harvard College.

Harold Gershom Files, '15, Roxbury, Mass. Roxbury High School. Sewall.

Herbert Aaron Friedlich, '15, Toledo, O. Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. Harvard College.

Henry Eli Friedman, '16, Medford, Mass. Medford High School. Walcott.

John Aloysius Garvey, Jr., '14, Concord Junction, Mass. Concord High School, Concord, Mass. Harvard College.

Gilbert Ellis William Gayler, '16, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Burr.

James Parsons Gifford, '14, New Haven, Conn. Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. Harvard College.

Walter Henry Gilday, '14, Brockton, Mass. Brockton High School. Bowditch.

Milford Manual Glick, '16, Richwood, O. Richwood High School. Dana of the Class of 1852.

Will Goetting, '16, Seattle, Wash. Queen Anne High School, Seattle. Burr.

Henry Bernheim Goodfriend, '14, New York, N. Y. Horace Mann School, New York. Harvard College.

Harold Goodman, '16, McKeesport, Pa. Pittsburgh (Pa.) Central High School. Henry Bromfield Rogers.

Eugene Schmitz Greider, '15, Brooklyn, N. Y. Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, N. Y. Bowditch.

Paul Clark Gunby, '14, Sherman, Texas. Military Academy, Sewanee, Tenn. Harvard College.

Murray Frothingham Hall, '15, Charlestown, Mass. Boston Latin School. Harvard College.

Ralph Mather Harrington, '15, Buffalo, N. Y. Lafayette High School, Buffalo. Harvard College.

Louis Hayman Harris, '14, Jamaica Plain, Mass. West Roxbury (Mass.) High School. Richard Manning Hodges.

Jonathan Hartwell Harwood, '14, Littleton, Mass. Concord (Mass.) High School. Bowditch.

Andrew Johnson Richard Helmus, '16, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mt. Hermon School, Mt. Hermon, Mass. George Emerson Lowell.

Frank Taylor Hertell, '14, Lewiston, Me. Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. Harvard College.

John Gilpin Heyburn, '16, Louisville, Ky. Morristown School, Morristown, N. J. Harvard College.

Gerhard Carl Heym, '14, Chicago, Ill. Haverford College, Haverford, Pa. Harvard College.

James Hallett Hodges, '14, Dorchester,

\*In Harvard College for one year only.

Mass. Mansfield (Mass.) High School. Bowditch.

John Richard Hunneman, '14, Wellesley Hills, Mass. Volkmann School, Boston. Harvard College.

Frederick James Hurley, '16, Cambridge Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. George Fisher and Elizabeth Huntington Fisher.

Dwight Harold Ingram, '16, Chicago, Ill. University School, Chicago. Harvard College.

Charles Huntington Jacobs, '16, Los Angeles, Cal. Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. Harvard College.

Robert Nathan Kastor, '14, New York, N. Y. Sachs Collegiate Institute, New York. Harvard College.

Day Kimball, '15, Boston, Mass. Noble and Greenough School, Boston. Harvard College.

Maurice Klein, '16, Chelsea, Mass. Chelsea High School. Walcott.

Lauriston Edward Knowlton, '15, Cambridge, Mass. Lowell (Mass.) High School. Harvard College.

Henry Ludwig Flood Kreger, '16, Fairfield, Me. Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. Harvard College.

Norman Gilbert Krichbaum, '16, Youngstown, O. South High School, Youngstown. Sales.

Harold Richard Kurth, '16, New Britain, Conn. Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. Harvard College.

William Leonard Langer, '16, South Boston, Mass. Boston Latin School. Hilton.

Harold Atkins Larrabee, '16, Melrose, Mass. Melrose High School. Burr.

Max Leavitt, '15, Roxbury, Mass. Boston Latin School. Edward Russell.

Edward Augustus Le Roy, 3d, '16, New York, N. Y. Hill School, Pottstown, Pa. Harvard College.

Abraham Natelson Levin, '14, Terre Haute, Ind. Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. Harvard College.

Isadore Levin, '14, Detroit, Mich. Cass High School, Detroit. Harvard College.

Harold Marcel Levy, '15, New Orleans, La. Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. Harvard College.

David Lewis, '16, Roxbury, Mass. Boston Latin School. Price Greenleaf Fund.

Samuel Harold Lewis, '15, Roxbury, Mass. Boston English High School. Harvard College.

Victor Myron Lewis, '16, Roxbury, Mass. Boston English High School. Harvard College.

Walter Berry Littlefield, '15, Roxbury, Mass. Roxbury Latin School. Harvard College.

Frederick Thurston Lloyd, '16, Ann Arbor, Mich. Ann Arbor High School. Price Greenleaf Fund.

Joseph Lorenz, '14, Delphi, Pa. Perkiomen Seminary, Pennsburg, Pa. Harvard College.

Norman Wiley Loud, '15, Colorado Springs, Colo. Weymouth (Mass.) High School. Class of 1856.

James Luther Lowden, '14, Melrose, Mass. Melrose High School. Bowditch.

William Edward McCurdy, '16, Augusta, Ga. Williamsport (Pa.) High School. Burr.

Howard Clement McDuffie, '14, Lawrence, Mass. St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. Harvard College.

Kenneth McIntosh, '14, New York, N. Y. Chateau de Lancy, Geneva, Switzerland. Harvard College.

Edward Francis McKay, '16, Dorchester, Mass. Boston Latin School. Price Greenleaf Fund.

John Douglas McKinley, '15, Lowell, Mass. Lowell High School. C. L. Jones.

William Moulton Marston, '15, Cliftondale, Mass. Malden (Mass.) High School. C. L. Jones.

Maxwell Samuel Mattuck, '14, Brooklyn, N. Y. Worcester (Mass.) Classical High School. William Whiting.

Clyde Fairbanks Maxwell, '14, Cambridge, Mass. Church of England Grammar School, Sydney, Australia. Harvard College.

Paul Myer Mazur, '14, Roxbury, Mass. Boston Latin School. Harvard College.

Robert Stewart Mitchell, '15, Cincinnati, O. Franklin School, Cincinnati. Sewall.

Howard Moise, '14, Kirkwood, Mo. Mr. M. Hunt, Tutor. Harvard College.

Stearns Morse, '15, Tyngsboro, Mass. Lowell (Mass.) High School. Bright.

Kenneth Ballard Murdock, '16, Chestnut Hill, Mass. Volkmann School, Boston. Harvard College.

Henry Lamb Nash, '16, Newton, Mass. Newton High School. Harvard College.

Roscoe Winthrop Nelson, '16, Windsor, Conn. Windsor High School. Burr.

Lloyd Adams Noble, '14, Yonkers, N. Y. Mackenzie School, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. Harvard College.

Harold Brown Norris, '16, Salem, Mass. Salem High School. Browne.

Waldo Noyes, '14, Auburndale, Mass. Newton (Mass.) High School. Harvard College.

Robert Nason Nye, '14, Springfield, Mass. Central High School, Springfield. Harvard College.

Arthur Lithgow Osborne, '15, Auburn, N. Y. Adirondack-Florida School, Rainbow Lake, N. Y. Harvard College.

Kurt Frederick Pantzer, '14, Indianapolis,

Ind. Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind. Harvard College.

Henry Parkman, Jr., '15, Boston, Mass. St. Mark's School, Southborough, Mass. Harvard College.

Donald Putnam Perry, '16, Danvers, Mass. Danvers High School. Price Greenleaf Fund.

Henry Coe Place, '14, Gilbertsville, N. Y. White Plains (N. Y.) High School. Harvard College.

George Herbert Priest, Jr., '16, Fitchburg, Mass. Fitchburg High School. Bowditch.

Willard Samuel Putnam, '16, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Class of 1817.

Theodore Ramsdell, '15, New Bedford, Mass. New Bedford High School. Markoe.

Percival Francis Reniers, '16, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pittsburgh Central High School. Bowditch.

William Gorham Rice, Jr., '14, Albany, N. Y. Albany Academy. Harvard College.

Robert Goodale Richards, '16, West Somerville, Mass. Somerville High School. Price Greenleaf Fund.

Penfield Hitchcock Roberts, '16, East Lynn, Mass. Lynn Classical High School. Bowditch.

Paul Cochran Rodgers, '16, Winthrop, Mass. Winthrop High School. Price Greenleaf Fund.

Kivey Rogers, '15, Chelsea, Mass. Chelsea High School. Clement Harlow Condell.

Meyrick Reynold Rogers, '16, Cambridge, Mass. Somerville (Mass.) High School. Class of 1828.

Laurence Bach Rossbach, '15, New York, N. Y. Sachs Collegiate Institute, New York. Harvard College.

Emmet Russell, '14, Cambridge, Mass. Manual Training High School, Kansas City, Mo. Harvard College.

Daniel Sagor, '16, Brooklyn, N. Y. Boys' High School, Brooklyn. Benjamin D. Greene. Olin Glenn Saxon, '14, Garden City, N. Y. St. Paul's School, Garden City. South Carolina Scholarship of Associated Harvard Clubs.

Herbert William Schlaffhorst, '15, Cambridge, Mass. Medford (Mass.) High School. Selwyn Lewis Harding.

Stacy Orin Sears, '15, Mattapan, Mass. Milton (Mass.) High School. Swift.

Samuel Sewall, '16, Minneapolis, Minn. Minneapolis East High School. Harvard College.

Frank Conkling Seymour, '16, Waverley, Mass. Belmont (Mass.) High School. George Emerson Lowell.

Albert Abraham Shapiro, '14, Haverhill, Mass. Haverhill High School. Harvard College.

Gardiner Howland Shaw, '15, Boston, Mass. Mr. C. E. Gilbert, Tutor. Harvard College.

Vernon Shaw-Kennedy, Jr., '16, Roslyn, N. Y. University High School, Chicago, Ill. Harvard College.

Robert Edwin Shillady, '15, Colorado Springs, Colo. Colorado Springs High School. Thomas William Clarke.

Norman John Silberling, '14, Cambridge, Mass. Lincoln High School, Cleveland, O. Clement Harlow Condell.

Webster Godman Simon, '14, Cincinnati, O. Hughes High School, Cincinnati. Lady Mowson.

Edwin Seymour Smith, '15, Newton Centre, Mass. Brookline (Mass.) High School. Bowditch.

Judson Arthur Smith, '15, Hudson Falls, N. Y. Hudson Falls High School. Bowditch.

Rolland Ryther Smith, '15, Springfield, Mass. Central High School, Springfield. William Merrick.

Stanley Barney Smith, '16, Washington, D. C. Eastern High School, Washington. Cutting.

Bruce Snow, '15, Stoneham, Mass. Stoneham High School. Harvard College.

Philip Henry Stafford, '14, Ballard Vale, Mass. Melrose (Mass.) High School. Clement Harlow Condell.

Dean Hill Stanley, '16, Loveland, O. Hughes High School, Cincinnati, O. Sales.

Morris Stern, '15, Boston, Mass. Boston Latin School. Bassett.

Philip Duncan Stevens, '16, Malden, Mass. Malden High School. Burr.

Jerome Joseph Sullivan, Jr., '16, Roxbury, Mass. Boston Latin School. Bowditch.

Charles Lloyd Sweeting, '15, Savannah, N. Y. Rochester University, Rochester, N. Y. Bowditch.

Birger Olaf Tinglof, '16, Medford, Mass. Mechanic Arts High School, Boston. Bowditch.

Benjamin Columbus Van Tine, '16, Long Branch, N. J. Chattle High School, Long Branch, N. J. Anonymous.

Curtis Torrey Vaughan, '15, San Antonio, Tex. San Antonio High School. Harvard College.

Lewis Wald, '16, Roxbury, Mass. Boston Latin School. Bowditch.

Edward Pearson Warner, '16, Concord, Mass. Volkmann School, Boston. Harvard College.

Joseph Ray Watkins, '16, Winona, Minn. Winona High School. Harvard College.

Charles Hartshorne Weston, '14, Haverford, Pa. Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. Harvard College.

Harold Francis Weston, '16, Haverford, Pa. Professor G. H. Hallett, Tutor. Harvard College.

Robert Leopold Wolf, '15, Cleveland, O. University School, Cleveland. Harvard College.

Rudolph Harold Wyner, '15, Dorchester, Mass. Roxbury Latin School. Harvard College.

Joseph Herman Zimmerman, '16, Malden, Mass. Boston Latin School. Class of 1841.

### GROUP III.

Edward Frederick Adolph, '17, Philadelphia, Pa. Central High School, Philadelphia. Harvard Club of Philadelphia.

Robert Hewins Allen, '17, West Roxbury, Mass. Roxbury Latin School. Harvard Club of Boston.

Harold Stephen Anderson, '17, Cadillac, Mich. Cadillac High School. Harvard Club of Michigan.

Justin Brooks Atkinson, '17, Melrose, Mass. Melrose High School. Harvard Club of Boston.

Joseph Atwood, '17, Lynn, Mass. Lynn Classical High School. Harvard Club of Lynn.

Joseph White Austin, '17, Cincinnati, O. Madisonville High School, Cincinnati. Harvard Club of Cincinnati.

Edwin Osborne Baker, '17, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Clement Taggart Bates, '16, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Class of 1877.

Earle Henry Bean, '17, Melrose, Mass. Melrose High School. Harvard Club of Boston.

Herbert Haughton Bell, '17, Cincinnati, O. Hughes High School, Cincinnati. Julius Dexter.

Louis Hasbrouck Bevier, '17, Brooklyn, N. Y. Manual Training High School, Brooklyn. Harvard Club of New York City.

Joseph Edmund Bradley, '17, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Joseph Nicholas Brennan, '15, Leetonia, O. Leetonia High School. Edward Erwin Coolidge.

Charles Edward Brickley, '15, Everett, Mass. Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. Edward Erwin Coolidge.

Lawrence Brokenshire, '16, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

John Stacy Brown, Jr., '17, Newport, R. I. Rogers High School, Newport. Harvard Club of Rhode Island.

Ralph Clement Brown, '17, Newburyport, Mass. Newburyport High School. Harvard Club of Newburyport.

Lyscom Alonzo Bruce, Jr., '17, Dorchester, Mass. Dorchester High School. Harvard Club of Boston.

Lester Goodwin Budlong, '17, Bismarck, N. Dak. University of North Dakota. North Dakota Scholarship of Associated Harvard Clubs.

John Bright Burnham, '17, Newton Centre, Mass. Newton High School. Bright.

Walter Frederick Cahir, '14, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

William Frederick Campbell, '15, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Philip Lord Carret, '17, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Percy Catton, '15, Cambridge, Mass. Rindge Technical School. Edward Erwin Coolidge.

Robert Ralston Cawley, '15, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Wilfrid Morey Clare, '16, Duxbury, Mass. Powder Point School, Duxbury. Morey.

Michael Hermond Cochran, '15, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Maurice Cohen, uC., Washington, D. C. George Washington University, Washington, D. C. Harvard Club of Washington, D. C.

Maxwell Abraham Cohen, '17, Boston, Mass. Boston English High School. Boston Newsboys'.

Cornelius Emmett Coleman, uC., Johnson, Vt. Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass. Harvard Club of Vermont.

John Coolidge, '17, Middleboro, Mass. Middleboro High School. Bright.

Alexander Cooper, '17, Pittsburgh, Pa. Central High School, Pittsburgh. 1-2 Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania.

Richard Zeigler Crane, '17, Quincy, Mass. Quincy High School. Harvard Club of Boston.

Cornelius Francis Crowley, Jr., '17, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Francis Joseph Curtis, '15, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Louis Philip Danahy, '17, Albany, N. Y. Albany Boys' Academy. Harvard Club of Eastern New York.

Edward Clark Davidson, '17, Bellevue, Pa. Allegheny Preparatory School, Pittsburgh, Pa. 1-2 Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania.

Edmund Russell Davis, '14, South Lincoln, Mass. Concord (Mass.) High School. 1-2 Levina Hoar.

Charles Malcolm Derry, '17, Cambridge,

Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Lynn Ramsay Edminster, '16, Sparland, Ill. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Clifford Frederick Farrington, '16, Cambridge, Mass. Rindge Technical School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Donald Fisher Fenn, '15, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. John Appleton Haven.

Roger Carlyle Fenn, '15, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Class of 1856.

Wallace Osgood Fenn, '14, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Class of 1856.

Harry Paul Finkelstein, '15, East Boston, Mass. Boston English High School. Cudworth.

Leland Leroy Fitz, '17, Melrose Highlands, Mass. Melrose High School. Harvard Club of Boston.

Herbert William Flagg, '16, Dorchester, Mass. William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo. Mary Saltonstall.

Ronald Martin Foster, '17, Brooklyn, N. Y. Boys' High School, Brooklyn. Harvard Club of Long Island.

Kenneth Alexander Gardner, '16, Somerville, Mass. Lowell (Mass.) High School. Harvard Club of Lowell.

Harold Emery Gates, '17, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Edward Warren Giblin, '15, Concord, Mass. Concord High School. 1-2 Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar.

Henry Clement Gill, '17, Brockton, Mass. Brockton High School. Harvard Club of Boston.

William Henry Glennon, '16, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

William Alexander Gordon, '16, Plymouth, Mass. Plymouth High School. Sever.

Frederick Gordon Harriman, '15, Arlington, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

George Perkins Harrington, '14, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Bright.

Gilbert Frederick Hart, '17, New Bedford, Mass. New Bedford High School. Harvard Club of New Bedford.

William Noel Hewitt, '14, West Medway, Mass. Medway High School. Class of 1883.

Robert Lemuel Hobbs, '17, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Chester Winfield Holmes, '16, Cambridge,

Mass. Rindge Technical School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Charles Edward Humphrey, '17, Cambridge, Mass. Rindge Technical School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Roderick Sparman K'erner Irvin, '17, Fusan, Korea. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Russell Clay Jackson, '15, Burlington, Ia. Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ia. Charles Elliott Perkins.

Charles Harold Jameson, '16, Thomaston, Me. Thomaston High School. Henry B. Humphrey.

Kneeland White Jones, '17, Kansas City, Mo. Westport High School, Kansas City, Mo. Harvard Club of Kansas City.

Harry Kaplan, '17, Cambridge, Mass. Rindge Technical School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Clement Edwin Kennedy, '16, Fall River, Mass. Worcester (Mass.) Academy. Fall River.

Harold Livingston Kerr, '17, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Alton Howe Kimball, Jr., '17, Springfield, Mass. Central High School, Springfield. Harvard Club of Connecticut Valley.

Harold Skinner King, '17, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Joseph Edward Kline, '17, Cambridge, Mass. Rindge Technical School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Vincent DeWitt Kline, '14, Youngstown, O. The Rayen School, Youngstown, O. Matthews.

James Edward Kreiling, uC., Pittsburgh, Pa. University of Pittsburgh. Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania.

David Abraham Kriesfeld '17, Worcester, Mass. Worcester Classical High School. Harvard Club of Worcester.

Henry Chester Lamond, '17, Roxbury, Mass. Boston English High School. Matthews.

Hugo Austin Leander, '17, Cambridge, Mass. Rindge Technical School. Daniel A. Buckley.

James Herbert Leighton, '14, Tunkhannock, Pa. Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. Abbot.

James Spencer Love, '17, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Daniel Francis Joseph Lynch, '14, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Henry Carty Lynch, '17, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Joseph Bertram Lynch, '14, Cambridge,

Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

James Harold McDonough, '17, St. Louis, Mo. Central High School. Harvard Club of St. Louis.

Harry McGregor-Norman, '16, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Henry Goldsborough MacLure, '15, Newton, Mass. Newton High School. Matthews.

Joseph Wiley McNaugher, '15, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Guy Mortimer MacVicar, '15, Wayland, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Edward William Mahan, '16, Natick, Mass. Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. Decennial Scholarship of the Class of 1903.

Horace Spencer Meldahl, '16, Charleston, W. Va. West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va. West Virginia Scholarship of Associated Harvard Clubs.

George Alexander Miller, uC., Van Buren, Ark. University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. Arkansas Scholarship of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

John Brooks Moore, '14, Concord, Mass. Concord High School. 1-2 Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar.

John Barstow Morrill, '16, Watertown, Mass. Rindge Technical School, Cambridge. Daniel A. Buckley.

Philip Oscar Moynahan, '16, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Walter Kent Munroe, '17, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Otis Cushing Nash, '17, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Buckley.

Elmer Severin Nelson, '17, Minneapolis, Minn. North High School, Minneapolis. Harvard Club of Minnesota.

Cecil Junior North, '17, Brooklyn, N. Y. Manual Training High School, Brooklyn. Harvard Club of New York City.

William Augustine O'Brien, '17, Brookline, Mass. Brookline High School. Harvard Club of Boston.

Edmund Whitehead Ogden, ocC., Fall River, Mass. Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. William Reed.

William Ruprecht Osgood, '17, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Stephen Clough Peabody, '17, Chicago, Ill. Wendell Phillips High School, Chicago. Harvard Club of Chicago.

Arthur Osgood Phinney, '17, Lynn, Mass. Browne and Nichols School, Cambridge. Matthews.

Franklin Howard Pike, '16, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

George Edwin Plaisted, Jr., '15, Malden, Mass. Malden High School. Clement Harlow Condell.

George Ernest Porteck, '17, Lowell, Mass. Lowell High School. Harvard Club of Lowell.

Arnold Stuart Potter, '17, Lynn, Mass. Lynn Classical High School. Harvard Club of Boston.

James Patrick Powell, '16, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Richard Kahle Prentice, '17, Norwich, Conn. Free Academy, Norwich. Harvard Club of Connecticut.

Sylvester Joseph Redmond, '15, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Lloyd Geary Evans Reilly, '17, Memphis, Tenn. University School, Memphis. James A. Rumrill.

Edward Alexander Roberts, '14, Cambridge, Mass. Rindge Technical School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Sydney James Rogers, '17, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

S. Blodgett Sage, '17, Brooklyn, N. Y. Manual Training High School, Brooklyn. Harvard Club of Long Island.

Francis Barnard Sargent, '16, Lincoln, Mass. Concord (Mass.) High School. 1-2 Levina Hoar.

John Albert Sargent, '17, Cambridge, Mass. Gardner (Mass.) High School. Harvard Club of Fitchburg.

Walter Silz, '17, Lakewood, O. Lincoln High School, Cleveland, O. Harvard Club of Cleveland.

Paul Hurlburt Smart, '14, Newton Highlands, Mass. Newton High School. Edward Erwin Coolidge.

David Henderson Stuart, '16, Cambridge, Mass. Rindge Technical School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Harvey Lowell Thomas, '17, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Frank William Thompson, '16, Boston, Mass. Boston English High School. Hollis. Edgar Louis Tiffany, uC., Dayton, O. Kenyon College, Gambier, O. Matthews.

Bascom Hurt Torrance, '17, Atlanta, Ga. Boys' High School, Atlanta. James A. Rumrill.

Walter Henry Trumbull, Jr., '15, Salem, Mass. Middlesex School, Concord, Mass. George Newhall Clark.

Bryant King Vann, uC., Gadsden, Ala. Uni-

versity of Alabama. Howard Gardner Nichols.

Kenneth Leslie Abbott Viall, '15, Lynn, Mass. Lynn Classical High School. Matthews.

Howard Wainwright, '15, Boston, Mass. Noble and Greenough School, Boston, Slade.

Wilford Almon Walker, '17, Burlington, Mass. Woburn (Mass.) High School. Charles Sumner.

Elmer Milton Wanamaker, '16, Melrose Highlands, Mass. Melrose High School. George Newhall Clark.

James Reed Warren, '17, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Walter Wright Webster, '17, Syracuse, N. Y. Central High School, Syracuse. Harvard Club of Syracuse.

John Bruce Wently, uC., Pittsburgh, Pa. University of Pittsburgh. Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania.

Gustaf Adolf Ebenhart Wessman, '15, Cambridge, Mass. Rindge Technical School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Roscoe Lambert West, '14, Millis, Mass. Needham (Mass.) High School. Normal School, Wendell Phillips Memorial.

Prince Albert Wheeler, '15, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Charles Henry White, '17, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Irving Chamberlin Whittemore, '17, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Martin Louis Wiener, '15, Cambridge, Mass. Rindge Technical School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Howard Wilbur, '14, Fall River, Mass. State Normal School, Bridgewater, Mass. Normal School.

Forrest Bond Wing, '17, Roxbury, Mass. Roxbury Latin School. Harvard Club of Boston.

John Gilmore Wolcott, '14, Cambridge, Mass. Privately prepared. Daniel A. Buckley.

Clifford Wood, Jr., '15, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Leavitt Olds Wright, '14, Parral, Mexico. Newton (Mass.) High School. Mary Saltonstall.

William Theodore Wright, '15, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge High and Latin School. Daniel A. Buckley.

Birger Verner Zamore, '15, Cambridge, Mass. Rindge Technical School. Daniel A. Buckley.

## THE HOCKEY TEAM

The candidates for the University hockey team spent the Christmas recess at Skaneateles, N. Y., where they were the guests of Captain Willetts. The men practised in the rink at Syracuse, and the team played four games, three of which resulted in defeats. On December 27 Harvard won from the Syracuse Hockey Team, 5 goals to 2. The scores of the other games were: Syracuse, 2, Harvard, 1; Ottawa, 2, Harvard, 0; Ottawa, 3; Harvard, 0.

Coach Winsor was unable to be with the team during the recess, but it is believed, nevertheless, that the practice in Syracuse was helpful to the candidates.

## INTERCOLLEGIATE CHESS

Yale won the intercollegiate chess tournament which was played in New York on December 22, 23 and 24. At the end of the tournament Yale and Columbia were tied, each having scored 6 1-2 points, Princeton was third with 6 points, and Harvard was last with 5 points. Yale and Columbia subsequently played off the tie, and Yale won.

On the first day of the tournament Harvard defeated Columbia, and Princeton defeated Yale; on the second day Princeton defeated Harvard, and Columbia defeated Yale; on the third day Yale defeated Harvard, and Columbia defeated Princeton.

## LECTURES BY PROFESSOR RATHGEN

Professor Karl Rathgen, of Hamburg, will deliver at Harvard University during the week beginning January 12 several lectures on political economy. The subject of each lecture will be some phase of Germany's remarkable economic development since 1870.

On Wednesday, December 3, Professor P. T. Cherington addressed the Worcester Publicity Association on "Modern Business and Modern Education."

# Alumni Notes

'80—Thornton H. Simmons has become a public reciter and may be engaged for entertainments. His address is Trinity Court, Boston.

S.T.B. '82—Price Collier, author and traveler, died suddenly on November 3, 1913, on the Island of Funen in the Baltic Sea while on a visit to Count Wedel-Wedelshorz. Collier had been in Norway and Sweden for about a year.

'87—Wakefield Baker died of heart failure on December 7, 1913, at San Francisco, Calif.

'93—John D. Baldwin died on December 8, 1913, at his home in Worcester, Mass., of ptomaine poisoning contracted during the summer.

B.A.S. '94—Ralph S. Hosmer, forester of the territory of Hawaii and secretary of the Harvard Club, was married at Newton Centre, Mass., on December 30, 1913, to Miss Jessie N. Irwin. Mr. and Mrs. Hosmer will be at home in Honolulu after February 1.

'97—Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the Directors of the Port of Boston, was elected chairman of the board of directors of the National Association of Port Authorities at the second annual convention, in New Orleans on December 12, 1913.

'98—Richmond L. Chipman, formerly with George A. Alden & Co., Boston, is now a crude rubber broker at 290 Broadway, New York City. His home address is 268 Vallen St., Orange, N. J.

'99—Israel Damon is instructor at the Potter School for Boys, of which George S. Potter, '90, is headmaster, 1827 Pacific Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

'99—Mark Hyman has entered the Department of Justice at Washington, D. C., as special assistant to the attorney-general. The firm of Hyman & Campbell has been dissolved; Allan R. Campbell, '99, will continue the practice of law at 25 Broad St., New York City.

'99—Homer H. Kidder is at Rimrock Ranch, Maryhill, Wash.

'99—Frederick B. Taylor is with the Turners Falls Co., Turners Falls, Mass.

'00—Carl S. Oakman, M.D. '03, is secretary of the New England Society of Detroit.

'05—Charles E. Mason, formerly with S. D. Warren & Co., has moved his office to 30 State St., Boston.

'05—Edgar L. Smith has resigned as manager of the new business department of Ford, Bacon & Davis, engineers, and has taken control of the Farmers' Bureau at 150 Nassau St., New York City.

'05—Harry W. Weitzel, lieutenant in the U. S. Marine Corps, is now stationed in the Philippines. His address is the First Brigade Marines, Olongapo, P. I.

'07—A daughter, Elizabeth Aiken, was born on December 23, 1913, to Robert Campbell and Mrs. Campbell at Newark, N. J.

'07—Solomon Feingold, LL.B. '10, died at his home in Worcester, Mass., on December 1, 1913.

'07—Ernest H. Gruening is assistant editor of the Boston Herald.

'07—A son, William Arkell, was born to A. L. D. Warner and Mrs. Warner on December 5, 1913, at Bronxville, N. Y.

'08—Thaxter Eaton is in charge of the Child-Placing Department of the Cleveland Humane Society. His address is 506 City Hall, Cleveland, O.

'08—A son, William Breslin, and a daughter, Elizabeth, were born to William W. White and Mrs. White on December 8, 1913, at Pittsfield, Mass.

A.M. '08—William H. Mahoney, Litt.B. (Dartmouth) '02, is in the Industrial Development Bureau of the Merchants' Association of New York, 233 Broadway.

'10—Algernon Sydney Ford is president of the State Normal School, Moundville, Ala.

'11—W. Prichard Browne is with the Ponce Railway & Light Co., Ponce, Porto Rico.

'11—A son, Harlan LeDoit, was born to Earle R. Kimball and Mrs. Kimball on December 5, 1913, at Medford Hillside, Mass.

'11—Kenneth Macgowan is now at Asheville, N. C. (care of Asheville & Eastern Tennessee Railroad). He is contributing to the *Century* and other magazines.

'11—Wayland M. Minot is with the Greene Advertising Co., 530 Atlantic Ave., Boston.

'12—Clifton L. Rice, who is with F. A. Barbour, civil and consulting engineer, 73 Tremont St., Boston, is at present carrying on experiments for the improvement of the water supply of Lowell.

'13—Harold C. Blake died on August 11, 1913, at his home in Dorchester, Mass.

'13—Charles E. Boutelle is in the auditing department of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co., 50 Oliver St., Boston.

S.M. '13—Charles H. Richardson, Jr., A.B. (Leland Stanford, Jr., University) '12, is assistant entomologist in the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Stations, New Brunswick, N. J.

Met.E. '13—Robert C. Weed, Ph.B. (Brown University) '09, is with the Anaconda Mining Co., Anaconda, Mont. His address in Anaconda is 608 Hickory St.



# HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XVI.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1914.

NUMBER 16.

## News and Views

**The Alliance.** A few weeks ago the BULLETIN quoted the words of Aristides to Themistokles which Professor Lanman used to illustrate the ideal rivalry between Harvard and Yale: "At all times and chiefly now this should be our rivalry—which of us shall do most good to our country." We did not anticipate so early an occasion to employ the phrase again; but the impression made upon the public by the coöperative agreement between Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology—like the spirit in which the agreement was framed and adopted—gives a special timeliness to the ancient phrase. The chief rivalry between Harvard and the Tech in all the plans which have just been made public has been the rivalry of service to the community, the country and the cause of education. The advantage to be gained from rivalry of this sort is not won entirely through the achievement of a particular purpose. It lies also in the firmer establishment of a generous principle, which is capable of many applications throughout the world. In doing what they have done, Harvard and the Institute have not only prepared the way for the vast extension of their own usefulness, but also have made a conspicuous precedent for placing the broadest considerations of public service above those of a single institution. It should be harder henceforth

for new instances of needless duplication in educational effort to make their appearance anywhere.

Our supplement last week gave the terms of the agreement, with some explanation of their general drift. On the night following the final vote on the matter, the President of the Institute had an opportunity of addressing some four hundred Tech graduates on what he described as "the great doings of yesterday. Probably", he said, "it will take the public a long time to appreciate the significance of what was then done." Opportunities to describe the new arrangement to Harvard men will soon begin to present themselves to President Lowell. The BULLETIN will try to do its share in reporting what may be said and done in the developing circumstances. As the significance of the alliance comes to be more fully appreciated, we believe that the feeling of satisfaction with which the news of it has been received will become a permanent and general realization that a great cause has been greatly advanced.

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**The Jersey Trick.**

A Harvard man, J. R. Rutland, '04, who is in charge of the Department of English in the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, Alabama, having read in the BULLETIN for October 22 an account, quoted from *St. Nicholas*, of the long run made by the Carlisle Indian who hid a football under his jersey, wishes it

known that this trick was first played not at Cambridge in 1903 but in a game between Auburn and Vanderbilt as long ago as 1895. Accordingly he sends us a copy of the *Auburn Alumnus* containing a letter from the man who claims the distinction of having first executed the trick. We believe it will interest many readers, and print it on a later page. It would have been especially appropriate in last week's BULLETIN as an illustration of the words of Dean Briggs regarding the improved ethics of football. The writer's account of his performance reveals a naïve pleasure in it which in 1895 would probably have passed without notice anywhere. We venture to believe that at this day the public view of such a performance would seriously modify the player's own satisfaction in it.

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**Alumni Social Service.** The opening in Boston of an Alumni Social Service Bureau brings home to the doors of the University a realization of what Harvard men are doing in conjunction with the alumni of other colleges in other cities than Boston. Similar bureaus are already established in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Buffalo. Their object is to bring the men who as undergraduates have interested themselves in the activities which centre in such agencies for good as Phillips Brooks House into relations with the organized endeavors to carry on the same sort of work in our large cities. The bureau does not concern itself with paid positions, but with those freely rendered services which certain college men are well equipped to render. These services cover a wide range—from various forms of religious work to juvenile courts, public school athletics, and practical politics. The undertaking is but another example of that junction of

the waiting hook and the waiting eye which is the purpose of many useful organizations.

Though a Harvard man, Philip W. Carter, '10, is general secretary of the Boston Bureau, and several Harvard men are on the committee in charge of it, this committee contains also representatives of Yale, Dartmouth, Tech, Bowdoin, Amherst, Williams, Brown and Cornell. The enterprise is distinctively inter-collegiate. Many of its opportunities for placing men are received through the New York headquarters of the Student Department of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association—a far-reaching agency of social service. The special occasion for calling attention to the matter in the BULLETIN lies in the fact that it illustrates well the part that graduates of Harvard are taking with graduates of other colleges in a notable piece of good work.

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**Physical Examinations.**

The BULLETIN of last week printed a communication advocating the physical examination of freshmen at Harvard. Between the writing and the publication of this letter the Faculty of Arts and Sciences voted that "in 1914-15, and thereafter, every freshman will be examined physically at the beginning of the academic year." The arguments which our correspondent brought forward must have been definitely in the air.

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**Holiday Discussions.**

College professors have a somewhat quaint way of enjoying the Christmas holidays. Relieved from the necessity of talking to their students, they assemble and talk to each other. The various Associations in which are enrolled the teachers of history, political science, econom-

ics, modern languages and other branches of learning seize upon the Christmas recess for their annual conventions—and a very pleasant occasion they make of it. Apart from the reading and discussion of many papers, there are unlimited opportunities for intercourse between men of kindred pursuits. Vacancies in teaching staffs and the men to fill them are sometimes discovered and fitted together—the more accurately by reason of the opportunities provided by the deliberations of the convention for men to show their mettle. Local committees provide a variety of social entertainment, so that profit and pleasure are joined hand in hand.

This year three of the conventions, meeting in Washington and Minneapolis, have joined in a movement which may have far-reaching results. The American Political Science Association, Economic Association and Sociological Society have considered what is to be done about the tenure of office among professors whose views are more radical than those of the trustees of the institutions which employ them. The Political Science Association at its closing session appointed a committee "to examine and report upon the present situation in American educational institutions as to liberty of thought, freedom of speech and security of tenure for teachers of political science." Similar committees appointed by the other two conventions are coöperating with this committee in the same inquiry. The question has been rendered acute by the dismissal of a professor at Wesleyan immediately after his taking a conspicuous part in the passage of a workman's compensation act by the Connecticut legislature. The case of Professor Ross at Leland Stanford is a less recent and more widely discussed instance of the same difficulty.

The movement of the professors to

organize for their own protection has been described as "the latest trade union." It contains obvious possibilities of boycotting and other union methods. The colleges, like Harvard, which have stood for the greatest liberty of speech among the teaching force have the least cause for concern in the outcome of the movement. But the reports of the investigating committees will be read with a lively interest by the college public.

\* \* \*

#### College Presidents.

In that admirable quarterly, the *Yale Review*, Professor Stuart P. Sherman of the University of Illinois, an alumnus of Williams, with two degrees representing graduate work at Harvard, reviews President Hadley's new book, "Some Influences in Modern Philosophic Thought", and says a few words about college presidents in general which no single university could wish to keep to itself: "A philosopher is one who produces gold from unpromising sources, meets all vicissitudes with calm mind, sees the kernel of good in things evil, justifies the ways of the universe to men. It requires but a moment's reflection to perceive that the president of a university is *ex-officio* a philosopher. In this great quinquireme of modern thought, few of us dare, or care, to look about us and consider whether we are pulling together, where we are, or whither we are going; sufficient unto us the day's labor at the oar. To him, however, is specially committed the duty of looking before and after, of feeling the concert of our strokes, and of declaring to the world that our course is in the main 'somehow good'. He is the philosophic man of action, director and vindicator of the intellectual effort of his times."

This is a high employment, and America is fortunate in having produced men who are pursuing it.

# Saner College Life

BY EUGENE A. HECKER, '05.

WHERE is the "roughhouse" of yester-year? Have undergraduates come to see it for what it is,—vulgarity, egotism, the negation of chivalry? Or does it persist, without getting into print? During the last five years a marked tendency towards cleaner living and speaking, saner conduct, and higher scholarship has seemed obvious to the writer; but the worth of his belief is restricted necessarily by the comparatively small number of undergraduates whom he has observed.

Surely nothing in the last five years has approached the criminal stupidity of the horseplay which was constant in the preceding decade. In 1898 the John Harvard statue was daubed with paint for the second time; in February, 1904, the College Library was broken into and badly damaged; in May of the same year there was a serious depredation in Sever; on May 20, 1905, the bronze memorial tablet to Phillips Brooks was carried away, and a skeleton, taken from Dr. Darling's laboratory, was suspended over Massachusetts Avenue. Those were the halcyon days of the Med. Fac. Lesser forms of horse-play were common enough. Signs and souvenirs of all sorts were stolen to adorn undergraduate rooms. Class dinners, held at Boston hotels, left a trail of broken crockery, noisy demonstrations, and street cars with trolley poles off their wires and sometimes shattered windows. Freshmen were bullied by upper classmen on "Bloody Monday." Some of the roughhouses at Memorial and Randall beggared description. Not infrequently a professor would sound the call for bluebooks and an examination on the spot to quell the riot which interrupted his lecture. Blasé young gentlemen now and then varied the

monotony of reading newspapers in certain "cinch" courses by throwing pennies at the assistant.

All this, said the wise ones, was just what they had expected from the elective system. In the good old days, when everybody had to take Greek and Latin whether they liked their inevitably refining influences or not, the boys were scholars and gentlemen.

But as nearly as we can ascertain from contemporaneous records, the good old days were a trifle worse than the later ones. Professor Andrew P. Peabody remarks that in the presidency of Josiah Quincy "the habits of the students were rude; and outrages, involving not only large destruction of property but peril of life—as for instance, the blowing up of public rooms in inhabited buildings—were occurring every year."<sup>1</sup> And speaking of Popkin, Professor of Greek, 1815-1833, he says: "His were the only windows of parietal officers that were never broken."<sup>2</sup> Student strikes and insurrections were not unusual, for example those of 1805, 1818, and 1823.<sup>3</sup> The historian Prescott lost the sight of his left eye through a hard piece of bread thrown at random in the Commons.<sup>4</sup> Senator Hoar tells in his "Autobiography"<sup>5</sup> how the fellow-students of Lane, later the great Latin scholar, who never missed morning and evening prayers, determined that he should not go through College without missing them once. They bolted him into his room; and when Lane seized a hatchet and undertook to cut his way out, his roommate Ellis made him desist. Senator Hoar observes: "There were a good

<sup>1</sup>Harvard Reminiscences, pages 31-32.

<sup>2</sup>Id., p. 45.

<sup>3</sup>See the ALUMNI BULLETIN of Dec. 3, 1913.

<sup>4</sup>Ticknor, Life of Prescott, p. 18.

<sup>5</sup>Vol. I, p. 106.

many such pranks played by the boys in those days, in the spirit of a harmless and good-natured mischief." Under this heading we may cite the fact that James Russell Lowell was fined a dollar in his senior year for cutting seats in a recitation room.<sup>1</sup>

In fact, courses of study *per se* are not as potent as has been imagined. The study of mathematics does not necessarily make a man a close reasoner in other fields; neither does a study of the classics necessarily produce culture or a discriminating taste in the use of English. So far as all that which is classed under morality or character is concerned, a particular student may or may not be better for application to this or that branch of learning. It depends on his personality. Similarly, the value of any subject hinges even more on the personality of the teacher than on the subject itself. A combination of a good system and teachers who have both accurate knowledge and personality is naturally the ideal union. In earlier times, the teacher was the stranger, and therefore the enemy. Association between teacher and pupil was rare and formal; there were exceptions; but in general it was so. If the teacher was the enemy, the more uncomfortable you could make it for him, the more applause you gained. Closer association of teacher and pupil usually means more sympathy and co-operation; and co-operation in any field tends to less antagonism and hence less disorder. Co-operation is a strong tendency in this day—witness, for instance, the Students' Council; and it must therefore operate to a saner college life and the decay of the roughhouse spirit. There must still be a strong hand back of the newer system which can act decisively on the given occasion; but the spirit of co-operation will not be weakened by this knowledge.

There are a multitude of agencies

which are working to the same end, the saner, more productive college life. Within the last five years many of the leading preparatory schools have stiffened their standards of both conduct and scholarship; hence the unfit are weeded out before they arrive in college. The fact that Harvard pays more attention now than formerly to the student's record at his preparatory school has contributed much to the result. Again, parents tend to feel a deeper responsibility to their boys during the formative period; in this, the effect of books like Briggs's "School, College, and Character" and Hyde's "The College Man and the College Woman" must undoubtedly be reckoned with. In college, moreover, the introduction and extension of subjects like economics and history have had the effect of supplying students with something in which they could become genuinely interested, and that promotes seriousness of purpose. At the same time, the introduction of weekly conferences and tests and the consequent need of continuous study demanded more attention to work and allowed less for time-killing by dubious methods. It is to be hoped that Mr. Garcelon's admirable plans for getting all freshmen interested in some branch of athletics may have wide success; it ought, if rightly managed, to react beneficially on discipline. So, we hope, will the new Freshman Dormitories.

#### ADDRESSES BY PROFESSOR PICKERING

At the sixty-fifth annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Atlanta, Ga., December 29 to January 3, Professor E. C. Pickering, the retiring president of the Association, delivered an address on "The Study of the Stars"; and at the fifteenth annual meeting of the Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America, held at Atlanta during the same period, Professor Pickering presented a paper entitled "Wendell's Photometric Measurements."

<sup>1</sup>Horace E. Scudder: James Russell Lowell, Vol. I, p. 30.

# Ideals of Sport in England

FROM AN ADDRESS BY THE REV. DR. ENDICOTT PEABODY AT A MEETING OF THE AMERICAN COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK, DECEMBER 30, 1913.

LAST week the BULLETIN published the speech of Dean Briggs at the meeting at which the following words by the headmaster of Groton School were spoken. Dr. Peabody's subject was "Ideals of Sport in England and America." The first half of his speech was largely in illustration of his statement: "The aim of sport in America, taken in the large, is victory. The aim of sport in England, taken in the large, is recreation." The second portion, here printed, is valuable not only for its pointing out of English conditions, but for its suggestions of possible improvement in America.

In England there is not perfection by any means. As Dean Briggs says of this country, the millennium has not come in sports, even in England, but they have one idea which appeals to a sportsman. There athletics exist for the purpose of recreation. They are great fun. A Rhodes scholar told me that shortly after he went into residence in Oxford the captain of the football team of the college came and asked him to take part. He supposed he would be subjected to a gruelling training, which would last some time before he began to play. Instead of that he was taken to play a match game outside Oxford the very next day, and they were beaten forty to one. Our countryman was a great deal ashamed, and as he was pedaling back from the place with a friend this Englishman turned to him and said, "I say, we had a jolly good game, didn't we, old chap?" My friend looked at the Englishman in surprise. He didn't know what to make of it, and after a while he said: "Well, yes, we did. It was a good game, wasn't it?" And he said it was a lesson that he had learnt that time and never forgotten since.

At Henley—any of you who have been at the regatta at Henley know what a delightful affair it is. There you have scores of men rowing against

each other, and the men go down to the grand stands, the places where their friends are, and watch the rest, and when the time comes for them to row their race they go and row and come back to their friends and watch the regatta again. On one occasion we had a boat representing one of our colleges, at Henley, and the Englishman went to call upon them on the day of the race before the race was rowed and found them away in a remote house. And they were locked up because the coach was afraid that they would be made nervous or "got at" in some way. he didn't know how, but he wanted to keep them perfectly safe.

In England football and cricket are great fun. Men keep them up. This is an indication that they are fun. Men keep them up long after they have left the university. The Marylebone Cricket Club includes all the men who have been cricketers in the universities and the schools and throughout England, and men play until they are forty and fifty and even over. Great football clubs flourish in London, and consist of teams made up from old university players who keep up the game for eight, nine or ten years after leaving college. They play on through middle age because it is fun, and there is a fascination about it. In some way or other, through the game an Englishman gets to look at life from the point of view of the sportsman. James Barnes, who was a correspondent in South Africa at the time of the Boer War tells this incident. An officer went up in a balloon to reconnoitre, evidently looking upon it as part of a game, and the Boers were nearer than they thought—as they often were—and they began to shoot at this officer. He telephoned down: "I say, you fellows, pull me down. This is do-

ing no possible good, and they are spoiling the balloon."

They all take part in the college or university sports. There are always two and sometimes four or five eights rowing on the river. There are four-oared, and pair-oared, and men sculling. Americans who have gone from the universities here, who have taken degrees here and gone to Cambridge, to my own college, Trinity, are men who never thought of touching an oar in America. They would have been laughed at on the Charles River, if they had gone rowing there, but they have gone in for rowing, not always in a high boat on the river, but they have been taught to row and have thoroughly enjoyed the exercise and the sport. It is the same in cricket and football, at the colleges and the schools. At the schools the different houses have representative teams in all the three great sports.

At Cambridge from half past two to half past four every afternoon you will find the rooms vacant; the men are all out. A few are taking walks and the rest are taking part in athletics. Now the spirit that animates men in these games is on the whole the spirit of fair play. An evidence of that is the absence of rules. I played football in England for six or seven years and I never saw a book of rules. There were copies of cricket rules to be got at the stores, I believe, and I think I had sometimes seen them in an umpire's hands, but I never remember seeing them consulted. They play largely according to the sport of the thing. On one occasion a bowler ran up to deliver a ball and then stopped and put out the batsman who had stepped over his crease. There was no rule against his doing that, but it was not done. That is the reason why they objected to it. It was not done because it was an unsportsmanlike thing to do, and the team whose bowler had done it was at once cancelled from the list of those with whom the other team was willing to play. At Harrow a friend of mine

asked a master what would happen if a Harrow boy played unfairly in any game. "Oh, but he would not do it", he replied. "But suppose he did?" "Oh, but he would not do it, you know." "But I say suppose he should do it, would he be allowed to represent Harrow again?" "Certainly not", was the reply. There is no great temptation to break rules and to play in unsportsmanlike fashion, and if there is a temptation it is immensely mitigated by the knowledge of the penalty that would be visited upon the boy who yielded to the temptation.

They have professionals taking part in the games, and professionals are also coaches, but they are all employees of the school or college, and simply bowl to the men in order to teach them to bat. They have nothing whatever to do with the policy or the details of the game. All these things are in the hands of the captain, and the captain is responsible in all matches.

In football and rowing they have entirely amateur coaches. They are able to do that because in England there is a much larger class of men who have leisure time than there is here, but those men have been imbued with the spirit in which they were brought up, and there is in football and in rowing the same spirit of fair play. The lower teams are coached by members of the varsity teams, the men who are in the eight coach the different eights. And in football and cricket the coach, so far as there is any general coaching, is one of the first teams who coaches the lower team. And so you have this curious paradox. You have in England in intellectual education the system of selecting the prize boys and making them scholars by a scholarship at the university, and the rest of the boys are carried along fairly well, but the boys below the average are simply let go. That is to say, an Englishman will tell you they are no good but do very well in colleges, which is essentially an aristocratic idea of education and what you would expect in an

aristocratic country. But there, at the same time, athletics is democratic. They take in all boys and teach them all games and those who excel greatly make their way to the top, and have the advantage of somewhat better coaching. In America it is just the opposite. In intelligent education we look after all the boys, and that school would be bitterly condemned which neglected the dull boy. We have the democratic idea of education. In athletics it is just the opposite. We take the most promising men and make them perfect in their method and in their achievement in sportsmanship, and that is an aristocratic way. It is un-American because it is aristocratic; it is un-American because it is not characterized by the spirit of fair play on which all Americans pride themselves. We believe thoroughly in fair play.

Now the way out of it is to change the tradition, I believe. The reason why we have these things which we do not like, is that the traditions are bad. Traditions are good in England because athletic sports were for a long time in the hands of the public schools and the universities, and they are still dominated by those universities and schools. Where you get the professional spirit in England is in professional football games. There I am told the tone is entirely different. A man at Rugby told me that professionals in football were spoiling English athletics. Before the tradition became so with us it was first taken up by schools, but the schools were very soon captured by professionals, and our traditions are bad. I do not believe that we can do away with the regular professional coach. It seems to me the way to establish traditions is to make the coach a member of the faculty, or to make a member of the faculty the coach. There are objections. One is that the standard of the nation in sport would be lowered, but if you can get hundreds of men in each college and all the boys in your school playing games you would get the best men going, and by playing

the games they would learn to play them well.

First of all you will have men of character, because the faculties of our colleges would elect only men of character. You would have men responsible to the faculties and the president, and it is with the faculty and with the president that the final responsibility rests. Then you will get men receiving about the same kind of salary that the rest of the men are receiving, and so you will get the perspective more nearly true. The great tradition of English education is the all-round man, and he is very seldom found in our universities. Some all-round men we have, but they have a great class of them, men who are athletes and scholars. Our scholars are not athletes, and our athletes are not scholars. But by establishing right tradition, and bringing in the scholars who are athletes into our universities on the faculties, I believe we should be able to establish the right tradition and make athletics what they ought to be, a great power for good. And when a man is a scholar and also athlete, the athletics teach him what athletics always teach a man, how to know men. Then we shall have coming from universities leaders of men, great leaders of men, of which the country is greatly in need today.

#### THE "HARVARD SPIRIT"

The new Harvard spirit seems to be nearly as invincible as the old Yale spirit was in years gone by. In all the important branches of sport Harvard is now winning with a regularity which is disheartening to the loyal supporters of the blue. It is, truly, largely a matter of spirit. In Yale's athletic heyday her democracy was her most cherished asset. There is now in Harvard athletics a democracy even more democratic than that of Yale. Yale may not have grown more aristocratic, as her critics allege. She may merely have stood still, while Harvard has passed her.—*Cleveland Plaindealer*.



## Origin of a Football Trick

THE following letter, mentioned in the editorial columns of this issue, is taken from *The Auburn Alumnus* of December, 1913:

Atlanta, Ga.,  
December 9, 1913.

Mr. J. R. Rutland,  
Editor Auburn Alumnus,  
Auburn, Ala.

DEAR SIR:

In reply to your favor of a few days since making inquiry as to whether or not I was the first one to pull off the trick of hiding the ball under my jersey, beg to say that I must plead guilty to the charge.

This play was first used in the Auburn-Vanderbilt game in 1895, which was played in a sea of mud and a driving rain, and by the use of this trick I succeeded in getting away for a sixty yard run and a touchdown, which by the way was the only touchdown we made in the game and the only touchdown I scored during my football career.

The origin of this play was an accident pure and simple. One night about the middle of the season Heisman, who was coaching at Auburn at that time, Walter Shafer, who was captain of the team, and myself were sitting in Shafer's room at the Whitaker's discussing football in general when Heisman said, "You know, boys, I had a kid to ask me once, if it was against the rules to hide the ball and while I don't see anything against it I don't see how the trick could be worked."

For a minute or two there was silence, which was broken by Shafer's "I've got it, Heis. Why not stick the ball under Tick's jersey?"

Hardly were the words out of Shafer's mouth before I was beating it into the next room, where I pulled on a jersey and slipping a football under the front of it walked proudly back into the room where Shafer and Heisman were sitting,

and before we adjourned that night we had worked out the trick as we afterwards used it.

After we found out that the ball could be concealed easily and quickly the only thing remaining was to so arrange a formation which would cover up the trick and then to draw the opponents off so that I could have a chance to get away. In those days it was not necessary for anybody but the center to be on the line of scrimmage so we dropped the guards back just a little from the line of the ball. The tackles were further back with the ends playing behind the tackles. The backs were just about two yards back. As the ball was snapped one of the backs jumped forward and received the ball from me (for at that time the man who first received the ball from the center could not run forward with it) while the linemen and backs formed a compact circle about us so as to cover up what was taking place inside the circle. Just as quick as the back could slip the ball under my jersey I would drop to the ground and the team would swing out to the open in as compact a mass as possible calling to the back who had jumped into the circle to come on while I would be left on the ground as if knocked out in the play. When the way was clear I would come to life very quickly, slip the ball from under my jersey and beat it down the field as fast as possible. In the Vanderbilt game the left end, Smith, I think, was his name, jumped over me in chasing the fake to the open.

Of course a play of this sort after it became known would not work, so we decided to change it for the Georgia game and to slip the ball under Harry Smith's jersey instead of mine and to let him go out with the bunch interfering for him. We tried it this way and Harry was away with about six men interfering for him and would have had

a sure touchdown, but the referee blew his whistle and called the play back as time had been taken out before we put the ball in play. I shall never forget the look on Harry Smith's face as he brought the ball back, nor will I ever forget the way they piled onto me and pinned me to the ground and searched for the ball.

"Pop" Warner, who was coaching Georgia that year, afterwards pulled this trick off in a Harvard-Carlisle game by having the ball slipped under the back of one of the Indians' jerseys on the kick-off.

By all of the Eastern papers he was given the credit of pulling off something new, but as a matter of fact the play was originated at Auburn and used successfully against Vanderbilt and against Warner—the first year he began to coach as above mentioned.

With best wishes for the success of the Auburn Alumnus, I remain,

Yours very truly,

W. R. TICHENOR.

#### GYMNASIUM PLEDGES

The undergraduate campaign to raise funds for the new gymnasium is still going on. The following table shows the amounts pledged up to January 10 by the class of 1913 and by the classes now in College:

##### GYMNASIUM FUND STATISTICS.

Pledged to date, January 10, 1914.

1913.	\$2046
1914.	2395
1915.	2388
1916.	3241
1917.	3750

Total, \$13,820

Total number of men who have signed pledges, 1418.

#### HOCKEY TEAM

The university hockey team will play Dartmouth in the Boston Arena next Saturday evening. Tickets for the game are on sale at the Arena and at Leavitt & Peirce's in Cambridge.

Princeton and Harvard will play in the Arena on Saturday evening, January 24. Reserved seats for this game will be \$1.50 each, and box seats \$2 each; there are four seats in a box. Tickets will be on sale at the Athletic Office and Leavitt & Peirce's, in Cambridge, and at Wright & Ditson's in Boston.

Harvard barely defeated Amherst at hockey in the Boston Arena on Wednesday, January 7. Kimball, the Amherst goal-tend, stopped 41 tries by the Harvard men. The game was poorly played. The summary follows:

HARVARD.	AMHERST.
S. P. Clark, Curtis, l.w.	r.w., Goodridge
Adams, Wanamaker, l.c.	r.c., D. C. Hardy
Phillips, Saltonstall, r.c.	l.c., Seymour
Smart, Morgan, Devereux, r.w.	
	l.w., Stafford
Doty, C. S. Clark, c.p.	c.p., G. W. Hardy
Cunningham, Willetts, p.	p., Mench
Carnochan, Washburn, g.	g., Kimball
Score—Harvard 1, Amherst 0. Goal—	
Phillips. Referee—Foster. Assistant Referee,	
Denisha. Time—20-minute periods.	

#### FRANCIS H. BURR FUND

The University has received the sum of \$7,500 with which to establish a scholarship in memory of Francis Haddon Burr, '09. The wishes of the donors are set forth as follows in the terms of the gift:

"This fund is to be known as the Francis H. Burr 1909 Fund, and the yearly income therefrom is to be used in helping deserving undergraduates who combine as nearly as possible Burr's remarkable qualities of character, leadership and athletic ability.

"The recipient must be in need of financial assistance. He shall be chosen in the middle of his third year by the Dean of the College and the Chairman of the Athletic Committee. Announcement of the award is to be made at that time and the gift is to be applied in his fourth year."

Burr while an undergraduate was a leader in scholarship, athletics, and social

affairs. He was interested and successful in almost every kind of college sport, but particularly in football and baseball; he won his "H" in both of these games in his freshman year, and played on the football eleven throughout his college course. In the fall of 1908 he was captain of the Harvard eleven which defeated Yale, 4 to 0, at New Haven, but an injury received earlier in the season prevented him from playing in that game and he was obliged to watch it from the side-lines. He was president of his class in his freshman year, and first marshal on its Class Day. Probably no undergraduate of recent years has had a wider influence for good on student life at Harvard. He was the first president of the Varsity Club. In the autumn of 1910 he was taken ill with typhoid fever and died on December 4.

The fund was raised principally from the members of Burr's class, but some of his older friends also contributed. The committee in charge of the project was made up of three classmates: John W. Cutler, Lawrence K. Lunt, and Nathaniel S. Simpkins, Jr.

#### WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA CLUB

The Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania had an informal dinner at the University Club in Pittsburgh on the evening of December 13. The meeting was called to celebrate the victories of the Harvard football eleven. Kay Wood, '92, of Chicago, was the special guest and speaker. Those present were:

Percival J. Eaton, '83, W. H. R. Hilliard, '85, Lawrence Litchfield, '85, William H. Black, '87, L. F. Snow, '89, Lawrence Barr, '92, T. C. Jenkins, '92, Alvin A. Morris, '92, O. M. Eakins, '97, Edward E. Jenkins, '97, D. E. Mitchell, '97, Edward B. Lee, '99, R. E. Breneman, '00, G. C. Kimball, '00, W. G. Mortland, '00, John McC. Wilson, '00, H. F. Baker, '01, Gordon E. Marble, '01, Tileston Chickering, '02, P. J. Alexander, '03, H. A. Lomax, '03, A. A. Osborne, '04, H. D. Parkin, '04, A. P. L. Turner, '05, Sidney Watts, '05, Ralph Kelley, '07, R. E. Sheldon, '07, Bradley Dewey,

'08, Albert D. Neal, '08, Alexander P. Reed, '08, R. W. Williams, '09, F. R. Fitzpatrick, '11, William E. Allen, '12, E. Tyler Davis, '12, Louis J. Heath, '13, Hamilton V. Bail, '13, Carroll J. Duggan, '13, B. W. Grimes, '13, G. N. Thompson, '13, H. R. Hilliard, '14.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF BANGOR

The Harvard Club of Bangor, Me., had its annual meeting and dinner on the evening of December 12. Dr. W. C. Mason, '74, president of the club, presided.

Charles H. Bartlett, '82, John Wilson, '00, and Howard Corning, '90, were appointed a committee to draft a new constitution and by-laws for the club, as all its records had been burned. Harold Hinckley, '02, J. P. Walker, '61, and W. H. Schwartz, '79, were appointed a committee to report on a scholarship for some student in the College from Bangor or its vicinity.

The guests of the club were: Roger Pierce, '04, secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association; Isaiah Stetson, Yale '79; Leonard W. Lott, Princeton '76; H. M. Hawes, Bowdoin '76; and Alden P. Webster, University of Maine '91.

Besides those already mentioned, there were at the dinner: Samuel Prentiss, L. '71, Henry M. Hall, '83, Dr. C. D. Edmunds, M. '86, Frank Hinckley, '94, Thomas W. Clark, '98, Professor A. P. Raggio, G. '04, Charles J. Webber, '05, L. C. Sterne, Jr., L. '06, Irving Stetson, '07, H. Guild, '13.

#### ENGINEERING SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

The seventh annual dinner of the Harvard Engineering Society of New York was held at the house of the Harvard Club of New York City, on Saturday evening, December 20. One hundred and ten members and guests were present. J. R. Finlay, '91, president of the society, was toastmaster. The other speakers were: Webb Floyd, president of the Mutual Alliance Trust Co.; W. L. Saunders, president of Ingersoll-Rand

Co.; Professors George C. Whipple, and Hector J. Hughes, of the Graduate School of Applied Science; and John C. Montgomery, mining engineer.

In addition to those already mentioned there were present:

Professor H. L. Smyth, Professor William H. Burr, and Robert Ridgway, honorary members; H. J. Alexander, '00, H. W. Andrews, '05, R. C. Barnard, '02, J. M. Betton, '71, W. E. Belcher, '04, W. C. Brinton, '07, W. L. Bowman, '07, W. F. Booth, '84, E. H. Colpitts, '06, T. Crimmins, '00, F. W. Daggett, '99, T. C. Desmond, '08, R. B. Earle, '00, D. G. Edwards, '03, W. Fairbanks, '95, J. H. Fedeler, '97, E. L. Ford, '08, C. P. Frey, '88, V. M. Frost, '02, C. Gilman, '04, J. F. Gowen, '11, R. W. Greenlaw, '02, G. Hadden, '10, H. M. Hale, '04, J. H. Hall, '03, W. L. Hanavan, '03, W. Hauck, '06, J. R. Healy, '97, C. Herschel, '61, J. P. Hogan, '03, D. W. Howes, '03, C. M. Holland, '05, S. J. Jennings, '85, A. C. Jackson, '88, A. R. Knowlton, '06, J. M. Levine, '06, F. Mason, '06, J. R. MacArthur, '85, H. E. Mead, '03, W. Meadowcroft, '01, E. Q. Moses, '02, W. H. Page, '83, J. C. R. Palmer, '04, J. P. H. Perry, '03, N. P. Pope, '02, A. S. Proudfoot, '02, F. Remington, '87, G. S. Rice, '70, C. Richardson, '77, R. R. Rumery, '00, M. H. Ryan, '99, J. F. Sanborn, '99, C. Seaver, '02, G. H. Shaw, '04, C. S. Shaughnessy, '01, E. N. Smith, '04, E. Smith, '08, E. L. Sprague, Jr., '03, C. W. Stark, '03, W. F. Stevenson, '97, J. R. Suydam, '09, B. B. Thayer, '85, E. L. Verveer, '98, J. C. Wait, '91, H. Weymouth, '02, J. Wear, '07, E. B. Whittlesey, '05, F. Wilcock, '00, J. E. Woodman, '96.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF BOSTON

The Harvard Club of Boston gave a dinner on Friday evening, January 9, to W. Cameron Forbes, '92, who was until recently governor-general of the Philippine Islands. The speakers, besides Mr. Forbes, were Ex-President William H. Taft, and President-Emeritus Eliot.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF SOMERVILLE

The Harvard Club of Somerville, Mass., had a meeting on December 9. The club voted to continue its scholarship which is awarded annually to a member of the freshman class from Somerville, and voted also to award a

prize of \$10 to the best student in the Somerville High School.

The following officers were re-elected for the ensuing year: President, Francis P. Garland, '98; vice-president, George H. Hosmer, '01; secretary-treasurer, Louis C. Doyle, '04.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF CHICAGO

The Harvard Club of Chicago had a buffet luncheon on December 28, 1913, for the present members of the University who were at home for the Christmas recess; fifty-six graduates and 54 undergraduates and undergraduates-to-be were present.

Redmond D. Stephens, '96, presided; William C. Boyden, '86, and Mitchell D. Follansbee, '92, made brief, informal addresses. Among those present was Samuel S. Greeley, '44, one of the founders and the senior member of the club.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF NEW JERSEY

The Harvard Club of New Jersey will hold its annual dinner on Saturday, April 11. The dinner committee consists of A. R. Wendell, '96, chairman, John Reynolds, '07, J. H. Thayer Martin, '96, and Cameron Blaikie, '99.

#### MEDICAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

The officers of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association are:

President, Samuel B. Woodward, M.D., '78, of Worcester, Mass.; vice-president, Frederick C. Shattuck, M.D. '73, of Boston; Charles A. Wheaton, M.D. '77, of St. Paul; Joseph A. Capps, M.D. '95, of Chicago; Carroll E. Edson, M.D. '92, of Denver; Addison S. Thayer, M.D. '88, of Portland, Me.; Reuben Peterson, M.D. '89, of Ann Arbor, Mich.; William B. Coley, M.D. '88, of New York; Edmund H. Stevens, M.D. '67, of Cambridge; secretary, Charles M. Green, M.D. '06, of Boston; treasurer, James B. Ayer, M.D. '07, of Boston.

# Letters to the Bulletin

## "HARVARD INDIFFERENCE"

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I have just finished reading the very interesting article in the BULLETIN for December 24 by a graduate student from a smaller college and it prompts a question or two.

What is Harvard indifference? One does not see it at Yale games. One does not see it in the \$100,000 subscriptions of the chief marshal's class on Commencement Day nor in the gifts, great and small, that pour in every year.

Is it an undergraduate trait? If so, what is it? How does it manifest itself?

It seems to me to be a term that is carelessly and loosely applied and, if untrue, harmful.

If there is such a thing, let us know the symptoms; then we can all go to work to cure the disease.

What is the snobbishness of the Yard? Of the freshman dormitories?

They may exist for aught I know, but all graduates, I think, would be glad of information on the subject. Cannot someone tell us?

These questions are not meant as captious criticisms of the article to which I have referred. On the contrary I think the article very good, but vague as to my queries.

W. W., '75.

December 27, 1913.

## "HARVARD ALUMNI"

EDITOR, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Your notice, in a recent issue, of the two volumes of early College records in preparation for publication prompts me to be allowed to bring before the graduates, through your columns, the urgent need of a volume to which the above tentative title may be given. This should include not merely every graduate, but every person who was ever a student at Harvard. All living graduates know

that in their time there were many men who, because of death or for some other reason, did not graduate, and this has been the case since the earliest days. From 1642 to 1725, when the Faculty Records begin, there were a score or more of temporary students; while during the years 1725-1752 the Faculty Records disclose no fewer than sixty-eight students who did not graduate.

Perhaps it is permissible to point out how the lack of such a work as is here suggested is delaying the publication of the volumes of records now in preparation. As early as 1646 it was enacted that "Every Scholar shall be called by his Surname onely till hee bee invested with his first degree; except hee bee fellow-commoner or a Knights Eldest Sonne or of superiour Nobility." Knights' eldest sons and those "of superiour Nobility" were conspicuous by their absence, and this law was perhaps the only College law never or very rarely violated. If there was in College at a given time only one student of a particular surname, and that student graduated, a mere reference to the Quinquennial Catalogue will identify him. If he did not graduate, the task of identification before 1725 is almost impossible. But frequently there were in College at once, and sometimes in the same class, two or three or even four students of the same surname. The contemplated volume, if in existence, would immediately identify such students; but in the lack of such a volume, identification is extraordinarily difficult, as it is necessary to examine genealogies, town histories, and newspapers, to write to town clerks, and even to correspond with descendants of former students.

Harvard is apt to pride itself on being a pioneer, yet at times falls lamentably behind its sister colleges. Thus it was not until 1910 that a Harvard University Directory appeared, though this had been preceded by similar volumes per-

taining to other colleges. Again, a Harvard Alumni is now, so far as the writer is aware, first publicly suggested, yet other colleges long ago published similar volumes. Among these are Oxford University (including temporary students) and Wadham College (Oxford) in England; and in this country Bowdoin, Brown, Colby, Columbia, Dartmouth, Michigan (including temporary students), New York, Northwestern, and Pennsylvania (including temporary students). If one wishes information about certain Harvard graduates, it is rather humiliating to be obliged to seek it in the catalogues of other colleges from which those graduates merely received honorary degrees.

This is not the place to discuss in detail exactly what information should be included in the proposed volume, but some suggestions may be thrown out. Clearly parentage, exact dates and places of birth and death, degrees, and positions held are essential. Some of the catalogues referred to above give the maiden names of students' mothers, the addresses of living graduates, and references to authorities for the statements made. All this may well be left to the decision of those to whom is entrusted the preparation of the suggested volume (or volumes), for that will be a work of great labor and of considerable expense. The purpose of this letter is merely to bring the matter before the graduates, in the hope that it will lead to the immediate starting of the project.

ALBERT MATTHEWS, '82.

December 31, 1913.

#### FOR THE NEW GYMNASIUM

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

We would consider it a great favor if you would publish in your columns this communication, which is directed particularly to those members of the class of 1913 who have not yet paid their gymnasium pledges. This reminder, it is true, comes late, but owing to diffi-

culties in procuring the present addresses of the class, no other means have been at our disposal. The men now in College who signed pledges last spring are fast paying up, and it would assist our work greatly if those who have graduated from the University would do the same.

Checks should be made payable to the Harvard Gymnasium Committee, addressed care of Lee, Higginson & Co., 44 State Street, Boston, and the present addresses of the donors should be enclosed, in order to facilitate acknowledgement.

HARVARD GYMNASIUM COMMITTEE.

#### LECTURES BY PROFESSOR HART

Professor Albert Bushnell Hart has arranged the following lectures in the next few weeks:

Jan. 21, at the U. S. War College, Washington, on "The Balkan War."

Jan. 22, at Cleveland, on "Uplift in the Near East."

Jan. 23, at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. Subject not announced.

Jan. 24, at John Marshall Law School, Chicago, on "Review of Legislation by the Courts."

Jan. 26 and 27, at the University of Wyoming, Laramie, on "The Balkans."

Jan. 29 and 30, at Dakota Wesleyan University, Mitchell, S.D., "The Balkan Question."

Feb. 2, to Feb. 6, at Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Ia., on "American Diplomacy."

#### ORGAN RECITALS

The remaining organ recitals in the series which is being given in Appleton and Andover Chapels will take place on the following evenings at 8.15 o'clock:

Jan. 27, at Andover Chapel.

Feb. 24, at Appleton Chapel.

Mar. 24, at Andover Chapel.

Apr. 14, at Appleton Chapel.

May 26, at Andover Chapel.

Any members of the class of 1913 who did not get a copy of the Class Day program which was distributed in Sanders Theatre may obtain one by sending four cents in stamps to R. B. Batchelder, 204 Lafayette Street, Salem, Mass.

## The Faculty's Holiday

At the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the American Historical Association, at Charleston and Columbia, S. C., December 29 to 31, 1913, Mr. Worthington C. Ford presented the opening paper in the Conference on Historical Materials, his subject being "Manuscripts and Historical Archives." Mr. Ford also took part in the discussion on "Planning the Publication Work of Historical Agencies." Professor C. H. McIlwain took part in the discussion on modern English history; Professor R. M. Johnston, as chairman, conducted the Conference on military history; and professor R. F. Scholz read a paper entitled "The Antecedents of the Holy Roman Empire." Professor C. H. Haskins was elected a member of the executive council upon his retirement as secretary of that body after a term of service beginning in 1900. Professor A. C. Coolidge was also elected a member of the executive council.

At the meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, at Philadelphia, December 28 to 31, 1913, papers were presented by Professor L. J. Henderson and Dr. W. W. Palmer on "Further Studies of the Excretion of Acids"; by Professor W. B. Cannon and Dr. W. L. Mendenhall, on "Some Physiological Factors affecting the Coagulation Time of Blood"; by Dr. P. G. Stiles and Dr. E. G. Martin, on "Two Types of Reflex Fall of Blood Pressure"; by Dr. E. G. Martin, on "Some Results obtained by the Use of Quantitative Faradic Stimuli in Physiological Investigation"; and by Dr. E. L. Porter, on "The Effect of Strychnin on Reflex Thresholds." By invitation, Professor W. B. Cannon and Dr. W. L. Mendenhall gave a demonstration of "A Graphic Method for Recording the Coagulation of Blood."

At the meeting of the Botanical Society of America, at Atlanta, Ga., December 30 to January 1, Professor I. W. Bailey and Mr. J. S. Ames presented

a paper entitled "Primitive Characters recalled by the Chestnut Bark Disease and Other Stimuli"; Dr. E. W. Sinnott read a paper on "The Anatomy of the Node as an Aid in the Classification of the Angiosperms"; and Professor Osterhout presented the following papers: "The Chemical Dynamics of Living Protoplasm", "A Contribution to the Theory of Antagonism", and "Differential Permeability."

During convocation week at the Philadelphia meeting of the American Society of Naturalists and affiliated societies, Professor G. H. Parker read before the American Society of Zoölogists two papers entitled "The Movements of the Dog-fish as determined by Olfactory Stimulation", and "Internal Pressure in Sponges", and gave an address before the Society of Naturalists on "Experimentalism in Zoölogy."

At the meeting of the American Association of Anatomists, held at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, December 29 to 31, 1913, papers were presented by Professor J. L. Bremer, on "Earliest Blood Vessels in Man"; by Professor John Warren, on "The Pelvis of the Human Embryo"; by Professor F. T. Lewis, on "Chorionic Ducts and Intra-chorionic Cysts in Young Human Embryos."

At the meeting of the College Art Association, held at the University of Chicago, December 29 and 30, 1913, Professor G. H. Chase, as chairman of a committee, presented a report on "College Art Courses", and Professor Arthur Pope read a paper on "College Courses in Drawing and Painting."

At the thirty-first annual meeting of the Modern Language Association of America, in Cambridge, December 29 to 31, 1913, Mr. Rudolph Altrocchi read a paper entitled "Notes on Dante's 'Gianni Schicchi' and a Few Parallels." Dr. A. F. Whittem was elected treasurer of the Association.

## Alumni Notes

'74—Richard H. Dana was elected president of the National Civil Service Reform League at the meeting on December 12, 1913. He succeeds President Eliot.

'84—Rome G. Brown delivered an address before the National Rivers & Harbors Congress at its tenth annual conference at Washington, D. C., December 3-5, 1913, on "Legislative Obstacles to the Improvement of Navigable Rivers." The address has been reprinted as a U. S. Senate Document.

'85—Edward F. Woods has been elected president of the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters.

'89—George Leland Hunter has published, through the John Lane Company, a book entitled "Home Furnishing."

'92—W. Cameron Forbes has been elected a life member of the Corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

'94—David A. Ellis, LL.B. '96, and Francis N. Balch, '96, LL.B. '00, have formed a partnership for the general practice of law under the name of Ellis & Balch, with offices at 60 State St., Boston. Among those associated with them are Sylvester M. Whalen, '01, LL.B. '04, and Philip Rubenstein, LL.B. '00.

'97—A daughter, Edith, was born on November 9 to William L. Garrison and Mrs. Garrison at West Newton, Mass.

'00—Campbell Humphrey is with the Toronto Insurance & Vessel Agency, Ltd., 68 King St., E., Toronto, Canada.

'02—Herman Brandmiller, Jr., LL.B. '05, was elected Municipal Judge of Youngstown, O., on a non-partisan ticket in the November election. He has just ended a four-year term as Police Judge.

'02—Leo A. Rogers, LL.B. '04, for several years secretary to Police Commissioner O'Meara of Boston, has been appointed by Attorney-General McReynolds first assistant U. S. District Attorney in Boston.

'04—Cleveland Bigelow of Boston was married at Lenox, Mass., on December 27 to Miss Frances C. Folsom.

'04—William A. Burnham, Jr., secretary to President William A. Gaston of the National Shawmut Bank, Boston, has been elected secretary of the bank.

'04—John V. Gano is instructor at the Potter School for Boys, 1827 Pacific Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

'04—Curtis E. Lakeman, formerly secretary to the Commissioner of Health of New York, is now executive secretary of the American Society for the Control of Cancer, 289 Fourth Ave., New York City.

'05—The engagement of Hermann Frederick Clarke to Miss Dorothy Locke Johnson,

the daughter of Albert C. Johnson, '93, has been announced.

'06—Robert L. Hale was married at Farmington, Conn., on December 20, 1913, to Miss Dorothea Keep. His address is 537 West 121st St., New York City.

'06—Leslie A. Sloper is on the staff of the *Boston Journal*.

'07—Richard H. Wiswall was married on December 29, 1913, at Salem, Mass., to Miss Katherine Coggin, the daughter of the late David Coggin, M.D. '68.

'08—Thomas C. O'Brien has been appointed by Gov. Foss a member of the Massachusetts Board of Parole and Advisory Board of Pardons, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. David D. Scannell, '97.

'09—Edward Allen Boyden was married in Boston on November 12, 1913, to Miss Margaret Hilsinger of Sabula, Ia. Mr. and Mrs. Boyden are living at 71 Woodward St., Newton Highlands, Mass.

'09—A son, Bernard Francis Merriam, 2d, was born on December 23, 1913, to Bernard A. Merriam and Mrs. Merriam at Framingham, Mass.

'10—Francis R. Bolles has been transferred from the New York office of the Western Electric Co., to the Hawthorne (Chicago) plant. His address is Y. M. C. A. Building, Oak Park, Ill.

'10—The engagement of Sidney L. Smith of Hartford, Conn., to Miss Dorothy W. Dale of Omaha has been announced.

'10—Henry L. Wilder, of the traffic department of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., has been transferred from Cincinnati to the general offices of the company at 15 Dey St., New York City. His address is 143 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

'12—Lincoln C. Torrey, formerly with the Pennsylvania Railroad, Lines West of Pittsburgh, is in the engineering department of the American Zinc & Chemical Co., Burgettstown, Pa.

'13—Harold Hecht of Charles City, Ia., is with A. Friend & Co., real estate, Chicago. His address is Lakota Hotel, Thirtieth St., Chicago.

'13—Andrew W. Welch is with the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co. His address is 430 Y. M. C. A. Building, Manchester, N. H.

'13—William M. E. Whitelock has bought a farm in Marlboro, Mass., and is growing fruit. His address in Marlboro is to Farm Road.

'14—Francis J. Callanan is with the United Shoe Machinery Co., Beverly, Mass. His home address remains 109 Warren St., Roxbury, Mass.



# HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XVI.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1914.

NUMBER 17.

## News and Views

### A Harvard Book.

"The Scientific Work of Morris Loeb" is distinctively a Harvard book. Edited by Professor Theodore W. Richards, published by the Harvard University Press, in a form of suitable dignity, it stands as a memorial of a Harvard man whose work and character are notably worthy of remembrance. The biographical introduction by Professor Richards, placed before the collection of essays and fugitive papers written by Loeb during the twenty-nine years between his graduation and his death, tells a stimulating story of high devotion to science, philanthropy and education. A definition of him entered upon the minutes of the New York Section of the Society of Chemical Industry admirably sums up his characteristics: "Morris Loeb, chemist, investigator, educator, upright and useful citizen, generous patron and benefactor of art, of sciences, and of all good works, ever ready to bear more than his share of the burdens of the community and always to be found on the side of righteousness, justice, and truth, lived his life of quiet power without arrogance or display."

The country is full of examples of men who have made themselves and put to good use the wealth they have acquired in the process. There are fewer instances of the employment of inherited wealth for both personal and public de-

votion to the ends of scholarship. The book just issued shows what Loeb himself did as a scholar. The Wolcott Gibbs Memorial Laboratory, given to the University by Loeb and his brother of the class of '88—who has done the further service of establishing the "Loeb Classical Library" and the "Charles Eliot Norton Fellowship in Greek Studies"—is a visible token of his generosity. Morris Loeb's further service was the bequest of a fund of \$500,000 for future use at Harvard in furthering the sciences of chemistry and physics.

The publication of just such books as this amply justifies the existence of the Harvard University Press. The general public may not demand them, but Harvard needs them, both for what they record and for all they suggest.

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### College Revisited.

Yale is about to conduct an alumni reunion on a new plan. If it occurred first to our friends at New Haven, that is no reason for giving it anything but serious consideration as a possibility at Cambridge, for it is a plan of much promise.

The next meeting of the "Associated New England Yale Clubs", an organization corresponding to the "New England Federation of Harvard Clubs", will be held on February 23 in New Haven. The day will be dedicated to a study of the university in actual operation. As the *Yale Alumni Weekly* puts

it, "lectures, classes, and other undergraduate exercises will be attended; the university equipment (which will prove a surprise to some who have not returned to New Haven of late years) will be inspected and (perhaps most significant of all) meetings and conferences between Faculty and alumni will be held for a mutually helpful interchange of ideas."

Obviously this is a programme which could not be carried out at the time when most alumni return to their college—in Commencement Week. Obviously, also, it is a programme which will make its special appeal to men who have been out of college ten years or more. The younger graduates hardly need to be reminded of conditions which cannot have changed materially since the days of their own experience. But for graduates who for some time have travelled "daily farther from the east", such a revisiting of the working college should be rich in revelation and awakening. Whether the experiment is a success at New Haven or not, it may well be worth trying in some form at Cambridge.

#### **The Nomination of Overseers.**

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The selection of candidates for the Board of

Overseers to be chosen by vote of the alumni on Commencement Day is now in progress. Besides the five men to be elected in due course, one must be chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Amen. How are the names that appear on the Commencement Day ballot chosen?

A committee of nine appointed, in groups of three to serve for three years each, by the Executive Committee of the Harvard Alumni Association has the matter in charge. This committee on nominations, as constituted at present, contains, besides its Boston members, one

man from Chicago and three from New York. Through the initiative of its members, many names are brought together for consideration. That there may be no failure to consider a list of candidates truly representative of the whole body of the alumni, a committee of the Associated Harvard Clubs submits suggestions of its own. Other suggestions come from class committees. Thus it seems impossible for any desirable candidate to be overlooked.

Out of all the names under consideration the Nominating Committee, in pursuance of the instructions of the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association, suggests to the electors names for nomination, in number not less than three times nor more than four times the number of vacancies to be filled, and circulates them by mail among the electors. Thus, in the present year, not less than eighteen nor more than twenty-four names will be printed on the postal ballot to be sent out to the alumni before the end of April. These ballots, on which the electors will be asked to mark five names for the regular vacancies and one for the special vacancy, will be returned to the General Secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association by June 1. The names of the twelve candidates receiving the highest number of votes will be printed on the official ballot for Commencement Day. The five men who then receive the highest number of votes will be elected for the term expiring in 1920; the sixth in order will take Dr. Amen's place in the group whose term expires in 1919.

It is a simple and effective piece of mechanism. The success of its operation depends largely upon the hard preliminary work done by the Nominating Committee. This Committee for the current year has already made a good beginning. In March it will make its

final selection of names for the postal ballot. In view of its ample sources of information, it has probably received already the names which it will present to the alumni. But the doors of suggestion are still open, and the secretary of the committee is Henry S. Thompson, 111 Devonshire Street, Boston.

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**Yale Rowing.** Harvard men will watch with keen interest the new system of coaching in Yale rowing. Our rivals at New Haven will have during the coming season a triumvirate of coaches—Mr. Armstrong, who was on the Yale university crew in the '90's when the Cook stroke was winning a long succession of victories, Mr. Guy Nickalls, probably the most famous of all the English amateur oarsman, whose brother is now coaching the University of Pennsylvania crew, and Mr. Giannini, who has been a professional rowing coach in New York. If these three men can impart all their knowledge to the candidates for the crew, Yale will have a formidable eight.

We cannot truthfully say that we wish them success, for we assume that the definition of success at New Haven is victory over Harvard on the Thames, but we hope they will almost succeed.

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**The Anniversary Class.** With the appointment of Perry D. Trafford as the chief marshal of the class which in June will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of its graduation, the class of '89 begins to take its place before the Harvard public at the centre of the Commencement stage. Then it will cross the line, with all the equatorial ceremonies of fellowship and generosity and appraisal with which the crossing has come to be observed. The BULLETIN this week tells something of what the class has accomplished in its quarter

century of dispersal throughout the world. At Commencement the class will speak for itself, and we heartily hope it will enjoy the utterance in the fullest measure.

\* \* \*

**Another School.** In the list of schools mentioned in a recent BULLETIN as having strong representations among the scholarship holders for the current year, the Somerville, Massachusetts, Latin School should have been included. This school contributed three men to the first group of scholars, and one to the second. The Somerville High School, in which the Somerville English High School is joined with the Somerville Latin School, has, moreover, two men in the second group. These combined schools were also well represented last year.

\* \* \*

**Professor B. O. Peirce.** Professor Benjamin Os-good Peirce, who died in Cambridge on Wednesday, January 14, was one of the most distinguished members of the Harvard Faculty. It is no exaggeration to say that he was a great scholar. He had taught both mathematics and physics. A colleague once said of him that he knew more mathematics than any one else in that department and more than any one else in the department of physics. While he was the most modest, genial and lovable of men.

\* \* \*

**Recognitions.** The Executive Committee of the Alumni Association has served the whole body of the alumni well in putting into words the universal appreciation of the services rendered by E. H. Wells and J. H. Gardiner to the cause of Harvard. This expression of a deep-seated and far-reaching sentiment will be found on a later page.

# Social Work by Harvard Students

BY ROBERT A. WOODS, DIRECTOR OF THE SOUTH END HOUSE, MEMBER OF THE  
LICENSING BOARD OF BOSTON.

IT is a surprising and gratifying fact that, taking American colleges as a whole, there has been a very marked increase of interest on the part of the students in the social sciences. Courses included under this head are today more largely sought than those in any other division of academic work. From now on we may expect eight or ten thousand young men and women to be commissioned each year as they graduate to go out into the various communities all over the country and bring a measure of specially trained intelligence to bear upon the problems that confront community leadership.

Harvard has for a period of years been anticipating a development in university policy which must prove to be highly important in the tendency toward the thorough, as well as the comprehensive, training of the educated new generation for the patriotic service of today. Beside broadening and deepening class-room instruction in economics, political science, sociology and social ethics, the University has included among its collateral interests and responsibilities the work of the Phillips Brooks House Association, through which more than three hundred students are involved in practical forms of social service. It is increasingly felt by all who are close observers of this enterprise that it constitutes an extremely valuable form of laboratory training in connection with courses having contemporary human interest, and that it creates in the University an attitude and an atmosphere that are indispensable in the light of the rising issues of the present and the immediate future.

Last year 347 students were enlisted in volunteer social work. Speaking broadly, this number is divided between an educational staff which furnishes in-

struction chiefly in the Prospect Union and the Social Union in Cambridge, and a settlement staff which is portioned out among the Boston Settlement houses, chiefly to assist in their boys' clubs. A few men have been engaged in juvenile court work or in visiting for the Associated Charities. A very interesting new undertaking is that of the Harvard Legal Aid Bureau, through which twenty-five picked men from the Law School render assistance, so far as time and experience permit, to clients of very limited means. The office of the Bureau is at the Prospect Union.

Early in the college year a conference is held at which all members of the University who may be interested are invited to be present. This conference is addressed by some influential member of the faculty and by one or more of the alumni who have distinguished themselves in some form of social service. A large number of registration cards are issued, and the signers of these cards, in the order of class seniority, are invited to call upon the social service secretary at Phillips Brooks House.

Meanwhile the secretary has secured from the different agencies their statements as to the kinds of volunteer service which they require, with detailed accounts of the nature of the work to be done, and the kinds of temperament and training which it calls for.

Increasing emphasis is very properly placed upon the necessity of sympathetic guidance, particularly at first, on the part of the experienced leaders at the different agencies. Too often in the past, volunteers have become discouraged because they have been introduced at once into a difficult responsibility and then left to their own devices. The directors of the different agencies now make special provision for a period of

apprenticeship for such recruits; and the Phillips Brooks House organization sends out its own supervisors, each assigned to a different territory, whose duty it is to secure effective working relations between the administration of the different agencies and the student volunteers.

That the same spirit of result-getting coaching that goes into athletics is being poured into this phase of university interests may be shown by a selection from a booklet of directions issued by the Social Service Secretary:

"Show the boy the way, and the man will keep to it; for not only is the boy father to the man, but the man who has lost the boy in him is no man at all.

"Therefore the man who wants to get something out of his college course other than what he can wear on his own watch-chain, or hang over his own pictures, could not find a broader or more significant field than that of boys' club work. To come into weekly contact with a dozen boys of the streets, keen, alert, and impatient of all artificiality and sham, eager to learn, but full of a wild energy that waits only to be turned into the right channels to become a moving force for good in the State, cannot help but develop in the leader himself a degree of tact, clearness and common-sense, together with an overpowering optimism toward mankind, that will more than repay him for the two hours each week spent in acquiring it.

"This is not an opportunity to put on gloves and tip-toe into Boston to do what is known to the socially unemployed as 'slumming'. It is not meant for those who spend an hour a week poking over the dead leaves of humanity with a ten-foot stick and then spend the rest of the week in righteous appreciation of their own Christianity. Such 'social-service workers' will not fit into boys' club work. The boys won't stand for it. The man who does this work must appreciate that he is fortunate in having the chance to be of some

importance and to make his influence felt in a work that is of more practical and immediate value to the country to-day than any exalted Peace Conference that ever sat at the Hague, or any petty political platform that ever emerged alive from a convention. The work does not call for men. It is too big. It offers itself to men, in the definite shape of Opportunity, and those who are far-sighted and who think deep do not let it pass by."

From the point of view of those who are conducting the agencies to which the student volunteers are deputed, this service is valued increasingly from year to year. The Prospect Union and the Social Union in Cambridge are really university extension centers whose growth and progress for many years have depended almost entirely upon the body of student instructors. These two institutions may be regarded as the original examples of a policy which President Lowell has emphasized, of making the resources of the University in a special way available toward meeting the needs of the city of Cambridge. In line with what different members of the faculty have done and are doing by way of rendering expert service to the municipality, Dr. Ford of the department of Social Ethics, as a member of the Cambridge Sanitary Commission, is engaging a considerable number of the men in his classes in a housing survey of the city. Such overtures from gown to town have been very appreciatively received by representatives of the city government.

The settlement houses find increasing satisfaction in adjusting the student volunteers into their scheme of club work, and they feel that the presence and influence of the college men lead the club boys to emulate them, thus creating in the boys a sense of self-respect which is both a protection and stimulus. The way in which the students grow under this experience also appeals very strongly to the men and women of the settlements. As the settlements grow, their programs become exceedingly diversi-

fied, and afford opportunity for many men of many different talents. This is one of the important facts which has led an increasing number of the most representative and influential men in the undergraduate body to take their part in the Phillips Brooks House work.

One may be certain that this fresh and vital undertaking will have much influence, direct and indirect, toward bringing the new generation of Harvard graduates all over the country into ways of creative citizenship. There is already an impressive list of those who have been volunteer workers while undergraduates, and who are now engaged at important posts in the field of professional social service. What amounts to much more and is more highly significant, the great majority of former volunteers are today giving a special social-service turn to their daily work, or to their leisure, or to both, which would not have occurred to their minds but for their Phillips Brooks House connection. The executive secretaries, of whom Arthur Beane, '11, is the inspiring leader, are constantly in receipt of letters reporting tendencies and undertaking of this kind.

A plan is now under way for securing from seniors as they graduate an expression of interest in certain forms of good work for the community, and then bringing each man into touch with the appropriate leadership in the city or town in which he expects to locate. In this connection an organization has recently been formed in Boston, principally under the leadership of former Phillips Brooks House men, for drawing recent graduates of the different colleges into different forms of social service.

A few years ago a group of social workers from New York went to Albany in the interest of an important piece of child-welfare legislation. They encountered two young members of the Assembly who seemed to have a willing ear. Before they had gone far with their story, one of the legislators said, "You

need not tell us any more about that; we were both connected with the Phillips Brooks House at Harvard, and did settlement work in Boston." One of these men had his name attached to the most important piece of legislation of that year, and was afterward mayor of his city. The other is an United States district attorney, and always to the front in public-spirited projects in the city where he resides.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF NEW YORK

The annual dinner of the Harvard Club of New York City will be held in the club house at 7.30 P. M. on Friday, January 30. The speakers will probably be: President Lowell, M. Jussérand, LL.D. '07, the French Ambassador to the United States; Major Henry L. Higginson, '55, president of the Harvard Club of Boston; William B. C. Stickney, '65, president of the Harvard Club of Vermont and vice-president of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs; Howard Elliott, '81, chairman of the board of directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.; Robert F. Herrick, '90, chairman of the building committee of the Harvard Club of Boston; and Hon. W. Cameron Forbes, '92, until recently Governor-General of the Philippine Islands.

#### BOARD OF OVERSEERS

The photograph of the Board of Overseers of the College, which is reproduced on the opposite page, was taken in the Faculty Room in University Hall, Cambridge, at the meeting of November 29, 1913. So far as is known, this is the first photograph ever taken of that body.

The following members of the Board were absent when the picture was taken: Moses Williams, '68; A. E. Willson, '69; F. J. Swayze, '79; Theodore Roosevelt, '80; Howard Elliott, '81; Owen Wister, '82; F. A. Delano, '85; J. P. Morgan, '89.



Left to right—Front row: J. C. Warren, '63; W. L. Richardson, '64; Robert Grant, '73; W. R. Thayer, '81; G. H. Palmer, '64; C. W. Eliot, '53; A. L. Lowell, '77; J. D. Long, '57, President of the Board, Middle row: F. P. Fish, '75; George Wigglesworth, '74; A. L. Mills, '81; G. A. Gordon, '81; F. L. Higginson, '63; G. von L. Meyer, '79; C. F. Adams, 2d, '88, Treasurer; F. C. Shattuck, '68; H. C. Lodge, '71; W. H. Wade, '81, Secretary. Back row: T. W. Lamont, '92; L. A. Frothingham, '93; W. C. Boyden, '86; L. P. Marvin, '98; William Rand, Jr., '88.

THE OVERSEERS OF HARVARD COLLEGE.

## The Class of '89 and Its Marshal

PERRY DAVIS TRAFFORD, '89, of New York, will be the marshal on Commencement, 1914. The practice of choosing the Commencement marshal from the class which will on that day celebrate the 25th anniversary of its graduation from College has been established for a long time; it is in accordance with that custom that Trafford has been selected.

Trafford was the most prominent man in his class during his undergraduate days; he was its president throughout the four years and first marshal on Class Day; he was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, and played on the university football eleven and rowed on the crew. After graduating from College he entered the Law School, and, as members of the graduate departments were then eligible for the athletic teams, he played on the university eleven in the fall of 1890; this team was the first Harvard eleven to defeat Yale in the modern game of football. In the Yale game Trafford played in the rush-line opposite the redoubtable Heffelfinger and fairly vanquished that giant.

Trafford has practised law in New York since 1891 when he graduated from the Law School. He is now in the firm of Miller, King, Lane & Trafford; James G. King, of that firm, is also a member of the class of '89 and one of the class committee.

The other members of the '89 class committee are Herbert H. Darling, the chairman, who is also the class treasurer, and Franklin E. Parker. Darling is a well-known lawyer in Boston, and is interested in many other activities besides his profession; he is, for instance, secretary of the Harvard Musical Association, the oldest organization of its kind in the country and the original promoter of the concerts that preceded the establishment of the Boston Symphony Orchestra through the beneficence of Major Henry L. Higginson, '55. Parker is

president of the Mershon, Eddy, Parker Co., manufacturers of lumber, at Saginaw, Mich., and is one of the leading citizens of his state. He has been president of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealer's Association.

Edward C. Storrow, who was second marshal of '89 on its Class Day, is and has been for 20 years a member of the firm of Charles Storrow & Co., cotton brokers, Boston. Incidentally he has found time to devote to rowing at Harvard, and in 1899, the days of amateur coaching, he coached the Harvard crew which defeated Yale at New London. John T. Davis, who was third marshal of his class, lives in St. Louis; he has no active business but is connected with many of the important financial enterprises of that city.

Charles Warren is the secretary of the class of '89; he practises law in Boston, and is associated with Gardner Perry, another '89 man. Warren has led a very active life. In 1893, after he had left the Harvard Law School, he became private secretary to the late William E. Russell, '77, who was then governor of Massachusetts and one of the most conspicuous political figures in the country. Warren has himself taken a large part in politics. In 1905 he was appointed chairman of the Civil Service Commission of Massachusetts; he served two terms, until 1911, but was not re-appointed because the clamor against him from the politicians was so strong that the Governor gave way to it. Warren has done a good deal of literary work, some light and some serious. The most important of his publications have been: "History of the American Bar"; "History of the Harvard Law School and Early Legal Conditions in America."

James Hardy Ropes was secretary of the class of '89 until June, 1905, when the pressure of other work forced him to resign. Ropes is one of the scholars of the class, and is a prominent member of



the Harvard Faculty; he is Hollis Professor of Divinity, Dexter Lecturer on Biblical Literature, and Dean in Charge of University Extension. He is a member of the Corporation of Radcliffe College, and a trustee of Phillips Andover Academy, and of Dummer Academy. He has written many books and essays



P. D. TRAFFORD, COMMENCEMENT MARSHAL.

on Biblical literature, history, and kindred subjects.

George Andrew Reisner is another '89 man in the Harvard Faculty; his title is: Assistant Professor of Egyptology, and Director of the Palestinian Expedition. From 1890 to 1899 Reisner was studying and teaching Semitic, Assyrian, Arabic, Phoenician, and Egyptian. From 1897 to 1899 he was a member of the International Commission for cataloguing the Egyptian antiquities in the Gizeh Museum, at Cairo, Egypt. Since 1899 he has spent almost all of his time in charge of the excavations in Egypt and Palestine, and he is now in the latter country. His contributions to the knowledge of the world have been of immense value; in 1898, while working for Harvard Uni-

versity and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, he discovered the Valley Temple of the Third Pyramid, and found eight statues of Mykerinos, the king of the Third Pyramid; this discovery almost doubled the number of known masterpieces of ancient Egyptian art and solved many historical problems, the chief of which was the date of the Sphinx. Reisner has written many scholarly works.

Clifford Herschel Moore is Professor of Latin at Harvard; during the present half-year he is the Harvard Exchange Professor at several of the smaller colleges in the West and Middle West with which Harvard maintains reciprocal relations. In 1905-06 he was Professor at the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, having been granted leave of absence from his duties at Harvard.



CHARLES WARREN, SECRETARY OF '89.

He is a member of many learned societies and has contributed to their publications.

Robert De Courcy Ward is Professor of Climatology at Harvard. He has been on important expeditions to other countries of the world, is a member of all the important societies related to his

branch of science, and has written several books and almost 200 articles. He has been active in the movement for the restriction of immigration to this country.

Irving Babbitt is Professor of French Literature at Harvard. He has been on the teaching staff of the University since 1902; before that time he was Professor of Latin and Greek at the College of Montana, and Instructor in Romance Languages at Williams College. Babbitt has been a frequent and important contributor to the literature of the time, not only in the subjects in which he specializes but also in others of general interest; some of his essays have attracted wide attention.

Richard C. Cabot is Assistant Professor of Medicine, and a physician of the highest rank. He is one of the seniors on the staff of the Massachusetts General Hospital, is connected with other hospitals, and a consultant with authority. He is ahead of his profession in many ways. He originated in connection with the Massachusetts General Hospital a department of social service and published three reports on that subject which have led to the adoption of the plan in many other cities. He has been a leader in the psychotherapeutic movement which has spread wonderfully in this country in the past few years. Cabot has kept up his interest in philosophy and music; he has taught the former subject at Harvard and Radcliffe in the absence of the regular professors, and has been for a long time leader of the Boston Doctors' Glee Club, which he organized. In addition to all these activities he has written several important works on various phases of his profession, and taken a prominent part in many movements for the betterment of society. He is about to publish, through Houghton Mifflin Co., a volume setting forth his philosophy of life, under the title, "What Men Live By: Work, Play, Love, Worship."

The other '89 men who are on the

teaching staff of Harvard are G. H. Maynardier, who is Instructor in English, and James S. Stone, who is Instructor in Surgery in the Medical School. Stone is one of the leading surgeons of Boston and devotes most of his time to his private and hospital practice. R. E. N. Dodge was for some years Assistant Professor of English at Harvard, but is now on the Faculty of the University of Wisconsin where he taught for five years before coming to Harvard in 1903. He has taught also at Barnard College and Brown University. The number of '89 graduates on the Harvard Faculty may be small in comparison with some of the other classes, notably '87 and '97, but the '89 men have no reason to be ashamed of a comparison based on scholarship and learning.

The class of '89 is well represented in other institutions of learning in this country. Some of the professors, and their subjects and colleges are: C. C. Ayer, Romance languages, State University, Boulder, Colo.; R. E. Bassett, Romance languages, University of Kansas; W. B. Bentley, chemistry, Ohio University, Athens; G. D. Chase, Latin, University of Maine; Collier Cobb, geology, University of North Carolina; W. F. Giese, Romance languages, University of Wisconsin; Frederick Green, law, University of Illinois; F. E. Haynes, economics and sociology, Morningside College, Sioux City, Ia.; W. L. Jennings, chemistry, Worcester (Mass.) Polytechnic Institute; H. B. Lathrop, English, University of Wisconsin; W. H. Siebert, European history, Ohio State University, Columbus; H. D. Sleeper, music, Smith College; W. H. Warren, chemistry, Wheaton College; Max Winkler, German language and literature, University of Michigan. Lincoln Hulley was ordained as a Baptist minister but has given most of his attention to teaching; he has been connected with Bucknell University and Chicago University, and is now president of John B. Stetson University, Deland, Fla.

Charles B. Davenport is not now a teacher but his work is related to that of the higher institutions of learning, and he is one of the most distinguished members of the class. From 1888 to 1899 he was in the department of Zoölogy at Harvard, and from 1899 to 1904 was Assistant and Associate Professor of Zoölogy at the University of Chicago. Since 1904 he has been Director of the Department of Experimental Evolution

completing a history of North American birds.

The names printed above by no means complete the list of '89 men who are teaching or engaged in educational work; many are in important secondary schools. O. C. Joline is teaching Greek at the Taft School, Watertown, Conn. Frank E. Lane is headmaster at Milton Academy. W. R. Marsh is headmaster of the Cathedral School of St. Paul,



THE '89 GATE IN THE FENCE SURROUNDING THE COLLEGE YARD.

of the Carnegie Institution. He is a member of many learned societies in this country and abroad, and his writings on scientific subjects have given him an almost world-wide reputation.

A. C. Bent also is doing scientific work; for many years after his graduation he was in business in Taunton, Mass. He was, however, greatly interested in ornithology, and gradually that study has developed from an avocation to his chief vocation. He has written many papers on the subject, and is now at work for the Smithsonian Institution,

Garden City, L. I., N. Y. H. L. Russell is the principal of Oswego Free Academy, Oswego, N. Y. C. P. Sinnott is teaching at the State Normal School, Bridgewater, Mass.

The law has attracted about the usual quota of men from '89. Henry T. Kellogg is justice of the Supreme Court, 4th Judicial District, State of New York. James T. Malone was for several years assistant corporation counsel of the City of New York, and in 1907 was elected Judge of the Court of General Sessions; according to the newspapers, Malone

was the first Harvard man ever elected to the bench in New York County. Walter W. Magee has been for a long time Corporation Counsel of Syracuse, N. Y. John P. Nields has served for several years as United States District Attorney at Wilmington, Del. Oliver Prescott is one of the leaders of the bar in New Bedford and is also a director of many of the large corporations in that city.

A. G. Barret is a prominent lawyer in Louisville, Ky., and has taken some part in politics. Julian Mitchell is practising in Charleston, and was for two years a member of the South Carolina legislature. M. L. Gerstle is a member of a well-known firm in San Francisco; he was a member of the Committee of Safety at the time of the earthquake and fire. G. E. Wright is practising in Seattle; he has been a trustee of the Public Library, and in 1908 was a member of the Supreme Court Investigating Committee. C. M. Thayer is one of the leading lawyers and citizens of Worcester. Prescott F. Hall is well known in Boston not only as a lawyer but for his interest in many economic questions; with Ward and Warren, two classmates, he founded the Immigration Restriction League. C. A. Hight is a corporation attorney in Boston. Guy Holiday is assistant clerk of the Superior Court of Suffolk County, Mass. Edward S. Griffing turned from engineering to the law, has been city comptroller of New Rochelle, N. Y., and is now mayor of that city.

In addition to the physicians and surgeons already mentioned, Arnold H. Knapp is one of the leading eye specialists in New York; he is Executive Surgeon to the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, and Professor of Ophthalmology at Columbia University. J. L. Goodale is an eminent throat specialist in Boston, and G. W. W. Brewster is one of the best known surgeons in that city. Mark W. Richardson, after several years of study and private and hospital practice, was ap-

pointed secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, a very important and influential position; he has published many important contributions to medical literature. William P. Derby served for a long time as Superintendent of Outdoor Poor and Superintendent of Minor Wards under the Massachusetts State Board of Charity, but has now resumed private practice in Cambridge.

The church has not been very attractive to '89 men. F. M. Brooks is an Episcopal clergyman in Watertown, Mass., but he devotes most of his time to lecturing. E. M. Duff has been rector of Episcopal churches in Syracuse and Buffalo, and since 1903 has been Professor of New Testament Interpretation in DeLancey Divinity School. W. C. Green was for some years an active Unitarian clergyman but is now secretary of the Faculty of the Meadville Theological School, Meadville, Pa. E. N. Kirby is pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, at Ballston, Va. E. E. Shumaker has been pastor of several Congregational churches, and is now in Cambridge.

The best known member of the class of '89 is probably John Pierpont Morgan, now head of the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York and London. Morgan is the only representative of the class on the Board of Overseers. W. W. Naumburg is a member of the firm of E. Naumburg & Co., bankers, New York. Allston Burr is a member of the firm of Perry, Coffin & Burr, of Boston, and J. B. Crocker is the senior member of Edgerly & Crocker in the same city. Robert F. Perkins is a member of the firm of Bond & Goodwin, bankers, Boston. James H. Proctor, one of the active members of the class, was for some time with the Proctor Leather Co., and the United States Leather Co., but more recently has given all his time to his duties as a trustee. P. L. Saltonstall was with the General Electric Co., but since 1897 has been a member of the firm of Tucker, Anthony & Co.,

brokers, Boston and New York; in addition to his other distinctions, Saltonstall will be remembered as the father of "the class baby", Miss Katherine Saltonstall, who is now married.

Joseph H. Sears is president of D. Appleton & Co., the New York publishers; he was earlier with the *Youth's Companion*, and the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, and for thirteen years was successively associate editor of *Harper's Round Table*, editor of *Harper's Bazar*, and editor of *Harper's Weekly*. He has written several stories. Ervin Wardman was for seven years on the New York *Tribune*, and since 1896 has been editor-in-chief of the New York *Press*. George S. Mandell is the publisher of the Boston *Transcript*. Thornton Woodbury is in charge of the financial advertising of the New York *Sun*. George L. Hunter has written a number of books and articles on rugs, tapestries, and other decorative subjects.

A. C. Potter is assistant librarian of the Harvard College Library. Louis F. Snow is librarian of the University of Pittsburgh. J. R. Hayes is librarian of Swarthmore College. F. W. Faxon is manager of the library department of the Boston Book Company, and has been secretary of the American Library Association. G. W. Lee is head of the library department of Stone & Webster, Boston.

Carleton Greene is a mechanical engineer in New York. L. S. Griswold is a well-known geologist and mining engineer, and is now teaching at the University of Missouri; he has published many important papers. C. M. Saville was for about five years technical engineering expert for the Isthmian Canal Commission and assistant division engineer in charge of construction on the Gatun Dam; he is now carrying on the important task of installing a system of water supply for Hartford, Conn.

Charles H. Slattery has been since 1906 city treasurer of Boston. W. H. Pear is general agent of the Boston

Provident Association. Frank E. Huntress is in the steel business in Boston; he has been a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives and Senate. William L. Monro lives in Pittsburgh, Pa., where he is general manager of the American Window Glass Co. George T. Keyes is a paper manufacturer at East Pepperell, Mass. Irving Ru-land is in the real estate business in New York, and E. W. Grew, and G. L. DeBlois are respectively members of two leading real estate firms in Boston.

#### "THE HARVARD AND TECH WOOING"

Apparently the only embarrassment attending the proposed cooperative arrangement between Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is the difficulty of finding just the right name for it. A plan of cooperation describes it with reasonable accuracy, but that relates to the process of coming together rather than to the result of the mutual agreement. It would never do to call it a merger. That is a term out of favor, even though Mr. Olney has pronounced it harmless in this connection. Moreover, it wounds the tender sensibilities of those who insist that the independence of each institution shall forever be maintained. The proposed interlocking directorate is looked upon with suspicion in some quarters. That is another wicked phrase. By what name, then, shall the proposed cooperative result be known? It may be necessary to resort to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," quoting the fair Helena's beautiful description of her enchanting association with Hermia:

So we grew together  
Like a double cherry, seeming parted,  
But yet a union in partition.

[GEORGE F. BABBITT, '72,  
in the *Boston Sunday Herald*.]

The Secretary of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association is Robert M. Green, M.D. '06. In the BULLETIN for January 14 it was given as Charles M. Green.

## The Hockey Team

THE hockey team defeated Dartmouth in the Boston Arena last Saturday evening, 2 goals to 1.

This game was the first important one of the season, and was encouraging because it showed that the men were gradually learning the team play which has always been the feature of Harvard hockey. Carnochan, the Harvard goal, played a splendid game, and Hopkins, Smart, and Willetts gave a good account of themselves. Wanamaker, of Dartmouth, was the most active skater on the ice, but his individual work was so much hampered by the defence of the Harvard players that he did not have many chances to make goals. Wanamaker, of the Harvard team, is a brother of the Dartmouth player, and gives promise of being as skillful a skater. The rink was fairly well filled, but the interest was by no means as great as it will be in next Saturday's game against Princeton and the later games on the schedule.

The Harvard team has improved since the Christmas recess; the men worked so hard during the vacation, which they spent in Syracuse and Skaneateles as the guests of Captain Willetts, that they were plainly over-

trained, and it took some time for them to regain their normal physical condition, but they seem now to be in good shape. The forwards, as a whole, are not as fast

as those of recent years, but the defence is playing well. Carnochan is developing into an excellent goal-keeper and before the season ends may be almost as good as Gardner was last year. Willetts also is tower of strength on the defence.

Although, as has been said, the team work is improving, it is by no means as good as that of the other Harvard teams which have been consistent winners in hockey.

The Princeton game, which will be played in the Boston Arena next Saturday evening, will probably be one of the best games of the year. Baker, the Princeton rusher, is generally regarded as the most brilliant skater, either amateur or professional, now playing hockey, and the Princeton team as whole is far above the average. As Princeton has always been one of Harvard's hardest opponents, the chances next Saturday seem to be rather

CAPTAIN WILLETT'S OF THE HOCKEY TEAM.



in favor of the visitors from New Jersey. On Wednesday, January, 14, Harvard defeated Massachusetts Agricultural

College, 4 goals to 3, in the Arena. The summary of last Saturday's game with Dartmouth follows:

HARVARD.	DARTMOUTH.
Smart, r.w.	I.w., Frost
Phillips, Wanamaker, r.c.	I.c., Tuck
Hopkins, I.c.	r.c., Wanamaker
S. P. Clark, I.w.	r.w., Murchie
Clafin, c.p.	c.p., Johnson
Willets, p.	p., Dellinger, Livermore
Carnochan, g.	g., Donahue

Score—Harvard, 2; Dartmouth, 1. Goals—First half, none; second half, Harvard, Hopkins (2.38), Dartmouth, Frost (5.48), Harvard, Clark (10.22). Penalties—Hopkins, tripping; Willets, tripping. Stops—Carnochan, 33; Donahue, 28. Referee—Hicks. Assistant Referee—Tinghley. Goal umpires—Fahey, Adams. Time—20-minute periods.

## TWO RESOLUTIONS

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Harvard Alumni Association on January 12, 1914, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Edgar Huidekoper Wells, having resigned as General Secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association, the Directors wish to put on record their deep appreciation of his eager, untiring and loyal service to the association and to the University. No man during his term of office did more to make Harvard men everywhere feel the real strength of the tie that bound them to their Alma Mater. 'Servant and Lover of Harvard University' he will always be, whatever his work, and the Directors, while sorely regretting his departure, wish him every success in his new field.

"Resolved, that the above be spread upon the records, and a copy be sent to Mr. Wells."

"In the death of John Hays Gardiner the Directors of the Harvard Alumni Association feel more than a common loss. As editor of the BULLETIN he put into it all his mastery of expression, his wisdom, his keen insight and loyal enthusiasm, and under his skillful guidance it not only found increasing favor, but became a finer and more potent influence

among the alumni. As a man as well as a fellow-worker he won the highest esteem and affection of those who knew him, and in his death the association and the University lose one who gladly gave his best powers to the cause he so deeply loved.

"Resolved, that the above be spread upon the records, and a copy be sent to Mr. Gardiner's family."

## ASSISTANT PROFESSOR DUANE

Dr. William Duane has been appointed Assistant Professor of Physics. Dr. Duane received the degree of A.B. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1892 and from Harvard in 1893, the degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1895, and the degree of Ph.D. from Berlin in 1897. He spent six years in the Curie Radium Laboratory at Paris, and last fall returned to this country as Research Fellow of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University.

Professor Duane will devote the greater part of his time to the physiological action of radioactive substances and to the problems in physics directly connected with this subject at the Harvard Medical School and at the Huntington Cancer Hospital, but he will also undertake the direction of advanced students in problems on the purely physical side of radioactivity in the Jefferson Physical Laboratory.

## PI ETA GRADUATE ASSOCIATION

The Pi Eta Graduate Association of New York, recently formed in New York City, to which all graduates of Harvard University who were members of the Pi Eta Society during their college course are eligible, will hold its first annual dinner at the Harvard Club of New York City, on Saturday night, February 28. Information regarding the association and the dinner may be obtained from the secretary, William T. Bostwick, 93 Nassau Street, New York City.

## Alumni Notes

'86—Professor Theodore W. Richards has been elected president of the American Chemical Society for 1914.

'87—William S. Allen was married at Greenfield, Mass., on January 15 to Miss Ellen M. Russell.

'93—William F. Baker is metropolitan manager of the New York Telephone Co., 15 Dey St., New York City.

'96—John J. Hayes, W. Marriott Welch, '02, and Harold W. Read, '03, real estate brokers (Hayes & Welch), have moved their offices to the Merchants' Bank Building, 30 State St., Boston.

'98—George Cabot Ward has been appointed president of the Park Board of New York City and Park Commissioner. His address is 32 Liberty St., New York.

'99—Rodman Gilder has been elected treasurer of The Century Co., publishers, New York City; he also retains the position of manager of publicity, which he has held since August, 1913.

'99—Frederick R. Swift, LL.B. '02, has retired from the firm of Van Vorst, Marshall & Smith, and has opened an office at 52 Wall St., New York City, where he will continue the practice of the law.

'01—Harry P. Henderson, mining engineer, has moved his office to 66 Broadway, New York City.

'01—Walter Hunnewell, Jr., son of Walter Hunnewell, '65, was married in Boston on January 3 to Miss Minna Lyman, the daughter of George H. Lyman, '73.

'01—Walter B. Swift, M.D. '07, presented two short papers before the Boston Society of Psychiatry and Neurology on December 18, 1913; his subjects were "The Voice in Chorea", and "A Case of Paralysis Agitans with Ten Days' Cessation of Tremor."

'05—Charles deYoung, business manager of the *San Francisco Chronicle*, died on September 17, 1913.

'06—A son, Quincy Adams Brackett, Jr., was born to Quincy A. Brackett and Mrs. Brackett on November 15, 1913, at Pittsburgh, Pa.

'06—James O. Foss was married in Boston on January 1 to Miss Mabel Chick. Mr. and Mrs. Foss will live at 126 Bay State Road, Boston.

'06—A son, John Kelly Palmer, was born to Minor Brodrick Palmer and Mrs. Palmer on December 24, 1913.

'06—The engagement of Stuart D. Preston to Miss Madeleine O'Brien of New York City has been announced.

'08—David A. Pfromm, LL.B. '10, formerly with Francis Rawle, '60, of Philadelphia, will continue the practice of law at 50 Congress

St., Boston, where he will be associated with Foster & Colby.

'08—Marcus B. Whitney is assistant train-master of the Southern Pacific Railway Co., Richmond, Calif.

'09—Andrew W. Anthony, formerly in the traffic and accounting departments of the New Haven Railroad, is now in the Bristol mill of the National India Rubber Co. His address is 56 High St., Bristol, R. I.

'09—Louis H. Bauer, M.D. '12, was married on December 27 in Jamaica Plain, Mass., to Miss Helena Meredith, Wellesley '12.

'09—Willard P. Sheppard was married in Wollaston, Mass., on January 1 to Miss Mollie G. Brown. Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard will be at home after March 1 at 684 Washington St., South Braintree, Mass.

Ph.D. '09—Tom Peete Cross, A.B. (Hampden-Sidney, Va.) '09, is associate professor of English and Celtic at the University of Chicago.

'10—Archibald F. C. Fiske is superintendent of the Fall River District for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. His address is 109 South Main St., Fall River, Mass.

'10—A daughter, Catharine, was born to G. Peabody Gardner, Jr., and Mrs. Gardner on December 20. Gardner, who is on leave of absence as secretary to the Corporation, is with Lee, Higginson & Co., 44 State St., Boston.

'10—Arthur N. Goding is in the advertising department of the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, 166 Essex St., Boston.

'11—Howard C. Brown is with the Connecticut General Life Insurance Co. His home address remains 12 Avon St., Mansfield, Mass.

'12—Arthur J. Kelly, who has been with the B. F. Goodrich Co. since 1911, has been transferred to the Boston office at 851 Boylston St., where he is assistant manager of the solid tire department.

'12—Edward S. Lancaster is with the American Paper Goods Co., Kensington, Conn., and is living at 28 Park Place, New Britain, Conn.

'12—Robinson Murray is assistant advertising manager of the American Optical Co., Southbridge, Mass.

'12—Leonard Ford Park was married on August 13, 1913, to Miss Katharine O. Wardwell of Worcester, Mass. Park is with Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, architects, Ames Building, Boston, and is living at 83 Brattle St., Cambridge.

'13—Ernest W. Chapin is "Vail Librarian" or assistant in charge of the Dering electrical library of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.



# HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

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NUMBER 18.

## News and Views

### Radium at Harvard.

While the newspapers have been filled with accounts of the radium treatment for cancer in various parts of the country, many of our readers must have been wondering what Harvard was doing about it all. At length the facts are given out, in the public press and in this issue of the BULLETIN. It is reassuring to learn that through the joint work of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University and the Harvard Medical School much experimentation has already been done, many results have been recorded, and the whole problem is undergoing study of the careful, scientific sort from which conclusions of the highest value are to be expected. Meanwhile the announcement of what has been accomplished so far seems sure to do good. It will show the public that exceptionally qualified men at Harvard are studying the radium and cancer question in the sanest and most thorough manner possible; and that no false hopes of magical cures in advanced cases are to be entertained. Hysteria in such matters is a doubly dangerous influence: it leads persons to expect, first, too much, and then, in the reaction of bitter disappointment, too little. A careful reading of the conclusions of the Harvard Cancer Commission is well calculated to throw a clear, true light on a matter of the deepest and widest concern.

### Temperance in College.

Wherever and whenever young men are gathered together by the hundreds, the authorities who have to deal with their conduct are confronted by the problems connected with drinking. In the old world and the new these problems have been looked upon as inseparable from university life—just as they are inseparable from the life of society at large. But we have come a long way, both in college and out of it, since

The good old colony days  
When we lived under the King.

In spite of occasional glaring exceptions there is abundant reason to believe that there is far more genuine temperance in the average college community than there was even a generation ago. Yet the problem continues, and reminders of the fact appear from time to time in the reports of the means by which college authorities are attempting to deal with it.

At Princeton there has recently been a direct recourse to the laws of New Jersey, forbidding the sale of liquor to minors. The college has informed the local liquor dealers that, so far as Princeton undergraduates are concerned, they will be held responsible for any infringement of the state law. The proprietors of the drinking places, in their own protection, now require students who apply for intoxicants to sign a statement that they are twenty-one years of age. Misrepresentation in this matter is a mis-

demeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment. Since a small proportion of the undergraduate body is over twenty-one, the check should be effectual. In commenting upon the matter, the *Princeton Alumni Weekly* says that "drinking on the part of Princeton undergraduates is nowadays at a minimum. For one thing they are too busy and for another, campus sentiment is against it." With the college, the students and the law all on the temperate side, the outlook is promising.

At Hobart College, a "student prank" just before the Christmas holidays has led to a different handling of the problem. The authorities have decided and announced that hereafter no student who indulges in the drink habit shall receive financial aid from the college. No preliminary warning will be given to offenders. The withdrawal of college aid will be automatic, immediate and irrevocable.

Thus a larger and a smaller college, each in a small town, is solving its individual problem. That such simple devices are counted upon to produce important results is in itself significant. In earlier days the problem was of a magnitude which defied such measures.

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**Silas M.  
Macvane.**

The news of Professor Macvane's death came as a great shock to his old-time associates and friends. When he left us in the summer of 1911 to spend the rest of his years in Italy, he seemed still a robust man. We had hoped that his days might be long in the land.

Professor Macvane gave to Harvard over three decades of loyal service. In all that time there was scarcely a year in which he did not have extra work put upon his shoulders. When younger colleagues were ill or absent, their classes regularly fell to him. He taught, at one

time or another, economic theory, international law, English history, and a dozen other subjects equally remote from his own special fields of work. He did it all cheerfully, and always well. No teacher ever possessed a broader or more sympathetic outlook upon the whole history of civilization, or a more genuine interest in every branch of it. The knowledge that came to him never went into watertight compartments; every bit of it found relation to something already in his mind. He was an omnivorous reader, and his powers of memory were phenomenal. Any date or detail that ever found its way into his head was there to stay. You might tap him anywhere and the information you were after would come almost without fail. The time which other men give to writing books Professor Macvane gave to reading them, so that during the later years of his service among us the breadth and exactness of his knowledge set many a student's thoughts on the road to humility.

Of what men call administrative chores, Professor Macvane also had far more than his share to do. For many years he had entire charge of the schedule of examination hours,—a task which he performed with great care and devotion. He served on committees and boards by the dozen; he was never without far more than his due share of such assignments. But he liked administrative work and had a capacity for doing it well. Time and again his soundness of judgment in matters of general College policy was amply proved, notably in the closing year of President Eliot's administration, when he urged the system of charging extra fees for extra courses and predicted almost to a dollar the amount of revenue which would be gained thereby. When he once settled upon a conviction it was hard to budge

him from it; but that was a trait which came honestly from a rugged Scottish ancestry. With this, however, went a rare good nature and amiability which made Professor Macvane a splendid co-worker, always regardful of other men's opinions and always fair in opposition. A more patient, gentle soul never graced the society of scholars.

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**Physical  
Examinations.**

The announcement of the recent faculty vote that freshmen henceforth will be subjected to a physical examination has provoked the statement in a Boston newspaper that this is the first step towards compulsory athletics at Harvard. This appears to be an entirely unwarranted assumption. The distance between physical examinations at entrance and compulsory exercise—whether or not it be carried so far as to the point of requiring a man to swim the length of a swimming-pool before winning his bachelor's degree—is a distance to be covered not by steps but by leaps.

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**The Trees.**

Since the BULLETIN in December published an editorial on "Trees in the Yard", it has received and printed many communications upon the same subject. The latest of them, printed in the present issue, calls for a fuller statement of the facts in the case than has yet been made. We are glad to be able to respond to this request by publishing a report, now in the hands of the Corporation, setting forth what has been done and what is considered desirable for the future. Any question, like that of the trees, involving both sentiment and special knowledge, may be viewed from a wide variety of angles. The sentiment in this case is universal, the special knowledge rather narrowly limited. The alumni in general

need no reminder that the responsible body of men which has the interests of Harvard most closely at heart is the Corporation. The sentiment of the situation is safe in their hands. For special knowledge they have sought trustworthy advice. The cultivation of patience was suggested in the BULLETIN's previous comments on the matter. Holding no brief for any special view of the subject, we suggest it again.

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**What the  
Alliance  
Suggests.**

In commenting editorially upon the plan of coöperation between Harvard and Technology, the *Monthly Announcement of the Harvard Graduate School of Medicine* brings forward a suggestion which seems sure to be followed by many others of the same sort when the possibilities of applying the principles of coöperation are fully realized. The writer of the editorial believes that "there is an important application of this principle for graduate medical instruction. In any large medical centre, where two or more medical schools are interested in graduate medical instruction, these schools should formulate plans for coöperative teaching rather than duplicate their efforts in rival institutions. Some central body, representing the component schools, could wisely determine the sphere of action of each. Each institution, by working on the subjects in which it is most interested, could give better and more effective instruction than if it spread its efforts in other directions merely for the sake of maintaining a well-rounded schedule of instruction."

Having shown the way to coöperation, it remains for Harvard and Technology to prove its benefits in practice. The public and private expressions of approval of the new agreement have been so cordial that a friendly attitude towards its application seems assured.

## Harvard Investigation of Radium

THE Cancer Commission of Harvard University, working in conjunction with the Harvard Medical School, has been experimenting for some time with radium and its derivatives as a cure for, or alleviation of, cancer, and from these experiments, a number of valuable observations have already been recorded. The Harvard authorities at present take a conservative view of the value of radium, but able men are on the commission, and they plan to pursue their investigations indefinitely, with the hope of determining eventually just what radium and its derivatives can do.

Harvard is the first college in the country to take up this study in this thorough way; for the experimentation is being conducted in its laboratories and a considerable number of patients are being treated by radium at the Collis P. Huntington Memorial Hospital, where careful records, illustrated by photographs, tracings and measurements are kept, that the benefit of radium therapy may be determined. Correlation of the clinical and pathological data and careful observation of all cases for final results of treatment are necessary for accurate clinical work.

In each case, which comes under observation, exact microscopic evidence is obtained, for it is important to know with certainty whether a true cancer, or something which superficially resembles a cancer, is the subject for treatment.

The Harvard physicians are treating a number of their patients with the radioactive gas, called emanation, which arises from radium in solution. This gas, after purification, is forced by mercury pumps into a glass tube and this tube is separated into lengths suitable for applicators by sealing with a tiny flame. These applicators are of varying size and form, and, in certain instances, are screened and protected in the usual manner by lead or silver, paper, gauze and rubber.

They are applied to the surface of the body, or placed within the natural cavities, or inserted into malignant growths. This method of using the emanation has certain advantages over the more usual methods in which the radium salts are employed.

The Harvard Cancer Commission makes the following statement:

"In certain limited cases, treatment by radium seems to be curative, while in others, not cured by this agent, local results are good and such distressing symptoms as pain, hemorrhage and discharge may be greatly benefitted. At the present time, however, the most satisfactory treatment of cancer is generally admitted to be the complete removal by surgical operation at the earliest possible moment. The best, or curative, results from radium therapy are obtained in cases of various skin diseases, including certain types of skin and other localized forms of cancer.

"In many cases of true cancer which have advanced beyond the operable stage, or cases recurring following operation, improvement after radium treatment may follow not only symptomatically, but in the local condition. Such cases, however, are rarely cured. Occasionally large growths are much reduced and even disappear under the influence of radium, but metastasis, or spreading of the growth to other parts, is not usually prevented, or the patient may succumb from toxemia during the process of absorption.

"Great variations occur in different types of cancer in the same and in different individuals. In some cases the entire duration of the disease is short—months; in others it may last for years, as many as twelve or fifteen, and there may be periods of great temporary improvement. But the fact cannot be too strongly emphasized that this variability in the natural history of new growths may account for many of the favorable

results supposedly due to therapeutic procedures.

"Owing to the possible exaggeration and misinterpretation of the result of radium therapy, it is deemed most important that ample and accurate clinical data be secured and the results recorded in a form suitable for critical analysis. It is to obtain such accurate observation of the effect of radium treatment, to devise new and more effective methods of administration and to give to the public the unprejudiced result of these investigations that the Cancer Commission of Harvard University is devoting its energies."

The commission has the resources of Harvard University behind it in this work, and that ability and experience are not lacking is apparent in the personnel of the commission, of which the members are as follows: Dr. J. Collins Warren, chairman; Dr. Henry P. Walcott, of the Harvard Corporation; Dr. Edward H. Bradford, dean of the Harvard Medical School; Dr. Theobald Smith, professor of comparative pathology and Dr. William T. Councilman, professor of pathology, Harvard Medical School; Dr. Henry K. Oliver, trustee of the Caroline Brewer Croft Fund; Dr. Robert B. Greenough, secretary and consulting surgeon; Dr. Henry A. Christian, consulting physician; Arthur Adams, treasurer; Dr. E. E. Tyzzer, director; Dr. Thomas Ordway, physician in charge of the Huntington Hospital, and Dr. William Duane, physicist.

Dr. Duane was for six years an assistant in the Curie Laboratory in Paris, and is one of the foremost men in radium experimentation in this country. Dr. Ordway has recently investigated the status and methods of radium therapy in London and on the continent. Dr. Tyzzer supervises the biological and pathological work in which radium is used.

Professor T. W. Richards has been elected president of the American Chemical Society for 1914.

#### PROFESSOR COOLIDGE ENTERTAINED

At a dinner given by the Harvard Club of Berlin on January 7 to Professor Archibald C. Coolidge, exchange professor from Harvard to the Berlin University, Willing H. Spencer, '99, the president of the club, proposed the health of President Wilson and the German Emperor, and introduced Professor Coolidge, who made an impromptu address, followed by short, pointed talks by Professor Paul Shorey, '78, and Mr. Charles Ferguson. Among the eighty guests were: the American Ambassador and Mrs. Gerard, the American Naval Attaché and Mrs. Gherardi, Military Attaché Major C. T. Langhorne, Professor and Mrs. Paul Shorey, Dr. Karl O. Bertling, the secretary of the club, Professor Paszkowski, director of the Boettinger Studienhaus, Herr Albert of the Ministry of the Interior, Dr. R. W. Drechsler, director of the Amerika-Institut, Professor Brigham, Professor De Barr, Vice-President of the University of Oklahoma, Professor Atwood of the American Association of Commerce and Trade, and Mr. Charles Ferguson.

#### EXCHANGE PROFESSOR WITH FRANCE

Notice has been received that the Ministry of Public Instruction of the French government has selected Professor William Allan Neilson as Exchange Professor with France for 1914-15. His term of service will fall in the winter semester and will be spent at the University of Paris.

Professor Neilson received the degree of M.A. in 1891 from the University of Edinburgh; his degrees from Harvard are A.M., in 1896, and Ph.D., in 1898. From 1898 to 1900 he was associate in English at Bryn Mawr College. From 1900 to 1904 he was instructor in English at Harvard. In the year 1904-05 he was adjunct professor of English, and in the year 1905-06 professor of English, at Columbia University. In the fall of 1906 he returned to Harvard.

## Report on the Trees

THE following report by Guy Lowell, '92, on the trees in the College Yard, to which reference is made in the editorial columns of this issue, is now published for the first time.

To the Corporation of Harvard University.

Gentlemen:—As the question of what is going to be done about the trees in the College Yard is constantly arising, it seems wise to have a policy which should be rigorously followed, and which could be explained to those who show an interest in the future appearance of the College Yard, either with the idea of making a personal contribution to help better conditions, or of getting various classes to subscribe to a general or special fund to plant and take care of new trees.

The results of the work done to date have been far from satisfactory, and I am making these recommendations to show once more what I believe should be done, and so that you may take such action as you think best.

When the plan for a complete replanting of the trees in the old yard was prepared three or four years ago, I tried to follow as closely as possible the scheme that was originally carried out when the elms were planted. For this reason I advised using only one kind of tree, as was originally done.

I advised, however, planting red oaks instead of elms, after consulting with the best authorities on arboriculture. Red oaks were selected because it was believed they were less liable than are the elms to be attacked by insects such as the gypsy moth, brown tail moth, elm leaf beetle, and elm bark beetle. They are a fast growing tree, at least the fastest of the oak family, which is the hardiest type of tree. The red oak also, when mature, makes a beautiful and dignified specimen tree. I recommend that my plan for planting should be carried out as designed.

The question is now frequently coming up as to whether it would not be advisable to plant a number of different varieties of trees. In case this were done the old yard would have the appearance of the new yard to the east, which, to my mind, has not been very effectively planted, and seems to show no orderly scheme, though today, owing to the fact that it contains flourishing trees, it seems to look better than does the old yard. Its system of planting, however, can hardly be recommended. The new design for the old yard was to keep the planting symmetrical by having the trees evenly spaced in rows that were to be an equal distance from each other. A similar scheme had been carried out in the original planting of the Yard, but that system has been badly broken up, owing to the fact that when old trees died new ones were planted without regard to the old orderly plan.

In the old yard today practically every one of the larger elms is a mutilated and diseased tree. These trees furnish a breeding place for leopard moths, and apparently for every other disease known to arboriculture. It was pointed out by Professor Sargent some time ago that it was far from good policy even if a few branches are alive, to wait till the trees are absolutely dead before taking them out. They should come out now so as to allow of replacing them as early as possible, and so as to give the new trees every possible chance.

Furthermore, I believe if different varieties of trees were planted with the idea that by some such hit or miss selection a few might survive, the ultimate result would be the same as long as the elms are allowed to transmit their diseases to their neighbors.

The elms have died and are dying, owing to years of neglect. They have been constantly weakened by various pests, and by various physical changes in their surroundings, and when the last of

the pests appeared—the leopard moth and the elm bark beetle—the elms were unable in their weakened condition to withstand the attack.

Now those of the young oaks which survived transplanting and which were placed in accordance with my uniform plan of spacing have been attacked by insects and by disease because they have been surrounded by unhealthy trees on all sides. It is too much to expect a child surrounded by diseased people for any length of time to stay immune and not be infected, and it is equally true of young trees struggling to recover from the shock of transplanting, that are surrounded by decaying trees.

In my opinion, nothing can be done by way of putting in something to take the place of the elms that will prove satisfactory in the end, until the dying elms themselves are taken out. A few die each year and are cut down. There are about ten now in the old yard that probably cannot survive much longer.

You will remember when I made my plan and the new locations for trees were determined on, that it was done with the idea that the old trees would soon come out and accordingly new trees were planted in some instances directly under the spread of the old trees. But, in many of these cases, the old trees have remained, and the new ones have been infested with the diseases harbored in the elms.

I quote William Herlihy, who is connected with the force looking out for the trees under the Inspector of Grounds and Buildings, who wrote as follows to Mr. Burke:

"I have made a thorough and comprehensive investigation of the condition of all the small oaks in the College Yard and those between Pierce and Langdell Halls. Of the 61 new trees in the Yard, I found 30 of them in a fairly flourishing condition and of the other 31, 25 were dead and 6 cannot survive until another year. In front of Langdell Hall there are 22 trees; 10 of them are in

good condition and the other 12 are dead.

"The causes of the death of these trees are various:

1. Too small roots to sustain such large crowns. (Blame of nursery men.)
2. Traces of abusive handling during transportation.
3. A fungus disease, probably started by weakened condition of trees.

"In 90 per cent. of the live trees I found small leopard moth caterpillars, and in some individual trees there were as many as four to seven. I feel that the main cause for this large number lies in the fact that a number of those large elms are allowed to remain as skeletons and breeding places for a number of pests and diseases.

"I think there are at least 8 or 10 of them right in the middle of the Yard, that should be taken down, as they are only an eyesore and cannot live more than a year or two longer. In this way you can immediately destroy hundreds or more leopards that are in the trunks and large branches of the trees that cannot be destroyed in any other way.

"I know that many of the leopards I found in the oaks are some that have dropped from the larger elms that are in many instances directly over them. So it is that if the cause of this devastation is not removed, it will be only a matter of a few years before the oaks are gone also.

"Two hundred cords of manure could be well used if spread around the trees and shrubs all over the College property. They are in such a condition from the drought of the last four or five years, and also from the several insects and pests that have attacked them, that they are in dire need of such to feed and invigorate them.

"I strongly suggest that all the leaves which are raked up should be saved and a compost pile of them, mixed half and half with stable manure, be made. This would be a valuable asset to our future (tree-food) supply."

Besides the leopard moths there has

appeared a fungus that has undoubtedly killed a number of the trees this summer. I have taken specimens from the trees and am having them analyzed at the Arboretum in the hope that we can find out exactly what it is and what steps are necessary to check it. This fungus unquestionably was fostered in the dead trunks and branches of the larger elms.

It is now absolutely necessary to consider first of all the future appearance of the Yard, and it is also time to realize that we must make some present sacrifice for the benefit of the ultimate results; that is always necessary in a well thought out planting scheme. It is a difficult thing to do, and there seems to be a desire to adopt some scheme that will dress up the Yard temporarily but will not produce the best results in the end, and so I am constantly asked by graduates, "Why not plant big trees?" Classes have offered to subscribe sums for this purpose. I wish definitely to put myself on record as disapproving of the planting of big trees, as proposed, especially as they are intended to serve as a memorial to the various classes and therefore would cause much disappointment should they die, as some of them surely would.

Instead of the big trees, I recommend planting small trees not over six feet high, and money should be provided for five or more years of care after they are planted. I would suggest also having a surplus supply of similar trees growing in a nursery. In case anyone would like to see what a red oak will do under normal conditions let him look at the red oaks now planted on the "Arboreway" at Jamaica Plain, in the Boston Park system. These have been planted some fifteen years and are excellent specimens of handsome thrifty trees.

I have had considerable experience with the planting of large trees and although in many instances the results have been satisfactory it has been where isolated specimens were required. I

have had poor luck when a large number of trees had to be matched more or less one with another, as would be the case in the replanting of the Yard.

Nurserymen advertise that large trees can be moved successfully, but it must be borne in mind that the conditions in the Yard in the middle of a city are not favorable, and I know furthermore of no place where a large number of big uniform trees ready to transplant can be found.

To secure the largest size oak that we could purchase at the time we bought the present so-called small oaks I corresponded with twenty-one different nurseries. Many of these could not offer any trees in the larger sizes. Large oaks are difficult to find and if found have frequently not been transplanted enough, and, therefore, are lacking in the fibrous roots so necessary for successful growth.

Having purchased as large trees as we did, though to the layman they seemed small, we did not get as good roots as would have been the case had smaller trees been chosen. This lack of roots had something to do with the trees not having done better, but the trees purchased were as good as could be found.

The holes were prepared with the greatest care and the trees, though late, were carefully planted.

After the trees had been planted Mr. A. R. Sargent went out at frequent intervals and gave instructions about the guying of the trees. When Class Day came, Mr. Crane, the inspector of grounds, thought it necessary to take the wires off as they were dangerous obstacles to visitors. This was conceded with the understanding that the wires were to be put back after Class Day, but instead, without authorization, four large pieces of two by four inch studding were driven down close to the tree to a considerable depth and a fence built around the trees. These posts could not possibly have been driven down without doing material damage to the none too numerous roots. These guards are



around the trees in several instances today. There is no doubt in my mind that this was another contributory cause to the dying of the oaks.

The shrubs have been sadly neglected, although in a majority of cases they have done remarkably well. Dead shrubs have not even been removed, and when removed have not been replaced. Pruning has not been properly done. The shrubs have not been manured and forked.

The shrub beds should receive a good dressing of well rotted manure every fall, which should be forked in as soon as the frost is out of the ground. The beds should also be cultivated once or twice during the season.

In many instances there are no gutters on the buildings. One can readily see the effect that water and snow has had on the shrubbery where the gutters are lacking.

The vines have done well. These also should receive fertilization and the roses, which are most susceptible to the ravages of insects, should receive constant attention.

There has been nothing done in the Delta, which is a very important part of the University grounds. This should be planted, too.

When the elms are taken out, possibly more rhododendrons should be used in the Yard proper to add color and give an evergreen appearance in winter. The ones that have been planted have done remarkably well. If more rhododendrons can be used they could well be substituted in many cases where shrubs are at present.

There is so much work to be done that a thoroughly competent man who knows about trees must be constantly employed by the University to look out for the trees and shrubs that grow in the various University grounds; for not only are the trees suffering in the Yard but, even in the more remote holdings of the University, trees have been neglected. There are few trees in the Metropolitan dis-

trict that appear to have suffered more and are in poorer shape than those at the Bussey Institute. To take care of all the trees there should be a force of workmen, the number of which would vary with the seasons.

It would, in my opinion, be well to have your tree expert under the direction of the Arboretum, which is the aboricultural department of the University. I suggest this because the Inspector of Grounds and Buildings has not time to give the needed attention to the supervision of trees and shrubs.

Yours truly,  
GUY LOWELL.

New York, N. Y.,  
November 15, 1913.

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#### REV. HENRY WILDER FOOTE

Rev. Henry Wilder Foote, of Cambridge, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Preaching and Parish Administration at the Harvard Divinity School, and Secretary of the Faculty of Divinity. He will give substantially the same courses hitherto given in the Divinity School by Professor F. G. Peabody, who retired last year, and will co-operate with Dean Fenn in the administration of the School. His appointment takes effect April 1.

Mr. Foote graduated from Harvard College in 1897. In 1900 he received the degree of A.M., and in 1902 the degree of S.T.B. In the latter year he was ordained as a Unitarian minister in King's Chapel, Boston, and soon after went to New Orleans, where he served until 1906 as minister of the First Unitarian Church. In 1906 he became minister of the First Unitarian Church of Ann Arbor, Mich. In 1909 he was appointed secretary of the Department of Education of the American Unitarian Association, and for a year carried on this work in addition to that of the church in Ann Arbor. Since 1911, he has given his full time to the work of the American Unitarian Association.

## Dramatics at Harvard

SOMEONE ought to write the history of dramatics at Harvard. It would be a useful and not inglorious record, which would probably show that there had been a more or less organic development of interest in the drama and the theatre since the governing bodies first tacitly or formally permitted plays. Such an account is impossible in the present space: this must be a rather summary recital of now-existing dramatic interests at the University. From its very nature, it must be fragmentary and incomplete, but it may touch the more important phases of the subject and perhaps emphasize the diversity of activity in this relatively narrow field.

Just now seven organizations present plays, either annually or periodically. Of these, only two were founded for the purpose of producing; the rest act and sing incidentally. The seven bodies fall naturally into four groups: first, clubs giving annual musical shows; secondly, bodies which present plays in foreign languages; thirdly, an organization which, in its revivals of Elizabethan drama, is unique in the situation at Harvard; and fourthly, clubs which produce original plays.

In the first group, the work of Hasty Pudding and Pi Eta is so well known as to need little more than mention. Though in the days when Phillips Brooks was in college, Pudding was giving such plays as Fielding's *Tom Thumb*, in later years she has devoted herself to a long and successful line of musical shows. Pi Eta, likewise fundamentally a social organization, has followed the musical trail. Both these societies have their own theatres for rehearsals and performances. Members of both write their books and lyrics. The annual trip to New York lends variety and attractiveness. The work is creditable, not to say unusual, but it may be doubted if it adds much to the

efficiency of the more purely dramatic organizations—and indeed this is not its purpose.

For some years, the Deutscher Verein and the Cercle Français have made yearly plays in German and French a part of their interests. In some the Verein has enjoyed the coöperation of the Bostoner Deutsche Gesellschaft; in most, both societies have opened their female rôles to ladies. Neither has a theatre of its own; both produce in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, and Jordan Hall, Boston. The chief value of such plays to the actors lies necessarily in the training in speaking foreign languages, and the fact that other clubs, like the Sociedad Espanola, have given up dramatic work, has undoubtedly lent efficiency to the work of the Cercle and the Verein.

The problems of Delta Upsilon, which since 1898 has annually revived an Elizabethan play, are distinctly different. The conditions are these: a sixteenth or seventeenth century drama must be found, which is representative and actable, which contains enough humor to offset the dangers arising from men's taking women's parts, which includes not more than twenty speaking characters, and which can be cut and adapted to the peculiar conditions under which the society must work. About six weeks are given to rehearsals, usually two each day, which are held in Sanders Theatre. It may be mentioned that the form of the stage is said to assist somewhat in training young actors in effectual work, but that this is overbalanced by other disadvantages which are apparent on a first glance at the auditorium. Performances take place in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, Jordan Hall, Boston, The Barn, Wellesley, and sometimes at preparatory schools like Exeter. "To my mind", said a Delta Upsilon man who has had much experience in dramatics, "the most successful and interesting performance we ever gave was *Ralph*

*Roister Doister* before the students at Exeter. I think it was because we were nearly reproducing the original conditions of the piece: a farce written for boys, played by boys before an audience mainly of boys." It is worthy of note that last year *The Comedy of Errors* was staged in one of the newer settings, probably the first venture of the sort by an undergraduate organization in America.

These five organizations look upon dramatic production as a part, not the whole, of their year's work. The purpose of the Harvard Dramatic Club is, however, producing, and especially the producing of original plays.

Founded in 1908, the club, from its first venture, *The Promised Land*, by Allan Davis, '07, has "cleared expenses", a feat which not all undergraduate non-athletic interests are able to boast. It was incorporated in 1911, a departure which has given it a certain business standing not otherwise attainable. It was the first Harvard society to admit women to participation in plays. It has staged work by J. F. Ballard, David Carb, '10, Allan Davis, '07, Percy MacKaye, '97, and E. B. Sheldon, '07, its first president, all of whom have since had work produced on the professional stage and to most of whom the club gave the privilege of first public performance.

Pains are taken to make the work as representative as possible of the University at large. Plays for the spring offering of one-act plays and the fall performance of longer works are selected by a committee of judges on a basis of open competition. The cast is chosen by the coach. Election to membership is had by ballot of the undergraduate members, but the selection is made, so far as possible, by the standard of service. In short, the Dramatic Club is sustained solely for work in its field; what occasional social life it fosters is in the measure of its attainment relatively unimportant.

If, it may be asked, the musical shows,

the foreign-language plays, the Elizabethan revivals, and the original plays are thus looked after, where can the 47 Workshop find a *raison d'être*? The answer is that the Workshop covers a field not even entered by the other organizations, for, whereas they must count upon the stage success of their performances, the Workshop, after providing actors and mounting, lets the play stand or fall on its own merits. In other words, the Workshop is a workshop for trying out the plays of younger writers.

Just as in the continued success of the Dramatic Club, one sees evidence of the influence of the teaching and personality of Professor Baker, so in the Workshop his spirit is apparent. This is how the Workshop works. A former or present member of English 47 or 47a has written a play of merit. The one thing needed to tell whether it will "go" is performance. But that performance must be not only well acted but well witnessed. A cast is picked and drilled with the utmost care. An audience is specially selected and invited. The play is produced as well as the limited facilities of the only regularly equipped playhouse in Cambridge permit. It is not a social function; the audience are observing and noting. Two or three days later each person who has seen the play sends in his comment, written as frankly, not as cleverly, as he can, that the young dramatist may have the benefit of open criticism. The results last year were surprising and gratifying to the Workshop and the individuals whose plays were produced.

Such is a bare outline of the situation. In some degree the organizations whose aims are similar exchange trained actors and thus make possible a greater working efficiency. Thus, the Workshop would find it difficult to exist apart from the aid which the members of the Dramatic Club, Delta Upsilon, and other bodies give as individuals. But a long step forward could be taken by a standardized system of coaching by

means of which the actor's technique, once learned, could be utilized as occasion offered.

The second and more important difficulty is one that would make a business man shudder. Each of these bodies is acting as an individual for its own needs. Each hires, rarely buys, its own wardrobe, wigs, make-up, properties, and in some cases scenery. Only the clubs own theatres. Since most of the organizations have no place in which to store their effects properly, the opportunity of saving expense by lending and borrowing is lost. It is to be hoped that the future may bring forth some plan by which this waste may be eliminated. Yet waste or no, the Harvard man has no cause for worry that the University is not fully represented in the field of the drama.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF CONNECTICUT

The seventh annual meeting and dinner of the Harvard Club of Connecticut is to be held this year at the Hotel Mohican in New London, Friday evening, February 13. Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, '80, and Thomas W. Slocum, '90, have already accepted invitations and it is expected that President Frederick H. Sykes, of the new Connecticut College for Women, a representative of athletics from the University, and one or two other Harvard men will also be the guests of the club.

This is the first time that the club has met in the eastern section of the state and it is essential to the interests of Harvard that the meeting be enthusiastic and well attended. The success of the meeting depends on two things—first, that every Harvard man in the vicinity of New London be present; and second, that the Harvard men from the other sections of the state make a special effort to attend and see to it that we have one of the best meetings that the club has ever had. Arrangements for staying over night at the hotel can be made

for those who can not return home until the next day. A more detailed notice will be sent to members later.

Membership in the club is open to those who have been connected with Harvard University for a year. All such are invited to join and attend the dinner. Please extend this notice to other Harvard men of your acquaintance.

The annual dues of one dollar are now payable; the dinner fee of two dollars may be sent at this time if members desire. Men may become life members with all dues paid on the remittance of ten dollars.

HENRY E. COTTE, '98,

Secretary-Treasurer.

115 High St., Bristol, Conn.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF LAWRENCE

The Harvard Club of Lawrence (Mass.) had its annual dinner on Saturday evening, January 17, at the Merrimac Valley Country Club. Charles G. Saunders, '67, the president of the club, called the company to order after the dinner and introduced as the toastmaster J. J. Mahoney, L.S. '89-'90, justice of the Municipal Court.

The speakers were Professor Fred N. Robinson, '91, a Lawrence man, who represented the University; F. J. O'Brien, '14, the end rush on the football eleven, who spoke in behalf of athletics; Daniel Saunders, L.S. 43-'44, 91 years old and the nestor of the Essex County bar, who gave some reminiscences of the University at the time when he studied in the Law School; Henry M. Williams, '85, who spoke about the Harvard-Tech alliance, and the Associated Harvard Clubs.

By an unaccountable error the name of Lawrence E. Sexton, '84, was omitted from the list of Overseers appearing in the photograph published in last week's BULLETIN. In the photograph Mr. Sexton was seated between Mr. Fish and Mr. Wigglesworth.

# Letters to the Bulletin

## TREES IN THE YARD

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The letter of Mr. Colton of Fitchburg about the trees in the yard seems to imply that expert advice was not asked when red oaks were planted to replace the elms. Cannot you give your readers the facts? I had supposed that this planting had been done after careful study and on the strength of competent advice. Many will regret that the oak should have been selected, but surely it was not done inadvisedly. Is it true that the work on the Common has proved "that all varieties of the elm seem to be doomed?" Do not the young trees resist attack? Do not the English elms thrive? Is not Boston, under the most expert advice, replanting to a large extent with English elms?

R. CLIPSTON STURGIS, '81.

January 19, 1914.

## HARVARD INDIFFERENCE

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

You are asked, "What is Harvard indifference?" It is a term of opprobrium delighted in by outsiders to designate that reserve, sincere or affected, which the atmosphere of Harvard and its surroundings engenders in the undergraduate. To get anywhere in so large a College, the undergraduate must direct his energies in definite channels. He must choose his friends through some medium of common interest less broad than the fact that they are both members of a class of six or seven hundred students. It is an acknowledgment of less than supernatural energy and a desire not to dissipate what energy he has by doing the hail-fellow-well-met act with every newcomer who thinks he should be interested in what he wants to talk about. It is the reserve of a man who is feeling his way through a hundred opportunities for what will be most worth while, as contrasted with the gregarious spirit of

a fellow in a small college who meets his entire class in one or more of his courses every day.

"Harvard indifference" is a virtue not needed in smaller colleges and therefore not understood elsewhere.

MURRAY T. QUIGG, '13.

New York,

January 16, 1914.

## PH.D. DISSERTATIONS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The remarks on Ph.D. dissertations contained in Mr. Buckingham's letter in the January 7 number show a somewhat curious view of the actual situation at Harvard. Speaking for the division that I know best, that of Modern Languages, I can say that many of the recent theses deal with subjects which could by no possibility be boiled down into a brief summary for a learned journal, but have a scope requiring the space of a volume for proper presentation. To require the candidate himself to print such a dissertation would make it impossible for most men to take their doctor's degree at all.

I can be more clear, if less modest, by citing my own case. My dissertation, which deals with a wide field, covers some 350 typewritten pages. I think I may say that it is not needlessly verbose. The expense of printing such a document could not possibly have been met by me at the time I took my degree—nor now, for that matter. My case, moreover, is precisely that of the average candidate.

Mr. Buckingham's parallel from German conditions does not much aid his case. Any one who has had occasion to consult German dissertations is aware that many of them are very crude and superficial performances, not worth the time spent in printing them, and a mere incumbrance in the field of learning. Furthermore, the columns of learned journals are by no means so unoccupied,

or so accessible to the budding scholar, as Mr. Buckingham seems to think.

In short: that readier publication of Harvard dissertations is urgently needed, cannot be denied; but that any attempt to lay that burden on the candidate would simply result in making the degree inaccessible to the average graduate student, is equally obvious.

CHARLES E. WHITMORE, '07, Ph.D. '11.  
10 Remington St., Cambridge, Mass.,  
January 12, 1914.

#### UNIVERSITY CREW

Preliminary arrangements have been made for taking the first and second university crews to Annapolis for the week of the spring recess. Definite announcement of all the details cannot now be made, but the Harvard crews will have at least one race and perhaps two races with the Naval Academy oarsmen, who will be the hosts of the Harvard squad.

It is believed that this change of scene will be of great benefit to the candidates for the university crew. Hitherto the squad has always spent the recess, or most of it, in Cambridge, except in 1908 when the crew was at Annapolis for a few days.

The annual races between Cornell and Harvard will be rowed this year on the Charles on Tuesday, May 26; the university and freshman crews of each college will row. Cornell has arranged for the preceding Saturday a race at Ithaca with Yale and Princeton, but was willing to take on Harvard on the 26th.

#### GIFTS TO THE VARSITY CLUB

Three silver trophies, originally given by the members of the Harvard baseball nines in 1876, 1877, and 1878 to the late F. W. Thayer, '78, who was captain of those three teams, have been given by Mrs. Thayer to the Varsity Club. The collection consists of a large loving cup, a baseball, and a catcher's mask of the same pattern as the one de-

signed by Mr. Thayer when he made the first mask ever heard of.

Mr. Thayer was the most ardent of all the promoters of the Varsity Club, and was at the time of his death president of the club.

#### PRINCETON BEATEN AT HOCKEY

Harvard defeated Princeton, 2 goals to 1, in an exciting game of hockey in the Boston Arena last Saturday evening. The game was the longest on record. It consisted of the regular two periods of 20 minutes each, one overtime period of 14 minutes, and another of 23 minutes and 40 seconds; thus the playing time was 1 hour, 17 minutes and 40 seconds. The time of the ordinary game is 40 minutes. The players were thoroughly exhausted when they went off the ice Saturday night, and most of the spectators also were tired.

Captain Kuhn, of Princeton, made the first goal of the game; after 15 minutes of play he made a successful long shot from the left side of the rink. A minute later Phillips scored on a shot made directly in front of Princeton's goal. More than an hour of playing then took place before the next and decisive goal was scored. Smart carried the puck down the rink and made a shot at Princeton's goal; the puck, however, struck Emmons's skate and bounded back to Saltonstall who quickly snapped it by the Princeton goal tend and into the cage.

The men on each team played with desperation but cleanly. The Harvard players had evidently been coached to look out for Baker at all costs, and the result was that that brilliant skater was not as conspicuous as usual. Both goal tends played admirably; Carnochan, in particular, made some remarkable stops. There was not much team play. Harvard was fortunate in having plenty of substitutes to draw on; Smart was the only Harvard forward who played through the game. On the other hand, Kilner, who is the regular right wing on

the Princeton team, was unable to play, and Kuhn was not in the best of condition.

The summary of the game follows:

HARVARD.	PRINCETON.
Smart, r.w.	l.w., Cowan, Haskell, Jensen
Phillips, Wanamaker, Curtis, r.c.	l.c., Baker
Hopkins, Saltonstall, l.c.	r.c., Kuhn
Curtis, Morgan, Doty, l.w.	r.w., McCall
Claffin, c.p.	c.p., Emmons
Willetts, p.	p., Peacock
Carnochan, g.	g., Winants

Score—Harvard 2, Princeton 1. Goals—Phillips, Saltonstall, Kuhn. Penalties—Hopkins, loafing; Haskell, interference. Wanamaker, interference. Referee—H. Stanley. Assistant Referee—S. M. Swenson. Goal Umpires—Chadwick, Angell. Time—Two 20-minute periods, 14-minute overtime period, "sudden death" period, 23 minutes and 40 seconds. Total—77 minutes and 40 seconds.

#### HOCKEY SCHEDULE

The schedule of the hockey team for the rest of the season follows:

Sat., Jan. 31—McGill, at Boston.  
 Fri., Feb. 6—Yale, at Boston.  
 Wed., Feb. 11—Yale, at New Haven.  
 Sat. Feb. 14—Princeton, at New York.  
 Wed., Feb. 18—Princeton, at New York (in case of a tie).  
 Sat. Feb. 28—Yale, at Boston (in case of a tie).

#### YALE HOCKEY GAME

The first Yale-Harvard hockey game of the season will be played in the Boston Arena at 8.15 on Friday evening, February 6. Reserved seats are \$1.50 and \$2 each, and box seats are \$2 each. Tickets are on sale in Boston at the Harvard Club, the Arena, and Wright and Ditson's; and in Cambridge at Leavitt and Peirce's. Graduates may, if they prefer, order tickets by mail from the Harvard Athletic Association.

#### INTERCOLLEGIATE MUSIC

Representatives of the Musical Clubs of Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Yale, and Harvard met at the Harvard Club in New York last week and made preliminary arrangements for the formation of an intercol-

legiate musical association. A. F. Pickernell, '14, of Englewood, N. J., was elected president of the new organization, and Fletcher Graves, '15, of St. Paul, was chosen chairman of the executive committee.

It is proposed to hold an annual competitive glee club concert, and to provide prizes for the clubs which win first and second places. The number of singers on each club will be limited to 25. The first concert will probably be held in Carnegie Hall, New York, on May 9.

#### SENIORS IN THE YARD

Three hundred and thirty-four members of the class of 1915, the present junior class, have applied for rooms in the College Yard during their senior year; this number is the largest that has ever applied from any class.

The whole of Hollis, Stoughton, Holworthy, and Thayer, and all of the north entry and a part of the south entry of Matthews will be given up to the members of the senior class next year.

#### DELTA UPSILON PLAY

The Delta Upsilon Society will give at its theatrical performance this year Thomas Shadwell's "Bury Fair." Performances will be given in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, March 21 and 22; in Jordan Hall, Boston, on Wednesday, March 23; in Eliot Hall, Jamaica Plain, on Thursday, March 24. There will be dancing after the performance in Eliot Hall and the one in Brattle Hall on March 22.

#### INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATES

The annual triangular debate between Yale, Princeton, and Harvard will be held on March 27. The question will be: "Resolved, that the women of the United States should be given the suffrage on equal terms with the men." The debate for the freshman teams of the three colleges will be held on May 8.

## Alumni Notes

'60—Calvin Milton Woodward, who founded and was a director of the St. Louis Manual Training School, professor emeritus and dean of Washington University, and a Civil War veteran, died at his home in St. Louis on January 12.

'62—Benjamin Holt Ticknor, who was associated first with his father in the publishing house of Ticknor & Fields, Boston, and for many years with its successors in the business, died at Jamaica Plain, Mass., on January 16.

M.D. '66—Edwin B. Harvey died at his home in Westboro, Mass., on September 28, 1913.

'70—Lucien A. Wait, formerly head of the department of mathematics at Cornell University, died at Clifton Springs, N. Y., on September 6, 1913.

'73—Charles K. Lexow has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Records for the County of New York. His address is the Hall of Records, New York City.

'78—John R. Holmes has been appointed Director of Public Safety for the City of Cincinnati, O.

'85—Andrew Henshaw Ward, the senior master of Milton Academy, and president of the Harvard Teachers' Association, died at his home in Milton, Mass., on January 6.

'96—Professor Robert S. Woodworth, of Columbia University, has been elected president of the American Psychological Association.

'90—Henry H. Fish is with White, Weld & Co., bankers, 111 Devonshire St., Boston.

'01—A son, Thornton Gerrish, Jr., was born to Thornton Gerrish and Mrs. Gerrish on December 26, 1913, at 61 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

'01—John P. McNamara, LL.B. '04, has been appointed secretary to Police Commissioner O'Meara of Boston, to succeed Leo A. Rogers, '02.

'03—Hugh B. Baker, LL.B. '06, has been elected Judge of the District Court for the First Judicial District of the State of Rhode Island, which district includes the City of Newport.

'04—A daughter, Barbara, was born to Lester S. Hill, Jr., and Mrs. Hill on September 15, 1913, at Providence, R. I.

'04—Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington, L.S. '08, real estate, have moved their offices to the Merchants National Bank Building, 30 State St., Boston.

'04—Paul Murray Lewis has moved his law office from 10 Tremont St. to the Merchants National Bank Building, 30 State St., Boston.

'05—George L. Huntress, Jr., is in charge of the Boston office, to Post Office Square, of the Heine Safety Boiler Company.

'07—Malcolm Cary Williams, the son of Dr. Harold Williams, '75, died at Babylon, L. I., on December 31, 1913.

'10—Chester W. Y. Currie is associate editor of *Munsey's Magazine*. His residence address is 600 West 178th St., New York City.

'10—Chester W. Rice was married on January 14 in Lynn, Mass., to Miss Helen Currier. Mr. and Mrs. Rice will live at Schenectady, N. Y., where he is with the General Electric Co.

'10—Richard Warren, formerly with the Dix Lumber Co., of North Cambridge, is now with the Woodstock Lumber Co., of Boston. For a few weeks he will be at their mill in Bartlett, N. H., and he expects then to go to Canada. His permanent address remains 50 Weston St., Waltham, Mass.

'11—Edward L. Baker is with the Library Bureau, 43 Federal St., Boston. His home address is 66 Baker St., Foxboro, Mass.

'11—James G. Blaine, 3d, has been appointed agency director at Providence, R. I., of the New York Life Insurance Co.

'11—Warren David Owen has charge of the Chicago office (222 North State St.) of the Stecher Lithographic Co., of Rochester, N. Y. His home address is 107 Bellevue Place, Chicago.

'12—Elmer J. Bryan is in the research laboratory of the New Jersey Zinc Co., Palmerton, Pa. His address in Palmerton is 421 Lafayette Ave.

'12—George W. Gray, formerly on the editorial staff of the *New York World*, is now editor of the *Boston Chamber of Commerce News*. His residence address is 88 Charles St., Boston.

'13—Elwyn L. Barron is with the Thames River Specialties Co., Montville, Conn.

'13—Franklin Haven Clark, Jr., was married on January 19 in Boston to Miss Frances Sturgis.

'13—Arthur W. Cornell, Jr., is assistant chemist with the Waltham Watch Co., Waltham, Mass. His home address remains 820 Beacon St., Boston.

'13—George vonL. Meyer, Jr., son of George vonL. Meyer, '79, was married on December 20, 1913, at Milton, Mass., to Miss Frances Saltonstall, the daughter of Philip L. Saltonstall, '89.

'13—John E. Slater is with the statistical department of the Union Pacific Railway, 165 Broadway, New York City.

Ph.D. '13—John W. Shipley, A.B. (University of Manitoba) '08, spoke before the Chemical Colloquium on the afternoon of January 14 in the T. Jefferson Coolidge Laboratory, on "Recent Work in Piezo-Chemistry."



# HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

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## News and Views

**Harvard in New York.** It was not through the prowess of completing the dinner at the New York

Harvard Club last week that all the diners "won their H's"; for the crimson ribbons stamped with the black letter were drawn across every shirt-front before the dinner began. It was a red badge not so much of courage as of unity. It illustrated that psychology of uniforms which creates—at least when one first puts them on—a clearly recognizable feeling of sympathy. Similarly decorated with the outward token of that which binds them together, the youngest graduates and the chiefs of the University stand for the moment but the more firmly on a common ground.

Alumni dinners addressed by the President and others who can speak authoritatively for the University and the achievements of its sons are phenomena familiar to every college man. They present the spectacle of a friendly reunion, with all the agreeable adjuncts of such occasions, to which is added the direct stimulus of the latest reports from headquarters. The Harvard Club of New York rendered its members and visitors a memorable service last week when it brought them together to enjoy one another's society and to listen to the President, a Fellow, two Overseers and other sons of Harvard who stand conspicuously before the world as

Harvard men. Everybody knows how serviceable a well-managed Harvard club can make itself; but it is very well to have such reminders of this possibility as that which the New York dinner afforded.

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**The Graduate Students.** The striking facts, printed on a later page of this issue, regarding the representation of other colleges than Harvard in the graduate schools make it clear that as time goes on the definition of a "Harvard man" must be more and more modified. The figures show that out of about 1800 men in the six larger graduate schools more than 1200 have done their undergraduate work elsewhere. These men, aggregating over two-thirds of the entire graduate student body, bring much to the University. It would be much if it were nothing more than the imparting to the various faculties of the consciousness that Harvard must needs justify itself to those who have sought its instruction because they believe it the best they can find. To one another and to the Harvard graduates who are their fellow-students they bring the quickening that springs from the rubbing together of many minds of diverse training. They are members of the University from one to four years, and, whether they bear away with them a Harvard degree or not, they go out into the world, marked, with varying degrees of sharp-

ness, as "Harvard men." This does not make them any less the sons of their earlier colleges; but it brings into the alumni bodies of all these colleges something of what the chemists would call "traces" of Harvard—which perhaps is only a fair exchange for what Harvard has gained from them. And into the world itself, beyond all academic circles, these men are constantly carrying more of the Harvard influence. It is precisely in this regard that the difference between the Harvard College of the nineteenth century and the Harvard University of the twentieth is most marked.

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**The Harvard  
Musical Association.**

At the fiftieth anniversary of the Harvard Musical Association, in 1888, John Sullivan Dwight, its leading spirit through a long period of years, said: "This society sprang up at Harvard College at a time when music was but stolen joy for the collegians. The ruling powers, faculty and overseers, had small respect for the divine art,—thought it anything but divine except in church. For a young man to get a character for singing, fluting, or what not, was frowned upon as severely as the lower dissipation."

Nobody needs to be told what a change took place between 1838 and 1888, nor what progress has been made in the last twenty-six years. The department of music is firmly established at the College, and the new Music Building will soon supply a suitable, dignified habitation for its activities. The Harvard Musical Association, enriched several years ago by the bequest of \$75,000 from Mrs. Charles Marsh, has recently celebrated, with a house-warming, the opening of a second music-room in its comfortable house on Chestnut Street, Boston.

This Association, which had its origin

at Harvard but for about three-quarters of a century has pursued its course quite independently of the College, may well be proud of all it has accomplished in the starting and fostering of musical interests which have exerted an influence far beyond local boundaries. Several years ago the BULLETIN published an historical sketch of the Association and its valuable work. The details need not be repeated now. But the recent enlargement of the Association's opportunities to fulfil its purposes brings a welcome occasion to point out what can be done through the sustained banding together of men with a common interest. It may be music, or any other art or science. Forerunners, as Chesterton somewhere says in effect, frequently have no idea what they are forerunning, and might stand aghast if they had. But there would be a corresponding possibility of an amazed satisfaction in looking forward from the days of small beginnings. One could have wished the early devotees of music in America nothing better than the vision, denied them, of what has come to pass.

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**The Worst  
of Athletics.**

Individual schools and colleges escape direct criticism in the group of papers in the February *Atlantic* on the subject of athletics. But the very breadth of the assertions about the corrupt and corrupting methods employed by teams coached under the sanction of our institutions of learning, and representing those institutions in public contests, may well lead many a college to ask whether its own skirts are entirely clean. The assertions are made by men with the best opportunities for knowing what they are talking about—the head of a great preparatory school and a western college professor trained in the East. Unfortunately the impression produced

by their statements differs only in degree from that which Dean Briggs and Dr. Peabody conveyed in their recent speeches in New York.

If the situation is really as black as it is painted, the time has manifestly come for something to be done about it. The men in charge of American education cannot possibly afford to let so valuable an all-round educational force as athletics continue to exert itself in the teaching of organized rule-breaking and low sportsmanship.

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The "Harvard University Register", of which the volume for 1913-14 has recently appeared, provides a definition of itself which tells with accuracy both what it tries to do and what it really accomplishes. The "Register", we are thus informed, "is published annually by the Student Council in order to give to those interested in College affairs not only a concise and complete record of Harvard activities, but also a convenient book of reference and general information in regard to students' clubs and organizations, and complete directories of the College."

This is the third volume published under the direction of the Student Council, which purchased the "Register" in 1911. It is the fortieth volume in the succession which had its beginning in the first publication of the "Index" in 1873. The book is packed with information about undergraduate life—academic, social, athletic. What strikes one especially in turning over its pages is the extent to which organization is carried in every branch of College activity. It is hard, in looking at the list of organizations bringing together men of every conceivable interest, to believe that many members of the student body with a positive interest of any kind can fail

to find their fellows. Apart from all the purely social clubs, the teams, the periodicals, the musical organizations, the philanthropic activities, there is liberal provision for the banding together of special groups. Anthropologists, Topiarians, Chinese students, Progressives and what not. In the more prominent organizations, it is by no means surprising to find foreshadowings of the "interlocking directorates" from which the adults of the future are to be excluded. But when all is said, the "Register" brings vividly home the possibilities of development in so many directions that its pages should stand, in any complete consideration of what Harvard has to offer, beside the official list of "Courses of Instruction."

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The Harvard Graduate School of Medicine has recently adopted a plan which gives good promise of increasing the usefulness of the School to local practising physicians. It has hitherto been possible for regular students of the Medical School to purchase coupons to be used for admission to separate lectures and clinics enabling them "to exercise a wider choice and to secure greater elasticity in their plans for study." Now this opportunity is extended to graduates of recognized medical schools. One of the coupons may be applied to subscribing for the "Monthly Announcement of the Harvard Graduate School of Medicine", a publication which keeps its readers informed of all the details of instruction available for graduate students. Thus the doctor in active practice can learn just where and when he can acquire the latest knowledge in any branch of his profession, and by using the other coupons to avail himself of the opportunities presented, he can shun the dangers of "falling behind the times."

# Dinner of the New York Harvard Club

ON the evening of Friday, January 30, about 350 Harvard men dined together in Harvard Hall at the Harvard Club of New York City. Amory G. Hodges, '74, the president of the club, presided, most happily, at the dinner. The committee whose arrangements for the dinner achieved its marked success was made up as follows: Amory G. Hodges, '74, president; Joseph H. Choate, '52, president-emeritus; Francis R. Appleton, '75, vice-president; Langdon P. Marvin, '98, secretary; John W. Prentiss, '98, treasurer; Charles H. Tweed, '65; Henry S. Wardner, '88; Francis Rogers, '91; Gilman Collamore, '93; William M. Chadbourne, '00; Crawford Blagden, '02; E. Gerry Chadwick, '04; J. Otto Stack, '05; Laurence I. Neale, '06; W. Barclay Parsons, '10; Richard Whitney, '11.

In accordance with the custom of the club, a procession headed by the presidents of the University and of the club, and other dignitaries of the evening, marched from the reception room to Harvard Hall, where grace was said by the Rev. W. T. Crocker, '84. Another club custom was observed in the passing of the loving cup—the "President's Cup" inscribed with the names of the twenty-two successive presidents of the club. Besides this cup there stood on the speakers' table another loving-cup, given to the club in grateful memory of the kindness of John Codman Ropes, '57, to younger Harvard men. The cheering, always led by the secretary of the club was directed by Langdon P. Marvin, '98, whose effective labors in preparation for the dinner were recognized by the heartiest of cheers, led by Evart J. Wendell, '82. A chorus under the direction of Francis Rogers, '91, chorister of the club, led the spirited singing of many songs. Mr. Rogers himself sang, as a solo, "Here's a health to King Charles",

and Gardner Lamson, '77, sang "The Two Grenadiers."

Over the entrance to the hall was hung a large Harvard flag. Over the speakers' table, at which the French Ambassador, J. J. Jusserand, LL.D. '07, was expected, the French and American flags were draped together. Unfortunately M. Jusserand was kept in Wash-

Q · B · F · F · Q · S

ALVMNOS CONLEGI HARVARDIANI ORNATISSIMOS

INSPECTORES HONORANDOS ATQUE REVERENDOS

ABBOTT LAWRENCE LOWELL

FRANDESM MAGNIFICVM

CVM AMPLISSIMO SOCIORVM ORDINE

PROFESSORIBVS TVTORIBVS

IOHANNEM IULIVM IVSSERAND

TVCM OMNIVM SEVERE LAUDIS PLOFFERTEM

GALLORVM LEGATVM CVLTIVATVM AC POTESTATIVM

POPVLIC AMERICANO ACCEPTISSIMVM

FILIVM ADOPTIVM ET ANATVM VRIVSIVITATIS HARVARDIENSIS

HENRICVM LEE HIGGINSON

SODALITATIS HARVARDIENSIS HONORABILIS PRASIDEM INDISSOLV

SOCIVM AMPLISSIMVM

HOWARD ELLIOTT

SOCIETATIS ILLIVS QVAE VIAM FOREHAM ESTER MARC VERVM ET

MODIVM FORIVST

FRASPECTVM MAGNIFICVM

INSPECTORES HONORANDVM ATQUE REVERENDVM

ROBERTVM FREDERICVM HERRICK

SELECTORVM DIGNIFICVM TVTORVM AC PLOFFERTIS HONORABILIS

HARVARDIENSIS SOCIORVM AMPLIFICANDVM

PRINCIPVM SOLLESTEM ATQUE VINCLANTEM


GUILIELMVM CAMERON FORBES

DEPLORATVM PHILIPICATVM TVTORVM SVBSECTOREM

SACRIFICANTIVM AC PLOFFERTIVM

AD PATIVM SEV

PAVTORES VNIVERSITATIS MVNIFICOS



AD EPVLAS ACADEMICAS

CONCELEBRANDAS

INVITAT

SODALITAS HARVARDIENSIS IN VRBE NOVI EBORACI

CVIVS

AMORY GLAZIER HODGES

PRASIDES SOCIORVM

ington by illness. His regret for this misfortune was cordially expressed in a note to Robert Bacon, '80, beginning, "L'homme propose, la grippe dispose." The names of the guests who spoke are found in the Latin page of the menu, reproduced herewith.

In his opening remarks Mr. Hodges told something of the financial and building plans of the club, and read a letter from his eminent kinsman, Joseph H. Choate, '52, referring to his election

as president-emeritus of the club as "an honor as distinguished and unique as it is possible for the club to bestow on any of its members."

Henry L. Higginson, '55, told the Harvard Club of New York, in no uncomplimentary terms, what he thought of it, of President Maclaurin and of Dean Sabine. He touched, further, upon the national signs of promise at the present time, and urged upon Harvard men the patriotic duty of standing up and speaking their own minds.

W. Cameron Forbes, '92, introduced as the man selected, once, to teach Harvard men how to kick, and, later, to teach the Filipinos how not to kick, spoke warmly of the world duties of the United States and the possibility of their fulfilment through ship subsidies and a greater commercial mastery of the sea.

The speech of Howard Elliott, '81, introduced by the general singing of "I've been Working on the Railroad", is printed in this number of the BULLETIN as it was delivered. It is possible here only to suggest the strong impression it produced.

Robert F. Herrick, '91, gave all credit to the Harvard Club of New York as the direct inspiration and model for the Harvard Club of Boston—the assured success of which he dated from the "row" over the choice of a site. He spoke also of rowing matters at Harvard, and vigorously urged the necessity

of giving the undergraduates the active part they now take in the control of the crew, as against the alternative theory of giving full control to professional coaches.

President Lowell spoke first at some length about the Freshman Dormitories, which he likened to the Harvard Club of New York, as described earlier in the evening by its president—"a place where the young Harvard man coming into these dismal surroundings will find himself at home." The prices of rooms and board were set forth in detail, together with the grounds for hope that the dormitories will lend themselves to a genuine equality among the freshmen, whether one man occupies a more comfortable room than his fellows or not. For bringing men of all sorts together both in their living arrangements and in athletics, three cups, said the President, have been offered for inter-dormitory contests in football, baseball and rowing.

In passing to the subject of the alliance between Harvard and the Institute of Technology—a combination in which it was pointed out that the two institutions "cannot be charged, as the United Brains Machinery Co., with violating the Sherman Act"—President Lowell took advantage of his first opportunity to address a large body of the alumni on this latest achievement of his administration. The substance of his treatment of the matter is given in this issue of the BULLETIN.

## Speech of Howard Elliott

Thomas Henry Huxley says:

"The life, the fortune and the happiness of everyone of us, and, more or less, of those who are connected with us, do depend upon our knowing something of the rules of a game infinitely more difficult and complicated than chess. It is a game that has been played for untold ages, every man or woman of us being one of two players in a game of his or her own. The chess board is the

world, the pieces the phenomena of the universe, the rules of the game are what we call the laws of nature, the player on the other side is hidden from us. We know that His play is always fair, just and patient. But also we know, to our cost, that He never overlooks a mistake, or makes the smallest allowance for ignorance. To the man who plays well the highest stakes are paid, with that sort of overflowing generosity through which

the strong shows delight in strength. And one who plays ill is checkmated, without haste, but without remorse."

As I have grown older I have wondered, sometimes, whether the American people, as a whole, are paying enough attention to the rules of this great game; whether the so-called educated man is paying enough attention; whether the 22,000 men who have had the benefit of Harvard training are exercising all the influence that they should to see that these rules are not thoughtlessly broken and distorted in the effort to make the world better.

Every age has its problems and we have ours. The proper relation between what is called business and the machinery that society has called government is one of these problems.

Here, in America, during the last fifty years, there has been a very great material development. It was perfectly natural, after the Civil War, that the brains, energy, talent and capital of the country should be directed towards the development of the almost unlimited material resources of the United States. Since then the wonders we have accomplished commercially, industrially, financially and in a transportation way are a matter of common knowledge and attract the attention of the world. The national wealth in 1870 was estimated at \$24,000,000,000 and now is more than \$100,000,000,000.

One consequence of the increase in population and wealth, necessitating the doing of things on a very large scale, is the corporation form of business enterprise, a most useful and necessary agency for carrying on the affairs of the country. With it, however, came some abuses, incident to the development and evolution of business, and due more to errors of judgment than to any desire to be unjust or unfair. These abuses, or errors, many of them made at a time when the pressure of putting the country forward was so great that questions of business ethics were not scrutinized at

all times as carefully as they are now, the people, through their government, are trying to correct. It is important, however, for the welfare of all, that in an honest desire to cure faults, we do not go too far and disturb too much our wonderful business machinery which has done so much for the country and helped to make possible success in those things that come after the struggle for a bare living is won.

Harvard is pre-eminently a New England institution, national, however, in its influence, and should encourage independence of thought, moral courage, care of property, a spirit of forbearance and a willingness to look at all matters, both local and national, in a broad and liberal spirit. Until recently this spirit was the American spirit, and people believed that each one should work out the problems of his personal business, confident that he would be fair to his fellow man. On this basis the country has achieved its present greatness.

We are all anxious to have efficiency in business, but when efficiency in business brings great success, pecuniary or otherwise, a spirit is shown by a part of our people and by a part of our lawmakers to create conditions that militate against that very efficiency.

That the large business enterprises should be regulated will not be denied by anyone, because they are, and must be, subservient to the interests of society as a whole; but to insist that various large business enterprises should be broken up because of unreasoning worship of the word "competition" means waste and the limiting of efficiency.

The attention of the people during the last twenty years, and, particularly, at the present time, has been and is directed towards that partner in business which is so essential to its success, namely, capital. Capital has made some mistakes, as is perfectly natural, but it is gradually curing those mistakes through experience and self-interest, and

recognizing what the world and the business men who reflect the world realize, namely, that "honesty is the best policy."

The other partner in business, labor, is now beginning to receive some attention from the public, the press, and the lawmaking bodies, because it is just as essential that labor be fair to society as that capital shall be fair to society. Every man, of course, desires every other man to get just as much for his efforts as he possibly can, having due regard to the rights of all. Society, however, must say to labor, sooner or later, just as it has said to capital, "You cannot use any concentrated power in your hands to hurt society as a whole, and, when you do use it unfairly, society will in some way create conditions that will take that power away from you."

The great mass of the men who are members of labor unions are high-minded, loyal men who want to do their duty, but, sometimes they may have leaders whose ambitions warp their judgment, and, as an organization, they use their power to an extreme, just as men who represent combinations of capital, and who, as a class, are high-minded and honest in every way, have, at times, had over-ambitious leaders who have used their power unwisely and gone too far.

So, one of the great problems of our day is to treat capital in such a way that it will be the servant of all the people, but obtain a just and attractive reward for the work it does; and also to treat labor in such a way that it will be the servant of the people, obtaining as its reward good wages and improved living conditions year by year; but also to make both capital and labor realize they cannot obtain from society more than society is able to pay.

Why do we educate our boys, and why do we believe in Harvard? We do it because we feel that they will obtain a training that will make them better citizens, more able to take a broad view

of all conditions without prejudice and with charity in their judgment of others.

The very material growth that I have mentioned has diverted the attention of many of us from some of the things that have been going on. We have been so very successful and we are so luxurious that some of the old-fashioned ideas of thrift and economy have disappeared, and we have lost somewhat, perhaps, our sense of proportion and our feeling of duty to the Republic.

There is a substantial minority in the United States who are very effective in spreading socialistic doctrines, and their orators and teachers are abroad in the land. To counteract this there should be an active awakening among the educated men in the land to point out that the insidious teachings of the agitators, in the long run, will not produce the results expected. They will produce temporary changes in the rules of this great game, but, in the long run, they cannot change the great laws of nature. While these temporary changes are being discussed and made, considerable harm may be done, as witness the silver agitation of a few years ago.

I believe that life, social and national, is on a higher basis than it was twenty-five years ago, and that we magnify some of the faults that have come with great wealth, and assume that because a very limited proportion of our people are foolish and arrogant the country is all wrong. I believe that men, as a whole, are more willing to be fair and square with their neighbors, both in business and in a social way, than they used to be. There is, however, much work to be done, and Harvard is doing and will do, as it always has done, its part in anything that makes for the good of the country.

The Harvard influence should insist that capital, in exercising its great powers and energies, be fair to society; on the other hand, it must insist that society, through its forms of government, be fair to capital. Harvard influence

must insist that labor, in performing its part of the work of the world, be fair to society; but it must insist that society be fair to labor. Society, through its form of government, must not ask of either capital or labor more than it can do, and it must not give to either capital or labor more than it fairly deserves.

Events of the last twenty-five years have so shaped themselves that I have been called to take a part in a task in New England that deals very directly with some of the great questions of modern life. That I have been called to this place is a compliment to me, but much more is it a compliment to my early training in New England, with its old-fashioned ideas of thrift, economy, hard work and moral courage, followed by thirty-three years' work between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean, and to my good fortune in having received an education at Harvard and of having felt its influence ever since.

If I can help to solve the very complicated problem of the New England transportation machine that solution will be a tribute to be laid at the feet of our alma mater, to whom all her loyal sons report with pride and affection if they have been able to accomplish anything in their place in the world.

This task in which I am engaged cannot be solved unless a sane public opinion is created; one made, not by the demagogue, the iconoclast, or the ranter, but by thoughtful, prudent, unprejudiced men, such as Harvard turns out into the world. With the help of that class I believe the very difficult problem confronting New England can

be solved wisely. That it must be solved is certain; because if it is not solved, it will hurt not only the transportation interests of New England but all of her other manifold industries, her credit, which has done so much to build up the whole United States, and will eventually react on her social and educational life.

Our New England and our Harvard, as an important part of New England, have played a great part in the history of the United States and will continue to do so. The country is not "going to the dogs", but we have some troublesome questions before us. Harvard recognizes that these great questions of business are pressing, and has responded by the creation of the Graduate School of Business Administration. In time the influence of that school will be felt through the teaching of some of the fundamentals of business and sound ideas, just as the influence is felt of the great Law and Medical schools. The quicker we take off our coats and raise our voices to help solve these great questions and try to observe the rules of the game, the better it will be for all of us and for all of our various institutions, including that wonderful and effective institution, Harvard University, which, more than ever, under the guidance of Mr. Lowell, is responding to the spirit of the times.

Under his human and energetic leadership young men are being impressed with the fact that they owe a duty to themselves, to their College and to the country to equip themselves for doing their full share of the work due from patriotic American citizens.

## President Lowell's Speech

The last annual reports of the Presidents of the University and the Institute expressed on each side a hope that in some form coöperation in the teaching of engineering to college graduates might be found possible. My report stated that no such plan had been devised, and

in fact no negotiations were then in progress, but they were begun shortly afterwards. It was soon discovered that no satisfactory arrangement limited to graduates of colleges and technical schools could be made, and the basis of a proposed coöperation was enlarged. The



change had for us the merit of giving effect more completely to the wishes of the late Gordon McKay, for he empowered the University to teach "applied science, from the lowest to the highest", and expressed his desire "that the instruction provided be kept accessible to pupils who have had no other opportunities to previous education that those which the free public schools afford."

The agreement, which some of you must have read in the recent supplement to the BULLETIN, provides for complete coöperation in the teaching of mechanical, electrical, civil and sanitary engineering, mining and metallurgy, in the buildings of Technology, now under construction on the Charles River Embankment in Cambridge. Each institution is to contribute such sums as it can, and in particular Harvard is to use for the purpose the income of the funds of the Lawrence Scientific School and three-fifths of the income of the McKay endowment, the remaining two-fifths being required for other branches of science useful to man not included in the agreement. The fees of students, for the present at least, are to be credited to the two institutions in the proportion of their students in the subjects covered by the agreement at the time it was made.

Appropriations for any purpose must be approved by the institution that supplies the funds used; but by far the most important of all appropriations are those for salaries, and they depend on the appointment of the teaching staff, for which a special procedure is provided. All professors, associate and assistant professors,—that is, all the instructors of superior grade, all those who sit in the Faculty for the departments to which the coöperation extends,—can be appointed by the institution that pays their salaries only after consultation with the other. All these officers, now existing or hereafter appointed, are to have the titles and privileges of their rank in both institutions; and all their students

registered at Technology, unless they signify a contrary intent, are to be entitled to the rights and privileges of students in the professional schools of the University, and deemed candidates for its degrees.

The reason for saying students in the professional schools of the University is that it is contrary to the general policy of both institutions to permit professional students to play on intercollegiate athletic teams.

By the arrangement thus made, the higher instructors in the subjects mentioned are professors both of Harvard and Technology, and the students in those subjects will, normally, be students in both, receive degrees from both, and become graduates of both.

The conduct of the instruction covered by the agreement is entrusted to the President of the Institute—in whose selection the President of the University is in future to have a consultative voice—and to the Faculty of the Institute, consisting of all the joint professors and all others at Technology teaching subjects not included in the coöperation. This Faculty is to regulate, according to the directions given to it by the respective corporations, the courses of instruction leading to their separate degrees; and conceivably the two institutions might prescribe different requirements, although no such divergence is contemplated.

Finally, to avoid possible legal doubts of the power to make such a contract, a provision is inserted for termination by either party thereto. But it is needless to say that neither side would have entered into the agreement unless convinced that it would prove beneficial and lasting.

By this coöperation both institutions gain. No discussion took place on the question which gains the most; nor would such a computation be profitable, for the leading motive on both sides was the benefit of the public, by serving better the cause of technical training and re-

search. Waste of resources and of effort by needless rivalry of institutions of higher education, sometimes in cases where both are supported by public funds drawn from the same taxpayers, and under the control of the same state, has been a lamentable evil in our country. That Harvard and Technology should have found the path to coöperation will not only result in a stronger engineering school than either could maintain alone, but may well encourage men elsewhere who feel that all educational agencies are but means to a public end, and that their institutional ambitions ought to be subordinated to ends they serve. The growth of such a sentiment, which has marked these negotiations and the discussion that has followed, have rendered possible the agreement we have made.

The first interest of both institutions, as well as of the community at large, is that the arrangement made should work efficiently and without friction, and the organization devised seems well adapted to the object. While a dual control in some form is a necessity of the case, it is important that the direct administration should be unified as much as possible, and responsible for the whole work carried on. For this purpose a single officer, the President of the Institute, is made the executive head for the combined instruction. He must report annually to both corporations; he must show his hand to both, is responsible to both, must work in harmony with both, must have the confidence of both, and will lay out the whole plan for both. Moreover, the President of the University takes a consultative part in his selection. This has two merits from the point of view of smooth administration, for it makes doubly sure that a satisfactory selection will be made, and it goes far to bind the President of Harvard to support him. Confidence in the great ability of the present head of the Institute counted for much in the formation of the agreement.

There is a manifest advantage in having a single faculty administering all the instruction at the Institute. Much of what is not comprised directly in the subjects of coöperation is, like mathematics, physics and chemistry, closely related to them; and to have a separate faculty consisting of the joint professors, distinct from the faculty that regulate certain preliminary studies, would clearly disturb the unity of work, and would also tend to draw a sharp line between the Harvard professors and the rest. So far as possible such a line is avoided. All the professors giving instruction in the common subjects enjoy the rights and privileges of professors in both institutions; they are to be paid through one disbursing agent and, except so far as they hold named professorships, they may in time be unaware of the source of their salaries. All their pupils also, unless signifying a contrary intention, are students in both. In short, the direct administration of the whole school is unified, and the interests of the two institutions in the teaching of engineering and mining is made identical.

Something must be said about the Harvard conception of a school of engineering particularly adapted to college graduates, and the danger of its disappearance in the coöperation. No doubt our Graduate School of Applied Science was based on the belief that graduates of colleges, who have mastered their mathematics, physics, and chemistry, require a somewhat different course from boys who study engineering immediately after leaving the high school. But it must be observed that college graduates at the Institute of Technology have increased rapidly of late years, now outnumbering those in our School. The Institute is as anxious as we are to encourage them, and give them the education best suited to their capacity. The number of such graduates after the coöperation will certainly be large enough to be dealt with as a group, if that is wise, and it would

not require much change in the four-year programme of the Institute to adapt the third and fourth years, or a part of the courses therein, more completely to men who have been through a college. This matter may be safely left in the hands of the Faculty, where our professors will exert an influence in proportion to the weight of their opinions.

#### HARVARD CONCERTS IN NEW YORK

The concert given on Sunday afternoon, January 25, in Harvard Hall, of the Harvard Club of New York, consisted wholly of instrumental compositions by Harvard men. The performers were: Harold Osborne-Smith, piano; Samuel Dushkin, violin; and Paul Kéfer, 'cello. The program was as follows:

I.—Trio for piano, violin, and 'cello, William C. Heilman, '00.

II.—Romanza, Arthur Foote, '74; Silent Noon, F. S. Converse, '93; Petite Pièce, Blair Fairchild, '99; all for piano and 'cello.

III.—Duo for violin and 'cello, Blair Fairchild, '99.

IV.—Movement in 5-4 Rhythm, Percy Lee Atherton, '93; Melody, F. S. Converse, '93; Valse Triste, John A. Carpenter, '97; all for piano and violin.

At the next concert, on February 8, Clarence Adler will give a piano recital. On February 15, Francis Rogers, '91, the chorister of the club, will sing, and Charles L. Safford, '94, will play the piano. The last concert of the series will be given on February 22 by the Hoffman Quartet.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF ANNAPOLIS

There is already a Harvard Club of Maryland, but recently the Harvard men in Annapolis decided that their numbers had increased sufficiently in that town to justify them in forming one of their own, and on January 22 some of them met and took the first steps towards that end.

An organization was effected, and Professor Angelo Hall, '91, of the United States Naval Academy was elected president; Professor Sidney Gunn, '04, of

Saint John's College, was made secretary-treasurer. It was decided to hold frequent meetings in the future, and to make a thorough and systematic canvass to discover all the local Harvard men and bring them into the club.

The following were present: Angelo Hall, '91, Paul Capron, '96, F. W. Morrison, '00, Sidney Gunn, '04, W. L. King, A.M. '06, J. C. Gray, '08, and A. L. Doggett, '08. All these men are connected either with the Naval Academy or with Saint John's, the local college; but there are other Harvard men both in the Naval Academy and among the professional men of the town; so that the club, although small now, has quite a field for expansion. Its main object is, of course, social, and the first meeting showed its great possibilities in that way; but it has also great opportunities to be useful locally, and it will have a chance likewise to do something to strengthen Harvard's prestige in the territory below Mason and Dixon's line—a rich field that yields far too few Harvard men.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF FALL RIVER

The Harvard Club of Fall River held its annual dinner on the evening of January 21 at the Quequechan Club, Fall River. Spencer Borden, Jr., '04, president of the club was toastmaster. The speakers were: Hon. John A. Sullivan, A.M. (hon.) '11; Edward A. Harriman, '88, who has just retired from the presidency of the New England Federation; Henry A. Yeomans, '00, Assistant Dean of the College; and Charles E. Brickley, '15, captain of the football eleven. After the speaking a toast was drunk to Dr. James L. Wellington, '38, the oldest living graduate of the College; Dr. Wellington lives in Swansea, Mass., a little town adjoining Fall River, and he is a member of the club.

Besides those already mentioned the men at the dinner were:

Dr. Thomas Almy, '05, Arthur Anthony, '75, Thomas B. Bassett, '05, Hector L. Belisle,

'96, Edward Borden, '08, Sydney H. Borden, '97, J. Whitney Bowen, '12, Israel Brayton, '96, William L. S. Brayton, '96, Harry P. Brown, '03, Leeds Burchard, '06, Dr. Fenner A. Chace, '97, Charles D. Burt, '82, Edmund F. Curry, M.D. '96, Robert A. Dean, '02, Charles D. Davol, '06, William E. Fuller, Jr., '92, Dr. Ralph W. French, '07, John A. Gifford, M.D. '84, Newton R. Gifford, '12, Paul Gifford, '12, William C. Gray, '96, Foster R. Greene, '00, Fernald L. Hanson, '98, Oliver K. Hawes, '92, Joseph I. Higgins, '11, Edward B. Jennings, '86, Dr. Michael Kelly, Russell H. Leonard, '10, Jonathan T. Lincoln, '92, Charles A. MacDonald, '00, Hon. James M. Morton, LL.B. '62, Maurice Perkins, '06, Frederick W. Plummer, George L. Richards, M.D. '86, Herbert A. Richardson, '82, Philemon E. Truesdale, M.D. '98, Philip M. Wheeler, '98, Frederick E. Waterman, '10, Dr. Hubert G. Wilbur, '86, Archibald C. Gratz, '13, Willard H. Poole, Rev. Francis J. Bradley, A.M. '01, Charles R. Cummings, '92, Michael A. Cummings, M.D. '88, Hon. Edward F. Hanify, LL.B. '07, Eugene A. McCarthy, M.D. '08, Rev. Marshall Cutter, '64, Guy S. Deming, '10, Arthur E. Van Bibber, '08, Dr. Ralph Jackson, president of the Brown Club, Dr. Charles A. Howland, W. Prescott Rogers, '11, George F. Waters, '08, William Mason, '15, Thomas J. Brennan, M.D. '04, Joseph W. Bowen, '88, Sidney Curtis, '05, Winthrop Richmond, '05, Quincy Peters, '06, Arthur Henderson, '10.

### HARVARD GRADUATE SCHOOLS

The *Crimson* has compiled some interesting statistics about the students in the graduate schools of Harvard University. The figures show that only about a third of the men in these schools are graduates of Harvard College, and that the other two-thirds come from other colleges. Yale has next to Harvard the largest representation.

There are 1809 students enrolled in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, the Graduate School of Applied Science, the Graduate School of Business Administration, the Law School, the Medical School, and the Divinity School, including students in the Andover Theological Seminary, registered in the Divinity School. Of these men 1226 are graduates of colleges other than Har-

vard. More than 150 outside colleges are represented.

In the Law School there are 695 men. Of these, 528 are graduates of 142 other colleges, and 167 are Harvard graduates. There are 71 Yale graduates, 59 Princeton graduates, and 33 Dartmouth men in the Law School.

In the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences 269 of the 497 men enrolled are graduates of 149 outside colleges; 17 men come from foreign universities, 15 from Dartmouth, and 14 from Yale.

There are 106 Yale graduates in the six graduate schools, and 73 men each from Princeton and Dartmouth; Brown is fourth with 44 men. Besides these, there are groups of 2 and 3 which come from the furthest states in the Union and from European countries.

Below are the figures of the six largest graduate schools:

	Total Registration	Outside College
Law School,	693	528
Graduate School of Arts and Sciences,	497	269
Medical School,	310	216
Graduate School of Applied Science,	139	91
Graduate School of Business Administration,	113	76
Divinity School, and students of Andover Theological Seminary,	57	46
Total,	1809	1226

### LLOYD McKIM GARRISON PRIZE

The committee for the Lloyd McKim Garrison Prize has announced that the subject for 1913-14 is "Panama." This prize was founded by the members of the class of 1888 in memory of their classmate. The endowment provides for a prize consisting of \$100 and a silver medal for the "best poem on a subject or subjects annually to be chosen and announced by a committee of the Department of English." The competition is open to all undergraduates.

## An Old View of the College Grounds



THE unfamiliar view of Harvard College in 1823 here reproduced is taken from an engraving in the possession of Allen Forbes, '97, and kindly lent by him to the *BULLETIN*. The artist was Alvan Fisher, a New England painter whose reputation was based largely upon his pictures of rural and winter scenes in his native country. A painting of virtually identical design with this engraving hangs in the President's office at University Hall. A smaller original sketch, once belonging to President Quincy, is still in existence. In the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* for March, 1904, Mr. William C. Lane, in an article on "Early Views of Harvard College" described the painting in University Hall, and its companion picture—a view taken from Wadsworth House, which was engraved by Annin and Smith, and published May 1, 1823. Of the view now reproduced, Mr. Lane wrote: "Presumably the other view was engraved, for both are reproduced in small size in the Harvard Book,

vol. II, p. 19. The College Library has the engraving of the first view only"—i.e. the view from Wadsworth House. Both the original paintings were reproduced in pen and ink drawings in the Harvard "Record of the Commemoration, 1886."

The drawing for the picture printed here was evidently made from about the present site of Memorial Hall.

### THE BURGESS VIEW OF HARVARD

January 24, 1914, was the 150th anniversary of the burning of Harvard Hall, when the Library and philosophical apparatus of the College was completely destroyed. In recognition of this anniversary the Harvard Memorial Society will print 150 numbered copies of the old Burgess view, the "Prospect of the Colledges in Cambridge in New England", first issued in 1726. This is the earliest view of Harvard College in existence.

Copies of the print may be ordered by mail from C. H. Crombie, Thayer 39, at 60 cents, postpaid.

# The Trees in the College Yard

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

If the last word has not been said on the trees in the College Yard, kindly permit me to make a few additions by way of suggestion.

In the first place, the decision as to which species to plant should be made with some reference to the cause of the death of the old elms. It has been asserted, as I recall, that the leopard moth killed these elms. With that view I cannot wholly coincide, for to me the presence of the leopard moth was rather in the capacity of an undertaker than that of an executioner. In a natural environment, for be it understood that a tree is absolutely a creature of environment, it is rare that a species is destroyed by direct insect assault. That is to say, a tree in its natural environment is its own doctor, with sufficient reserve vigor to overcome any casual damage by an insect enemy or other hostile agent. When an insect attack proves fatal to a tree, as a rule the tree will be found to have been enfeebled previously by some other factor of damage.

That the elms in the Yard became, all of a sudden, the victims of the leopard moth is to be attributed to the fact that they were already greatly weakened in their constitution. When a tree fails naturally to resist and overcome the attack of an insect enemy, the causes of the failure are to be looked for in two directions: (1) either the root system is impaired so that normal action is not maintained, or (2) the leaf through some interference does not do its customary work.

That the root and the leaf are the tree's two organs of life is well known. But of the two the leaf performs the greater and higher function, because about ninety per cent. of the contents of the tree come through the leaf, whereas only some ten per cent. comes through the root. But of course the life and

growth of the tree depend upon the harmonious coöperation of the two. The salts and minerals that are abstracted from the soil by the selective cells of the rootlets are passed up the bole to the leaves where they compound their mineral solution with atmospheric substances to manufacture the food of the tree to be stored down in the bole for future growth. The leaf is enabled to do its great work by means of its green pigment acted upon by the light from the sun. Every leaf on every tree hangs there in a position in obedience to the leaf's light relation, thus establishing a law of life for the tree which cannot be transgressed without penalty. The leaf can perform its normal function only so long as the established light relation is maintained. If that relation is changed, that is, if the angle at which the rays of the sun fall upon the leaf is varied, the capacity of the leaf for normal work is at once affected. The food supply of the tree will diminish yearly and in time the constitution of the tree becomes so weak that it is captured without resistance by the first attack of an insect enemy.

Now let us apply the foregoing principles to the elms in the Yard. For the better part of a century these elms were surrounded by one and two story buildings or by open spaces. Then tall buildings, of four and five stories, began to go up, and this continuing movement in a few years changed radically the former environment of these elms. The leaves could not receive their accustomed light and therefore failed in the performance of their duties. The trees in the mean time with lessened ammunition or failing guns had to stand on the firing line against a closely entrenched enemy. In the unequal contest our fraternal and noble elms continued to fight until they fell in their tracks, the last blow being delivered by the

leopard moth! Of course I do not wish to be understood as belittling the value of the root function of a tree. The roots also had unfriendly deeds done to them. Yearly they were deprived of the fallen branches, twigs and leaves which restored largely the mineral abstracted from the soil during the active period of the tree. Again, the sidewalks, pavements, hard paths and compact lawns kept the proper amount of air and moisture from the soil, thus weakening the function of the root.

If the above outline is correct as to the processes of the growth and life of a tree, it follows that young elms could be used to replace the old ones. For under conditions that killed the old trees, young trees beginning in such an environment might become adapted to it and live a longer and useful life. But all things considered it would seem wiser to replant with species more hardy than the elm. Of such species American white ash, Lombardy poplar and linden combine many desirable qualities. But their number and arrangement would be a matter of too much detail for this letter.

THOMAS P. IVY, '81.

South Conway, N. H.,

January 24, 1914.

[It should be said that Mr. Ivy's communication was written before his reading Mr. Guy Lowell's report on the trees in last week's BULLETIN.]

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I have read with interest Mr. Guy Lowell's "Report on the Trees", and I quite agree with him as to the unsatisfactory condition of the trees in the College Yard.

It has been quite evident for a long time that the Inspector of Grounds and Buildings has either underestimated the needs of the trees or has had no time to give to that subject.

While he could not avert the attack of the insect enemies he certainly could have reduced its force and have at least

partially prevented the spread of the evil among the trees of Cambridge.

Has it been a wise economy to employ a man with so little training in forest problems and with no educated employees with practical experience in such matters to care for such important work? Has he not enough to occupy his time in inspecting and repairing buildings? By all means let us take this work from those who have heretofore neglected it and place it in new hands under the direction of the accomplished head of the Arboretum who is our highest authority in such matters.

The red oaks will in time supplement the elms, but since the oak is not a shade enduring tree, like for instance the hemlock and the beech, is it surprising that those oaks that are under the elms are not prospering?

In other words, cut the elms.

CHARLES LAWRENCE PEIRSON, '53.

January 31, 1914.

#### MCGILL WON THE HOCKEY GAME

McGill University defeated Harvard at hockey in the Boston Arena last Saturday night, 2 goals to 1. The game was very long, as, in addition to the two regular 20-minute periods, there was one over-time period of 10 minutes and another of 2 minutes and 47 seconds. The playing of the Harvard men showed that they had not recovered from the strenuous game of the week before against Princeton. Parsons played well for McGill. The summary of the game follows:

HARVARD.	MCGILL.
Smart, r.w.	l.w., Masson
Hopkins, r.c.	l.c., Davidson
Phillips, l.c.	r.c., Riley. Parsons, Kendall
S. P. Clark, l.w.	
	r.w., Hooper, Demuth, Kendall
Clafin, c.p.	c.p., Rankin
Willetts, p.	p., Hughes
Carnochan, g.	g., Mann

Score—McGill 2, Harvard 1. Goals—Parsons 2, Hopkins. Penalties—Hopkins, loafing; Parsons, tripping; Kendall, tripping. Referee—Huntington.

## Alumni Notes

S.B. '64—Louis Robeson died at Brookline, Mass., on October 19, 1913.

'66—James S. Garland died at Minneapolis, Minn., on September 1, 1913.

'68—Dawes Eliot Furness died in Boston on December 27, 1913.

'79—A. Duane Hopkins died in San Francisco on December 19, 1913.

'84—Rome G. Brown delivered the annual address before the Oklahoma State Bar Association at Oklahoma City on December 29, 1913; his subject was "The Recall of Constitutional Safeguards."

'91—Robert S. Hale was married in Boston on December 23, 1913, to Miss May N. Wilson.

'00—Charles Q. Adams is secretary and treasurer of the Old Oregon Lumber Co., Seattle, Wash. His address is Anacones, Wash.

'00—Truman R. Hawley has been elected a member of the School Committee of Malden, Mass., for a term of three years; he has been a member of the Malden City Council and the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and president of the Malden Y. M. C. A.

'00—William R. Martin has resumed the practice of law. His office is in the Citizens National Bank Building, Bedford, Ind.

'00—Bernard J. O'Neill, Jr., is president of the San Diego Board of Health, and assistant editor of the *Southern California Practitioner*.

'00—Herbert G. Robinson has opened a shoe factory, the Robinson-Bynon Shoe Co., at Auburn, N. Y.

'00—Mark F. Sullivan is now editor-in-chief of *Collier's Weekly*. He has been with that paper as a contributing editor for a long time.

'02—The firm of Kenefick, Cooke, Mitchell & Bass, of Buffalo, of which Edward H. Letchworth is a member, has moved its offices to 1330 Marine Bank Building. Letchworth is secretary of the Harvard Club of Buffalo and of the Harvard Law School Class of 1905.

'02—William A. Saks was married in New York City on October 20, 1913, to Miss Dorothy C. Plaut.

'03—Gardner B. Perry is manager of the bond department of the National Commercial Bank, Albany, N. Y. He has been elected secretary of the Harvard Association of Eastern New York to succeed Roger M. Poor, '06, who has gone to New York.

'04—Rob R. Alexander has been elected assistant trust officer of the Cleveland Trust Company, of Cleveland, O.

'04—Julian W. Helburn was married at West Roxbury, Mass., on January 29, to Miss Margaret K. Mason.

'04—Louis K. Southard has been elected a

director of the Columbia Trust Co., East Boston; he is assistant general manager of the International Purchasing Co., which has its Boston office at 141 Milk St.

'05—C. R. D. Meier has been made vice-president of the Heine Safety Boiler Co. His headquarters are in St. Louis.

'05—William J. Riley and Howard Potter, '10, have formed the Potter-Riley Company, 1000 Boylston St., Boston; they are distributors of Hood automobile tires.

'06—Bradford Merrill, Jr., died at Saranac Lake, N. Y., on December 26, 1913.

'06—Roger M. Poor, who has been with the National Commercial Bank of Albany, is now in New York with Jackson & Curtis, 43 Exchange Place. His residence address is 9 West 9th St.

'06—Robert E. Tracy, formerly with the Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, is now financial secretary of the Society for Organizing Charity, 419 South 15th St., Philadelphia. His home address is 806 North 41st St., West Philadelphia.

'08—Walter M. Bird has been acting manager of the Houston (Tex.) Electric Co.

'08—Elisha N. Fales is with the Ironwood & Bessemer Railway & Light Co., Ashland, Wis. A.M. '08—James H. Kelley, S.B. Cornell College, (Iowa) '00, is principal of the State Normal School, Gunnison, Colo.

M.F. '10—Warren F. Hale, who is superintendent of trees in Salem, Mass., was married on October 9, 1913, in Brookline, Mass., to Miss Annie T. Pettengill.

'12—Joseph P. Kennedy, who has been in the office of the Massachusetts bank commissioner, has been elected president of the Columbia Trust Co., of East Boston, Mass. It is said that Kennedy is the youngest man ever chosen in Massachusetts to be president of a banking institution of this kind.

'13—Eugene S. Harrington is with the American Writing Paper Co., Holyoke, Mass. His address there is 171 Cabot St.

'13—Ray G. Huling, Jr., is in the wool department of Swift & Co. He divides his time between Chicago and Boston. His permanent address remains 17 Hurlbut St., Cambridge.

'13—Solomon Steinberg is with the American Clothing Syndicate, 136 Washington St., Boston.

Gr. Sc. '13—R. R. Martel, S.B. (Brown) '12, is instructor in civil engineering at the Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R. I.

'14—Alvin F. Sortwell was married in Boston on January 16 to Miss Elise Pollard, the daughter of A. Wilder Pollard, '83. Mr. and Mrs. Sortwell will live at Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass.



# HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

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## News and Views

**The Young Lawyer's Chance.** In the *Harvard Law Review* for January there is an article addressed especially to

young lawyers, but full of interest and suggestion for many other classes of readers. It is called "Suggestions from Law School Graduates as to where and how to begin Practice." It is written by Richard Ames, secretary of the Harvard Law School, and is based directly upon the 817 answers received from a questionnaire issued to the 1692 men who graduated from the School in the ten years preceding 1912. The more important questions were these: 1. "What (as nearly as you can estimate it) have been your net earnings from law each year since graduation?" 2. "Have you any suggestions to offer to students about to graduate that might be helpful to them in deciding where to locate and under what conditions to begin practice?"

The table of average earnings made up from the answers to the first of these questions contains many interesting points. In general the average was \$664 for the first year, \$5,325 for the tenth. In New England the first year's earnings averaged \$524. in Boston. \$495; outside New England, \$753. in New York, \$720; east of the Mississippi, \$664, west of the Mississippi, \$808; in cities over 100,000, \$643; in cities under 100,000, \$783. In the eighth year out—

the last for which the averages are given by localities—the men in New England report \$3,902, in Boston, \$4,266; outside New England, \$4,765; in New York, \$4,210; east of the Mississippi, \$4,540; west of the Mississippi, \$4,010; in cities over 100,000, \$4,551; in cities under 100,000, \$3,550.

Thus it appears that New England, over-crowded with well-trained lawyers, begins and ends with the smallest showing. As between New York and Boston, New York begins more promisingly, but, as time goes on, the two cities show about the same results. As between the East and the West, the West—in spite of the low showing for the eighth year, based on returns from only ten men—seems the land of larger opportunity. As between the smaller and the larger cities, the young lawyer in the larger place soon overtakes and passes his contemporary in the smaller.

These are the dry bones of the matter. When it comes to the larger questions of life—where it is best worth living, how one is to make the most of it—there is a wide variety of suggestion. The "New York's the place" idea has its warm advocates. On the other hand, some one writes: "Opportunities in the large cities are over-rated. I have a classmate who felt obliged from motives of filial duty to settle in a town of about 8,000. His friends were inclined to be sorry for him, but so far as I can ascertain he has done better than

any of the rest of us." Perhaps the most sensible word of all comes from the man who says: "Decide where in view of all the circumstances you want to have your life work; then go there and fight it out."

There are other sensible words about the time to be spent profitably as an assistant in a large office. Two years appears to be a favorite maximum. This will of course vary with circumstances. But in many employments beside the law the truth of the following words will be recognized: "Too long a time spent as an assistant tends to remove the sense of individual effort and of responsibility. The sense of standing on one's own feet is stimulating."

Indeed it is this range of application to the problems confronting many persons outside the law that would give Mr. Ames's article a value of its own to a large number of men who are not likely to see it.

\* \* \*

**The Harvard Union.** It has been said that the Harvard Union has failed to realize the expectations that attended its founding, that—in spite of all the efforts to make it the vital centre of undergraduate life—it has become nothing of the sort. Believing that many graduates would like to know just what it is accomplishing today, the BULLETIN has asked an undergraduate official of the Union to tell the story. The account he has rendered appears in this issue of the paper, and should go far to remove any doubts that the Union is performing a very considerable and valuable service. Many graduates and undergraduates have smaller clubs of their own in Cambridge which can hardly fail to make a more personal appeal to their interest; but the Union is meant both for the few and for the many. A lively concern for one's town

or county has never been incompatible with devotion to the state or the nation. The Union is the largest social agency in the University, and as such deserves all the support it is receiving—and more.

\* \* \*

**Associated Clubs.** The satisfaction of seeing any enterprise succeed is happily paralleled and extended by seeing it serve as a suggestion for other enterprises of the same sort. Something of this kind is constantly happening in University affairs. A recent instance of it comes to light in a movement among Cornell graduates to form an organization corresponding to the Associated Harvard Clubs. A circular addressed by a committee of the Northeastern Ohio Cornell Association to the members of that body tells the story.

The movement apparently has its origin in a different motive from that which animated the formation of the Associated Harvard Clubs. Brought about by conditions at Ithaca which may be improved by bringing alumni opinion and influence to bear, it seems to start distinctly as a reform movement. Those who have it in hand have been especially in touch with George B. Leighton, '88. Their circular letter quotes him as follows: "In the words of the founder of the Associated Harvard Clubs, the old notion of the University graduate was that of a factory,—a finished product turned out and of little continuing value to the University except in a few scattered instances." This letter also says: "Harvard, Yale and other universities have faced the same problem and they have solved it with great success through the medium which we now propose. Harvard, for example, has its general alumni organization which represents all the alumni everywhere and

which also owns and publishes the official alumni organ, the HARVARD BULLETIN. They also have the Associated Harvard Clubs which is the really potent alumni influence in University affairs. We have studied carefully the plan of the Associated Harvard Clubs and have been in close communication with both the founder and present treasurer of that organization, and we have their enthusiastic assurance of the benefits that have already accrued to Harvard from this move, originally started by the western clubs."

It is a good thing to have any Harvard undertaking scrutinized outside the Harvard circle. If it contains a principle capable of useful extension, by all means let it be extended. The further applications of it are quite capable in their turn of producing developments in which Harvard may find the most profitable occasions for study.

\* \* \*

#### Football Rules.

The Football Rules Committee at its meeting last week adopted none of the radical changes which had been suggested by the experts on the game; the members of the committee evidently decided that football is on the whole satisfactory as it is now played, and that the wise course is at least to give it further trial.

Hereafter the contending teams may, if they desire, have a field judge in addition to the referee, umpire, and headlinesman. The restoration of the field judge will doubtless decrease the number of violations of the rules which have constantly taken place during the past season or two without the knowledge of the officials. Some students of the game say that the only way to prevent this wholesale breaking of the rules is to have an official for every player on the teams; that suggestion is, of course, absurd, but it serves to emphasize the

wide-spread belief that the great crime in football is not to violate the rules but to be caught at it. The new provision that the coach may not walk up and down the side-lines during a game shows the deplorable state of mind which, in the opinion of the Rules Committee, exists among football coaches. The only reason for compelling the coach to keep his seat while his team is playing is the fear that, in following the eleven, he will coach from the side lines—that is, will break another rule that has been in the book for many years. Is it not possible in a game played by college students to put the coaches on their honor not to coach from the side-lines, directly or indirectly? Such an understanding or agreement would be much more creditable to intercollegiate athletics than the mass of "musts" and "must nots" now deemed necessary in order to have fair play.

What the game of football needs much more than a revision of the rules is a high standard of honor which will regard a wilful violation of the rules as something quite as bad as defeat.

\* \* \*

#### The Yard in 1823.

In the description of an early view of the College grounds printed in the BULLETIN for last week, reference was made to a companion picture by the same artist, Alvan Fisher, of which the University Library possesses a copy. From a small print in a private collection in Boston, we now reproduce that "South View of the Several Halls of Harvard College, taken from the Balcony of the President's House in 1823." While the Yard of today is under close observation, the attention of tree experts may be called not only to the plantation immediately behind Wadsworth House, but also to the number of flourishing elms ninety years ago.

## Reopening of the Fogg Art Museum

THE Fogg Museum is fortunate in having the opportunity to re-open its galleries under particularly favorable conditions. There are several loan exhibitions displayed in the various rooms. Most important is a collection lent by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, '89, of some Persian miniature paintings and European illuminated manu-

Splendid examples of the color of the early Sieneſe illuminations may be ſeen in the five large pages from a noble choir book of the fourteenth century alſo lent by Mr. Morgan. There is a curious ſimilarity between the color ſchemes of theſe Sieneſe paintings and of the works of the Persian maſters two hundred years later.



MAIN GALLERY OF SECOND FLOOR, WITH NEW LIGHTING.

scripts. W. A. White, '63, Denman W. Ross, '75, W. M. Cabot, '94, H. E. Wetzel, '11, Mrs. W. B. Thomas and Miss Margaret Thomas are among the lenders.

Beautiful color may be achieved by painters in many ways. Corot is famous for his silvery neutral tones. Whistler followed the Chinese and Japanese artists in their choice of subtle and delicate tints. The colors of the Persian paintings now in the Fogg Museum are like those that we see when a prism breaks up the pure light waves from the sun in such a way as to produce on the eye an effect of brilliant color which knows no shadow. Fra Angelico and some of the great colorists of the early Italian schools knew the same secret.

Titian and the great Venetian colorists produced their rich harmonies by glazing, that is by laying a transparent color over an opaque one, so that the color seems almost like an imprisoned spirit. The modern impressionists get their effects of brilliancy by putting little spots, or sometimes little shapeless blobs of bright colors, beside each other; but the Sieneſe and Persian miniaturists both depended on a number of comparatively small surfaces of flat color beautifully designed, and glowing like jewels on their shining golden background.

The collection includes not only Persian, but Indo-Persian and Mogul drawings. The Persian paintings always have style, but are not always accurately drawn. Some of the Mogul

drawings are beautiful examples of careful and exquisitely skillful draughtsmanship.

All the Persian paintings are in one room. Some are framed singly, others are still in the books in which they were originally painted. In the Morgan collection there are several books of great interest. In the central position is a volume with a double page illustration of particularly splendid colors. Near it is a book which contains a portrait of Sul-

Bokhara's Album belonging to Mr. Morgan. Most of them represent single figures of quite exceptional quality.

Among the pieces loaned by Mr. Kelekian are a richly decorated leaf from the Koran, and a rare fourteenth century painting of a combat between two horsemen.

In the adjoining room may be seen the European illuminated manuscript books. One of the earliest and finest is Mr. White's beautiful fourteenth



HALL OF THE GROUND FLOOR.

tan Selim III undergoing an operation. In the opposite case is a volume, belonging to Mr. White, with a spirited battle scene displayed. Beside it is one lent by Mr. Kelekian which contains a handsome illustration of a polo game.

One of the finest single Persian paintings is Mr. Wetzel's picture of Kai Khusrau and his army crossing the Lake of Zarah, 1590. It is a superb piece of color. Two ships are seen in a sea filled with numerous wonderful fishes, horses, animals and mermaids. There are several beautiful sheets from the Emir of

century French Bible. Beside it is Mr. Morgan's Hours of the Virgin, a delightful French sixteenth century manuscript. Mr. White's Book of Hours, which belonged to Queen Joanna, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, is of singularly delicate beauty. It was executed by a Flemish master of the late fifteenth century, possibly Gerard David. Beside it is a fine Book of Hours of the French school, about 1450, which belonged to Diana of Poitiers.

There are other rare examples of French, English and Italian illumina-

tion, including a small Bible by a French master of the first half of the fourteenth century belonging to Dr. K. G. T. Webster, '93.

In the corridor is a loan exhibition of Japanese prints belonging to Dr. Denman W. Ross. They range from the very early ones by Torii Kiyomasu, *circa* 1679-1763, Masonobu, and Moronobu, to the charming landscapes of Hiroshige, 1797-1868, and the famous Wave and the Fujiama by Hokusai, 1760-1849. The subjects are chosen for their beauty, and the quality of the impressions is exceptionally fine.

In two of the rooms on the ground floor is displayed a loan exhibition of Chinese and Japanese works of art. The Buddhist room contains several early paintings. Perhaps the most distinguished is a representation of Monju painted in the Kamakura period, 1200-1400, belonging to Dr. Ross. W. M. Cabot, '94, has lent a painting of the same period depicting a Buddhist priest in meditation, impressive in his austerity. There are also two fine early Thibetan paintings of Rakkan or saints dating back probably to the year 1400. It is interesting to compare these deeply religious oriental paintings with the early Italian Madonnas in the gallery upstairs, which were painted in a similar spirit of reverence.

Here also are the curious and interesting Gandhara sculptures, some of which belong to the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. The others were given to the Fogg Art Museum last winter. They make an important historical link between the arts of the East and the West.

In the other room is a striking Thibetan bronze statue of Buddha as Prince Siddhartha before he attained Buddhahood, an unusual subject. It is said to date back to before the tenth century. It belongs to Mrs. W. B. Thomas.

Miss Margaret Thomas has lent a small but choice collection of Chinese and Korean pottery. The Korean celadon pottery is said to symbolize the color of sea under gray clouds. This

and some of the Chinese pottery date back to the Sung Dynasty, 960-1280. From the province of the Fuchien come some statuettes of Kwan Yin, the Goddess of Mercy, who refuses to go into the blissful Nirvana as long as any particle of animate being which might need her sympathy is excluded.

Dr. Ross has lent two cases of fine Chinese porcelains of the Kang Hsi period, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

This room is dominated by Mr. Wetzel's handsome great Japanese screen of the School of Matahei, about 1620. There are also several other smaller paintings from Japan and China, including a charming Chinese painting belonging to Mr. Alexander Cochrane, and a small darkened Chinese painting entitled The Sisters which is full of suggestion and poetry.

These loans have been received to celebrate the reopening of the galleries of the Fogg Museum which have been closed since the day after Commencement. The roof has been torn off and a new and better one put on. Now for the first time the collection of Italian and Flemish primitive paintings in the main gallery may be seen in a good light.

The ventilation of the gallery is improved. It is expected that the new roof will be water-proof, and that the gallery will henceforth be reasonably cool in summer. The quarters of the staff have been improved, and also the arrangements for housing the great print and photograph collections.

The Persian loan exhibition will remain open till February 17.

#### GLEE CLUB CONCERT

The Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choir will give a concert in Sanders Theatre on May 14. This chorus of about 100 voices will render a selected program of choral and classical music under the direction of Dr. A. T. Davison, Jr., of the Department of Music.

## Activities of the Union

EVER since the Harvard Union was formally dedicated on October 15, 1901, it has been growing steadily in strength until, at the present time, it occupies more than ever the choice place which it was intended to hold—the social and democratic centre of the College.

Today the activities of the Union are many and various in nature. In the Living Room, mass meetings, class smokers, receptions, lectures and readings call the students together *en masse*. Smaller meetings for Territorial Clubs and for various organizations get the students together for different purposes, all of which tend to increase the Union's position as "the centre." In the Union are situated the offices of the *Crimson*, the *Advocate*, the *Monthly* and of the Harvard Athletic Association. The Student Council holds its important meetings in the Trophy Room, and in the Territorial Club Room, a room recently set aside for the meetings of Clubs from the different states, there are numerous gatherings.

The figures for total membership of the Union this year are somewhat smaller than last, the figures for January 5 being:

	1913-14	1912-13
Active,	1641	1736
Associate,	252	260
Non-resident,	215	167
	<hr/> 2108	<hr/> 2163

The total figures for undergraduates on January 31st:

Members of Union. Total in Class.		
Class of 1914,	185	369
Class of 1915,	300	583
Class of 1916,	405	619
Class of 1917,	445	619
Unclassified,	53	169
	<hr/> 1388	<hr/> 2359

Recently, in order to ascertain the extent to which the Union is used by its members, the number of men who enter-

ed any of its departments and the number eating in the restaurant during the week January 5-11 were taken. These were found to be as follows:

### GENERAL ATTENDANCE.

Monday, January 5,	929
Tuesday, January 6,	943
Wednesday, January 7,	939
Thursday, January 8,	1028
Friday, January 9,	1146
Saturday, January 10,	899
Sunday, January 11,	600
	<hr/> 6484

Average per day 926.

### MEALS SERVED IN THE RESTAURANT.

	Breakfast.	Luncheon.	Dinner.
Monday,	23	51	48
Tuesday,	26	58	38
Wednesday,	38	57	60
Thursday,	30	50	47
Friday,	32	44	47
Saturday,	29	39	38
Sunday,	41	42	46
	<hr/> 219	<hr/> 341	<hr/> 324
Average,	31	49	46

These figures do not include 63 men who were signed as regular boarders.

The figures for the restaurant are very good considering the intense rivalry to which the Union is subjected; there are now in Cambridge no less than twelve quick lunch places, such as "John's", "Rammy's", "The Waldorf", etc.; fourteen clubs, eight fraternities, and Foxcroft and Memorial Halls, all of which are well patronized.

For the entertainment of its members the Union was fortunate enough to secure M. Labori, the leading French lawyer, who made a short address at the beginning of the year. Since then Captain Mandekai Cele of Hampton Institute, Judge Brown of Utah and John Henry Mears, who made the record-breaking trip around the world, have spoken there, and Professor Copeland has given two of his readings. On the second Wednesday of the College year the Union held a reception for the freshmen in the Living Room, at which

the members of the incoming class were given an opportunity to meet each other and also to meet upper classmen, a number of whom were present. Receptions were held for the victorious baseball nine of last year, and the last fall's victorious football team at which Coach Haughton gave a number of illustrated views of the game. On the afternoon of the Princeton game the Union had a wire direct from the game, and, needless to say, the Living Room of the Union was filled to overflowing.

During the Christmas vacation the Union extended hospitality to the Modern Language Association of America, entertaining over two hundred of its members. On January 21st the University Reception for members of the Faculty was held in the Living Room.

Booker T. Washington spoke last week in the Union. Dean Jones of Yale, and Winston Churchill are expected in the near future. Professor Copeland is to read on Wednesdays, February 11, March 4, and April 8.

This year for the first time various committees have been appointed, whose functions are to take hold of certain branches of activities. A music committee is making plans for informal music to be given in the Living Room on Fridays after mid-years, and for a series of pop concerts to be held in the spring. There is also a House Committee which works in conjunction with the officers of the Union, and a Pool Committee which is to run the annual pool tournament, in which there is much interest.

The Union Library is distinctly a success, the librarian reporting that a great number of books are used each day, and that a keen interest in the library is shown both by undergraduates and graduates. At the present time there are on its shelves about 12,000 books, the average number of increase each year being about 500.

A new telephone booth has been installed in the coat room of the Union, and is proving its worth, the amount of

telephoning having trebled since its installation in the fall.

Such, in brief, are the activities of the Harvard Union today. It is these activities, the facilities for which are afforded in the nature of the Union, coupled with the opportunities for comradeship, that make the Union the constantly growing social and democratic centre of the University.

#### FOREIGN STUDENTS

Students from foreign countries who desire admission to Harvard College will hereafter be permitted to offer their native language in place of English, and English in place of the foreign language prescribed for American students. The announcement in the *University Gazette* is as follows:

"The Committee on Admission have been authorized to apply the principles of the New Plan of Admission in admitting students from foreign countries in which English is not the native language:

"(a) By accepting in place of the school record ordinarily required a certificate that the applicant has completed a school course which entitles him to enter a university in his own country.

"(b) By furnishing an examination in the native language of the applicant in place of the examination in English ordinarily prescribed, and by accepting an examination in English for the foreign language prescribed for all candidates.

"All candidates for the degree of A.B. must be examined in an ancient language."

Professor W. E. Castle has been re-appointed a Research Associate of the Carnegie Institution for a period of five years. He will receive an annual grant of \$2,500 in support of his researches in heredity. This is the third five-year appointment as research associate received by Professor Castle from the Carnegie Institution.



# Letters to the Bulletin

## THE FRESHMAN DORMITORIES

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I have recently examined the plans of the new Freshman Dormitories which are being furnished to parents and prospective undergraduates by the University, and while the idea of throwing all the freshmen together for the beginning of their College life is a most excellent one, and has been generally and enthusiastically approved by the Alumni, it seems to me that the plans as published are seriously at fault in several particulars.

To begin with, there is no provision for the poor boy who wishes to room *by himself*. The cheapest single rooms, barring one at \$150, carry a rental of \$200, and the range is from that figure up to \$400. Here is a discrimination at the outset against the poor boy in favor of the rich, for whom plenty of quarters are provided from which he can choose as he pleases, and have the luxury of a private study, bedroom and bath. I am informed that the case of the poor boy will be met in this way: he can't room by himself—that is impossible—but upon making his necessities known to the University authorities, he will be assigned to quarters in the upper stories of the Dormitories, with from three to six other boys as unfortunate as himself, and presumably usually strangers to each other. Each will have a bedroom and they will have a common study and bathroom. For rooms of this sort the rent per man is \$35 and \$40. This arrangement would do well enough if a group of boys so assigned were friends, but how about the boy at, we will say, a high school in the Middle West, or some small country town in the East, who wants to go to Harvard, but if he goes must go alone, without experience, without friends, with little money and the certainty that he must earn money to make his way through the University?

Will he like the idea of being assigned to the tender mercies of four, five, or six perfect strangers, or is he likely to prefer some other institution, perhaps the one on the New Haven Railroad, where he can go without being made ashamed of his inexperience, possible uncouthness, his "store" clothes, and the fact that he has got to work for his education? At present such a boy can conceal his early diffidence and other more or less imaginary shortcomings, as well as his necessities, in the City of Cambridge, and make a minimum show of them to his classmates. He can have no privacy at the Freshman Dormitories; that is only for the rich, and even in his room that suit of "store" clothes has got to be on exhibition.

Of late years we have been living down the idea that Harvard is a rich man's college, that one of its products is snobs. The President of the University points with pride to the fact—and well he may, it's a noble record—that the undergraduates at the University last year earned \$184,000. We want them to keep on earning that, and more, but they won't if we discourage the men who have to do it from going to Harvard.

This brings me to another subject. Are not the Dormitories too luxurious? Many of these young men are to be given quarters as freshmen, which they will be unable to provide for themselves when they go out into the world. They are given an object lesson in the importance and power of money, as the first lesson of their College course. It seems too bad for the sake of all, both rich and poor, that the Dormitories have not been arranged on a basis of greater equality and less luxury for those who can afford it. In the process of getting acquainted, the fact that same young man lives with half a dozen other "guys" from Podunk or Squaw Hill, in the barracks on the fifth floor, is not

going to be lost sight of; far from it. The Podunkers will have to eat with the young nabobs who pay \$400 apiece for their rooms, but will they be allowed to forget they are Podunkers and that the others don't have to work unless it be to get rid of their money? No, indeed—that isn't human nature. But does this tend to make the University more democratic, is it going to attract the young men who have to work their way through? I am afraid not. I fear that unless the present proposed scheme is modified, it won't be many years before the combined earnings of the undergraduates are nearer eight thousand than one hundred and eighty-four thousand dollars.

I dislike and regret to criticise a plan which in its conception is so excellent, but I feel constrained to point out the defects I have mentioned, because they seem to me so important in their bearing on the future of the University. I hope, too, that by calling attention to the matter now, it may still be possible to put the young men on a greater equality, and not lay an additional handicap on the poor boy, solely because he is poor, in comparison with his more fortunate classmates.

DAVID IVES MACKIE, '83.

New York, February, 1914.

#### THE TREES IN THE YARD

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In the BULLETIN of January 28, appears the full and on the whole convincing report of Mr. Guy Lowell on the "Trees in the Yard." With the greater part of this report, and with its conclusions I do not disagree, and I imagine the Alumni as a whole will not. The old trees are a sad sight, and doubtless the young trees do not have a fair chance when surrounded by the old and diseased ones. The sooner the matter is taken in hand, the old trees removed, and young and healthy ones substituted, the better. The longer we wait, the longer before the Yard is again a thing of beauty.

There is, however, one statement and one conclusion which Mr. Lowell draws, that seems to me mistaken. He says: "I wish definitely to put myself on record as disapproving of the planting of big trees, as proposed, especially as they are intended to serve as a memorial to the various classes."

My class has offered to plant a "big tree", but it most certainly did not ask or intend, nor was the thought ever entertained, that the tree should "serve as a memorial." The class made its offer, simply and solely because of love for the beauty of the Yard and the College, and not for any other purpose. Even had the object been that stated by Mr. Lowell, I can see no objection to it. If the Yard is beautified, is it an objection that a class at the same time erects a memorial?

Mr. Lowell further objects because some of the big trees would die and thus "cause much disappointment." Quite true; but if we are willing to take our chances, as we are, is Mr. Lowell's objection valid? He says, too, that he knows "of no place where a large number of big uniform trees ready to transplant can be found." This also I have no doubt is quite true. But because we cannot have all the new trees in the Yard large, is that a reason why we should not have some? Half a loaf is better than no bread, and if some of the trees, say those in one particular part of the Yard, or along one path or street, as say from the Johnston Gate to University Hall, could all be "big" trees, would not the Yard be less unsightly for the next few years? These big trees would be planted in the same places as the saplings urged by Mr. Lowell, and would therefore fit in with his general plan. They would too prevent this same question from coming up again a couple of generations from now in exactly the same form. As the BULLETIN said recently, if the trees could only be replanted gradually, the Yard would always be beautiful. If therefore some of the new trees are big and some small,

the big ones can be replaced a generation hence without again destroying all the beauty of the Yard.

I trust that this letter will not be considered a general criticism of Mr. Lowell's report. That report is an able one and the remedy proposed the only real one, but in the one particular I have mentioned, it seems to me, an improvement could be made.

Yours very truly,

F. H. HOOPER, '83.

February 2, 1914.

### THE TREES ONCE MORE

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Confirming your statement that I knew nothing of Mr. Guy Lowell's report on the trees in the College Yard until after my letter in last week's BULLETIN was written and in your possession, I beg now to say why I think that report in regard to the species recommended could be changed for the better.

When a species is to be selected for planting for any given purpose, there are four principles that should guide in the selection:

- (1) Age of species.
- (2) Range of species.
- (3) Immunity of species.
- (4) Fitness of species.

All species of trees in America could be divided into three classes as regards their age, namely: juvenile, virile and senile. That is to say, every species of tree is coming, has arrived, or is going. For planting purposes, it is clearly obligatory that none but a virile species should be taken. The Red Oak is a virile species, and in that respect is wholly eligible.

As to range, the Red Oak in New England is not in its natural home, and does not flourish here in its full development. The Red Oak is not a coastal tree, but prefers the interior at an altitude of about 500 to 1000 feet.

As to immunity, the Red Oak does not possess nearly the resistance of a number of other species. Both the Gypsy Moth and the Brown Tail Moth attack it most successfully.

As to fitness, that is a question of taste, admitting of a divergence of views. But to me, the Red Oak is not academic, and does not stand well in aca-



**SOUTH VIEW OF THE SEVERAL HALLS OF HARVARD COLLEGE**

Taken from the Balcony of the President's House in 1822.

demic surroundings. It is primarily in its natural habitat a timber tree.

Of the three species I suggested in my first letter, namely the Ash, Linden and Lombardy Poplar, all measurably comply with the conditions required. The Linden might be called an international species, for, like a good bond, it takes its place in London or Berlin without the aid of an underwriting syndicate. For a number of reasons, I should prefer to plant more than one species, especially because where several species are associated, greater immunity is secured.

Finally, as to the ultimate solution of this problem of the trees in the Yard, it occurs to me that the decision of the species to be planted should be left with a committee of three or five, who should undertake to study the ground, consult experts, and prepare a working plan to be followed.

THOMAS P. IVY.

South Conway, N. H.,

February 7, 1914.

#### SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION

**A**N organization of considerable interest to Harvard men is the American-Scandinavian Foundation, which was established in 1911 by the late Niels Paulsen, a wealthy iron merchant of New York, who bequeathed more than \$500,000 to maintain an interchange of students and teachers, and to support other forms of educational intercourse between the United States and Scandinavia. The Foundation is under the patronage of the Kings of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, and its funds are administered by a self-perpetuating board of trustees.

Last year advisory committees, made up of eminent men, were selected by the governments of the three Scandinavian countries, and to each of these was given the selection of two Fellows of the Foundation, who receive \$750 annually to help them to pursue advanced studies

in America. Various institutions of learning in this country (amongst them Harvard) have made a standing offer of free tuition to these students, and the competition for the fellowships is very keen. This year one of the Swedish representatives, Mr. Erik Koersner, a civil engineer and Second Lieutenant in the Reserve of the Military Engineering Corps, has chosen to work in our Graduate School of Applied Science, and Mr. Bernhard Bergersen, a prominent public school teacher in Christiania, who has a stipendium also from his government, has come to our Graduate School of Arts and Sciences to study Education.

Of the several series of publications planned by the Foundation, that called "Scandinavian Classics" will begin with a volume of translations of plays by the great Danish dramatist Holberg, made by Professor O. J. Campbell, Jr., of the University of Wisconsin, and Mr. Frederick Schenck, assistant in English, both former members of Scandinavian 1 at Harvard. Professor Campbell is the author of "The Comedies of Holberg", which has just appeared as the third volume of "Harvard Studies in Comparative Literature." A series of "Scandinavian Monographs" will begin with a profusely illustrated account of "The Voyages of the Norsemen to America", by Professor William Hovgaard of the Institute of Technology. A series of "Great Scandinavians" will be written by native authorities and published in English as well as in the Northern languages.

The *American-Scandinavian Review*, a handsome bi-monthly magazine, is managed and edited by Henry Goddard Leach, A.M. '06, Ph.D. '08, formerly instructor at Harvard, who is the permanent secretary of the Foundation.

Professor Schofield has been a member of the Board of Trustees and Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations from the start. He is now chairman of the Committee on Publications.

Any one can become an Associate of

the Foundation for the nominal sum of \$1 a year. He will then receive the *Review* free and be able to purchase the publications of the Foundation at a low price.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF NEW YORK

On Saturday evening, February 14, Professor C. T. Copeland, '82, will give a brief address on Sir James Barrie, and will read from Barrie's prose and Henry's verse.

On Tuesday evening, February 17, Dr. Hamilton Rice, '98, F.R.G.S., will give an illustrated lecture on "Further Explorations in the Northwest Amazon Basin." This lecture will be an account of Dr. Rice's expedition in South America in 1911-13, on which he continued his earlier explorations, mapped the rivers contiguous to the Uaupés, (explored by him in 1907-8), and made valuable medical, ethnological, and biological observations.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF CHICAGO

The Harvard Club of Chicago will hold its 57th annual dinner on Saturday, February 21, at the University Club in that city. The speakers will be: President Lowell; Norman Hapgood, '90, editor of *Harper's Weekly*; Professor John M. Manley, Ph.D., '90, of the University of Chicago; and P. D. Haughton, '99, coach of the football eleven, who will give an illustrated talk on the Yale and other football games.

The committee in charge of the dinner consists of Pierce Anderson, '92, Russell Tyson, '90, C. J. Hambleton, '04, George S. Jackson, '05, and Parker Blair, '12.

#### HARVARD AND TECH MEN

A luncheon under the joint auspices of the Harvard and Tech men in Michigan was given on Saturday, February 7, in the Board of Commerce building, Detroit. Mr. Granger Whitney outlined the plan for the coöperation of these two

institutions. The notice of the meeting was signed by Preston Smith, secretary of the M. I. T. Alumni Association, and A. D. Wilt, Jr., secretary of the Harvard Club of Michigan.

#### INDOOR GAMES

All the Harvard relay teams won their races at the B. A. A. athletic games in Mechanics Hall, Boston, last Saturday night. The university team which ran the 390-yards race against Cornell, not only won handily but also covered the 1560 yards in 3 minutes, 6 1-5 seconds—a new indoor record. An hour or so later, however, the B. A. A. team, running against the New York Athletic Club team, covered the same distance in 3 minutes 5 3-5 seconds, thus making the record still lower. The men who ran on the Harvard team against Cornell were: Captain W. A. Barron, Jr., '14, A. Biddle, '16, F. W. Capper, '15, and R. Tower, '16.

The Harvard team which ran the 780-yards relay against Yale won by 25 yards and established a new dual record, 7 minutes, 3 1-5 seconds. The Harvard runners were: E. Stone, '15, J. R. Abbott, '14, W. J. Bingham, '16, and F. W. Capper, '15. The race was decided in the third relay, when Bingham outran Captain Brown, of the Yale team.

The Harvard freshmen defeated the Yale freshmen in the 390-yards relay race; the time—3 minutes, 11 4-5 seconds, was distinctly good. The Harvard runners were: W. Wilcox, Jr., A. O. Phinney, M. Hobbs, and E. A. Teschner, captain.

#### YALE BEATEN AT HOCKEY

On Friday evening, February 6, Harvard defeated Yale at hockey in the Boston Arena, 4 goals to 3. This game, like most of the important ones which Harvard has played this year, went overtime, and the deciding goal was not scored until 3 minutes and 30 seconds of an extra period had been taken.

In spite of the close score, the game

was uninteresting. The Harvard men played as though they were overtrained and there was little brilliant work except by Carnochan, the Harvard goalkeeper, who more than once made very difficult stops of the puck. Neither side showed much team-work.

The first score was made by MacDonald, of Yale, after 11 minutes of play. On the next face-off Phillips took the puck and, having carried it up the rink, passed it to Hopkins who make a goal; this play took ten seconds. Harvard scored twice in the early part of the second period, and the spectators thought the game was about over, but 6 minutes later, and again just before the end of the period, MacDonald scored for Yale, thus tying the score.

Hopkins made a goal from a difficult angle after the extra period had gone 3 1-2 minutes. The summary of the game follows:

HARVARD.	YALE.
Smart, r.w.	l.w., W. Heron
Phillips, r.c.	l.c., Sweeney
Hopkins, l.c.	r.c., Ordway, Burgess
Clark, l.w.	r.w., MacDonald
Claflin, c.p.	c.p., M. Herron
Willetts, p.	p., Gore
Carnochan, g.	g., Schiller

Score—Harvard 4, Yale 3. Goals—Hopkins 4, MacDonald 3. Penalties—Ordway, interference; Sweeney, interference; Gore, interference; Claflin, interference. Referees—H. Sawyer, F. Reed. Umpires—Fynan, Canterbury. Timers—Dr. Murphy, G. V. Brown. Time—Two 20-minute periods, 10-minute overtime period.

The remaining games on the hockey schedule are:

Wednesday, Feb. 11.—Yale, at New Haven.  
Saturday, Feb. 14.—Princeton, at New York.

Wednesday, Feb. 18.—Princeton, at New York, in case of a tie.

Saturday, Feb. 28.—Yale, at Boston, in case of a tie.

### FOOTBALL RULES

The Football Rules Committee, at its session in New York last Saturday, made several changes in the rules of the game but most of them were of little

consequence. The important new provisions are here summarized:

A penalty of 10 yards from the point of scrimmage for a so-called forward pass when the ball is intentionally thrown to the ground.

The coach of a team will not be permitted to walk up and down the sidelines during a game; he may sit with the substitutes.

The "wheel-shift", which sends the players in front of the ball and into the neutral zone while the teams are lining up for a play, is abolished.

Whenever a ball from a free-kick or a place-kick hits the goal posts, it will be regarded as having gone back of the line, and the play will therefore be a touch-back.

In addition to the other officials, there may be a field judge if the contesting elevens want one; he will assist the referee and umpire under their instructions.

The officials have full authority to punish "roughing" the full-back after he has kicked the ball.

After a touchback the ball must be put in play by a scrimmage, and not by either a kick or a scrimmage as heretofore.

If a player is out of bounds when his team puts the ball in play, his team will be penalized five yards.

The rule governing the choice of goal and kick-off at the beginning of the game was made clearer. If the winner chooses the goal which he will defend, the loser must kick off, and vice-versa.

The committee took no action in regard to numbering the players so that the spectators can distinguish them.

### CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION

The seventh annual meeting of the Eastern Massachusetts Section of the Classical Association of New England will be held in Harvard 1 at 10 A. M., on Saturday, February 14. President Lowell, Frederick P. Fish, '75, member of the Board of Overseers and Chair-

man of the State Board of Education, and Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, Superintendent of Schools of Boston, will speak, and members of the section will read papers on classical themes. The meeting will be open to the public.

Frederic A. Tupper, '80, principal of the Brighton, Mass., High School, is president of the section, and Clarence W. Gleason, '88, of the Roxbury Latin School, is secretary.

#### CORPORATION MEETING

At the meeting of the Corporation on February 9, it was voted to appoint William Cameron Forbes, '92, as agent for the University in collecting specimens of birds in Central and South America, the appointment dating from February 1, 1914. Mr. Forbes has already sent many valuable specimens of birds of the Far East to the Agassiz Museum.

Professor Barrett Wendell, of the English Department, was voted a leave of absence for half a year during the academic year of 1914-15. He will be during this time Exchange Professor at the University of Berlin.

The resignation of Thomas Stearns Eliot, '10, as assistant in philosophy was received and accepted. Mr. Eliot has directed the work in a number of the sections in philosophy during the first half of the current academic year.

#### PROFESSOR WHIPPLE'S TRIP

Professor G. C. Whipple has recently visited several of the western universities to inspect their laboratories and their methods of teaching sanitary engineering. He also delivered lectures on "Relative Values in Sanitation" and "The Sewage Disposal Problem" at the following times and places:

- Jan. 19.—Northwestern University Medical School.
- Jan. 20.—University of Minnesota.
- Jan. 22.—University of Wisconsin.
- Jan. 23.—University of Chicago.
- Jan. 26.—University of Illinois.
- Jan. 28.—Carnegie Technical School.
- Jan. 29.—Baltimore Engineers' Club,

On January 21 the Harvard Club of St. Paul entertained Professor Whipple at lunch at the Minnesota Club. The new agreement between Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was the subject of an informal talk. The following men were present:

- E. P. Davis, '99, W. W. Cutler, '94, M. Barrows, '80, F. B. Tiffany, '77, G. P. Metcalf, '98, W. G. Graves, '06, E. Hadley, '81, F. J. Ottis, LL.B. '96, A. L. Janes, LL.B. '05, S. H. E. Freund, '01, R. E. Olds, '97, Dr. B. Crothers, '05, H. B. Wenzell, '75, K. DeLaitre, '97.

Professor Whipple has also given at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, N. Y., a short course of lectures on Water Supply and Sewage Disposal.

#### CONCERT WITH DARTMOUTH

The Glee, Mandolin, and Banjo Clubs will give a dual concert with the Dartmouth clubs at Hanover, N. H., on Saturday, February 14. About fifty men will make the trip; they will leave Boston on a special car at 11.05 Saturday morning, and return at 3.20 the following afternoon; they will be the guests of the Dartmouth clubs. The concert falls during Dartmouth's Winter Carnival; it will be preceded by a basketball game with Yale, and followed by a "prom."

#### LECTURES BY DR. WAXMAN

Samuel M. Waxman, Ph.D. '12, will give a course of six public lectures in Emerson F, at 4.30 P. M., on the following dates and subjects:

- Feb. 12.—Naturalism; Becque; Théâtre-Libre.
- Feb. 19.—De Cured; Brioux.
- Feb. 26.—Donnay; Porto-Riche.
- Mar. 5.—Lavedan; Lemaitre.
- Mar. 12.—Hervieu.
- Mar. 17.—Bataille; Bernstein; Capus.

#### 1908 SMOKER

The class of 1908 will hold a "Sexennial Smoker" at the Harvard Club of Boston, on the evening of Friday, February 13.

## Alumni Notes

'66—Rev. J. Henry Watson died at his home in New York City on October 31, 1913.

'75—Frederick P. Fish has been elected president of the Boston City Club.

'77—Charles Rufus Brown, who was a professor at the Newton Theological Institution and was widely known as a theologian and Hebraic scholar, died at the New England Sanitarium, Melrose, Mass., on February 1.

'81—Walter W. Morong died in Bangor, Me., on February 2.

M.D. '82—Ephraim W. Norwood, A.B. (Colby College, Me.) '69, who had practised medicine in Spencer, Mass., for thirty years, died at his home on September 11, 1913.

'89—Henry Parsons King died in Boston on October 31, 1913.

'91—Carlton B. Hurst, formerly United States Consul at Lyons, France, has been appointed Consul General at Barcelona, Spain.

'94—Frederic H. Kent is the general representative in Canada of the C. A. Nichols Co., publishers, of Springfield, Mass. His address is 108 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ont.

'96—James A. Austin died in Cambridge on November 5, 1913.

'98—Thomas F. Leen, M.D. '01, was married in Brookline, Mass., on November 11, 1913, to Miss Anna J. Malley. Dr. and Mrs. Leen are living at 19 Bay State Road, Boston.

'99—Frederick W. Harley died in Redlands, Calif., on September 17, 1913.

'99—Alvin T. Simonds has succeeded his father (who died last summer) as president of the Simonds Manufacturing Co., Fitchburg, Mass.

'00—Dr. Ernest Sachs, of Washington University, St. Louis, was married in New York City on October 28, 1913, to Miss Mary P. Koues.

'02—Mark Hopkins, Jr., died suddenly on February 1 at his home in Newtown Square, Pa., as the result of an accident.

'04—Eugene R. McCarthy was married in St. Louis on December 13, 1913, to Miss Louise Roblee, Vassar '12.

'04—Rev. Abbot Peterson, former minister of the First Parish Church, Lancaster, Mass., is now minister in the First Parish Unitarian Church, Brookline, Mass., as colleague of the Rev. William H. Lyon.

'05—Bernon Sheldon Prentice has become a member of the firm of Dominick & Dominick, bankers, 115 Broadway, New York City.

'07—Robert R. Ames has opened a real estate office at 60 State St., Boston.

'07—Chapin Brinsmade, LL.B. '10, is the attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People.

'07—Fairman R. Dick was married in New York City, on November 25, 1913, to Miss Gladys Roosevelt.

'07—A daughter, Priscilla, was born to Seth T. Gano and Mrs. Gano on December 24, 1913, at their home in Belmont, Mass.

'08—James Lloyd Derby was married in New York on November 12, 1913, to Miss Ethelinda A. Morgan.

'08—Guy Emerson will be in New York City until the sexennial reunion of his class in June. His address is the Harvard Club, 27 West 44th St., New York.

'08—Hamilton Hadden was married at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., on October 18, 1913, to Miss Anita Peabody.

'08—Henry W. Nieman is at 78 Irving Place, New York City. His permanent home address remains Schuyler, Neb.

'09—A son, Arthur Goodrich Cable, Jr., was born to Arthur G. Cable and Mrs. Cable on November 14, 1913, at Hubbard Woods, Ill.

'09—The engagement of Robert Thornton Lee to Miss Eleanor Hubbard of Chicago has been announced.

'09—Wharton Poor was married at Flushing, L. I., on October 3, 1913, to Miss Phoebe M. Manice.

'10—Hadley Marshall Crosbie, 2d, the young son of George H. Crosbie, died on January 20.

'10—Thomas Jefferson Newbold was married in Boston, on January 21, to Miss Katherine Hubbard, the daughter of Gorham Hubbard, '87.

'12—Ralph W. Peters, who has been in the Boston office of the Waltham Watch Co., has been transferred to the sales department of the company at Waltham, Mass. His home address is the Y. M. C. A., Newton, Mass.

'12—Raymond W. Reilly has been elected executive secretary of the Detroit Stock Exchange, 312 Dime Bank Building, Detroit, Mich.

'12—Edwin M. Robinson is general manager of the Sagamore Beach Company, Sagamore Beach, Mass.

'13—Frederick R. Brown was married at Far Rockaway, L. I., on September 28, 1913, to Miss Laura P. Hazard. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are living at Cedarhurst, L. I.

'13—Byron W. Grimes, formerly with the Mortland Chemical Co., Pittsburgh, is now with the Standard Chemical Co., Canonsburg, Pa.

'13—Robert M. Haley is at the lumber mill of the Brace & Hergert Mill Co. His address remains 1609 North 49th St., Seattle, Wash.



# HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1914.

NUMBER 21.

## News and Views

**Albert F. Holden.** At the time when the great gift of Holden, '88, to the Mineralogical Department of the University Museum is described, it is well to recall the man who made it. Dean Briggs brought him vividly to mind when he spoke before the American Collegiate Athletic Association in New York not long ago. In that speech, printed in the BULLETIN of January 7, he touched upon the early years of American football—"years of barbarity and rancor and low cunning"; and he went on to say: "Even out of those years emerged men who set behind them the trickery and the ill-will, retaining the courage and that wonderful capacity for standing fire which belongs to him who has been put to his uttermost before thousands of men and women—thousands that it is his business, though he knows they watch him breathlessly, to ignore while with heart and soul he plays the game. Some of those earlier players it is hard to conceive of in any indirect act. Such was the late Albert Holden, whom I can see at this moment dashing down the field with the brilliancy of a cavalry officer leading a desperate charge. In him sincerity was an overmastering force."

With heart and soul he played the game—in College and afterwards. The vigor and sincerity of his football days were carried into his work as engineer

and owner of mining properties. His enthusiasm made him as eminent in the avocation of a private collector as in the vocation of affairs. His love for science and the University at which that love was fostered has expressed itself in a unique benefaction, the full measure of which cannot yet be estimated.

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**The Lonely Student.** An article in the *Harvard Monthly* for February brings a novel element into the discussion of the Freshman Dormitories. "The problem of the lonely student", says the writer, "will indeed sink to insignificant proportions, and with it much of Harvard's justification." He laments the impending loss of loneliness as the loss of opportunity for the development of individuality through searchings of the soul. This, we confess, seems to us a clear case of what is popularly called "looking for trouble." If a man is determined upon loneliness, or inevitably fitted for it by nature, the thickest crowd is not likely to deprive him of it, for it is a thing of inward rather than outward condition. He that is lonely, let him be lonely still. Nothing can rob him of the privilege. But what of the freshmen who do not want to be lonely? Their case has always been far the more pitiable. Their number must far exceed that of the freshmen who wish and need to be left alone. It is far less important to give the new-comer a chance for solitude than to sup-

ply the chance for companionship. If he finds that companionship is not what he wants, he can take refuge, at the end of his freshman year, in both outward and inward solitude. But he will have had his chance. The youthful sage who has felt his contemplations interrupted will return to them with the more zest after contact with his fellows. At the same time many another boy will have escaped the tragedy of unwilling loneliness.

\* \* \*

**More Letters.** Some of the other possible consequences of the Freshman Dormitory plan were shadowed forth in a communication to the BULLETIN last week. This week we print three replies to Mr. Mackie's letter—one of them from the Assistant Dean of the College. Perhaps we shall never have a better occasion for saying that the BULLETIN's columns seem to be fulfilling one of their best purposes when they are used for such a discussion of an important College question. These columns should be open on equal terms to opponents and supporters—including the administrators—of Harvard policies. Very few questions have less than two sides—and very few are answered less satisfactorily at the last for having each side presented. It is impossible for editors and correspondents always to agree; but, as we have virtually said before, we are prepared to publish many letters—provided only we can persuade ourselves that they serve, though perhaps indirectly, a useful purpose.

\* \* \*

**American Economics in France.** Professor Taussig's *Principles of Economics* has provided the material for two long articles in the *Revue Internationale du Commerce, de l'Industrie et de la Banque*, by the French economist, M. Raphael-Georges Lévy, who has re-

printed them in a substantial pamphlet, *L'Economie Politique aux Etats-Unis*. Chapter by chapter, the writer has summarized Professor Taussig's work, so that the pamphlet amounts to much more than a review of the book; it is virtually a condensation of it for French readers. There is a pleasant significance in the fact that an important French review has recognized in this work emanating from Harvard a value which justifies so extensive and elaborate a treatment of it.

\* \* \*

**Honors at Princeton.**

Princeton is passing through its first year of a new system of special honors at graduation, designed to strengthen that stimulus and recognition of good work in college which Harvard in recent years has been making a matter of particular concern. From the *Princeton Alumni Weekly* we learn that instead of honoring a limited number of graduates with *cum laude*, *magna cum laude* and *in-signa cum laude* degrees, Princeton now offers definitely to students who have achieved a certain standing during their freshman and sophomore years the opportunity at the beginning of the junior year to enrol themselves as candidates for degrees with "honors", "high honors" and "highest honors." These candidates, taking four instead of the five courses required of other students, must do more advanced work in their chosen departments, but if this work falls short of the required standard, they are dropped back into the body of "general plan" students, with a chance for re-enrollment for final special honors. Nearly one-fourth of the present junior class, or fifty-eight per cent. of those who are eligible for the new distinction, have enrolled themselves as candidates for the coveted degrees. History and politics have shown themselves the courses most

attractive to these students, with English next.

Professor Bowman, newly imported from Scotland to teach logic at Princeton, addresses the undergraduate body in words of a significance more than local: "Honor the men among you who have gone into training and who will henceforth represent their Alma Mater in the field of academic distinction. Respect their privacy. Do nothing to embarrass their labors. Above all try to rise with them in some measure to higher efforts. See to it that the cleavage which is now being instituted in your ranks does not leave you stranded with a curriculum and a degree which the future will treat as negligible."

\* \* \*

#### **Athletic Ideals.**

There is no dearth of evidence that the smoke arising in the form of recent attacks upon the methods of school and college athletics can be followed back to an active fire. Mr. Courtney, the Cornell coach, speaking recently to a body of Cornell men in St. Louis in words which he described as enough "to get me into hot water clear up to my ears when I get back to Ithaca", expressed himself as follows: "I have looked at this athletic situation from every standpoint and angle and it looks to me something like this, that if athletics are not a good thing they ought to be abolished. If they are a good thing for the boys, it would seem to me wise for the university to take over and control absolutely every branch of sport; do away with this boy management; stop this foolish squandering of money, and see that the athletics of the University are run in a rational way."

Over against these words of a veteran in athletics it is interesting to place the report of what has been done where it was possible to make an entirely fresh start—to form, not to reform, athletic

standards and traditions. Reed College, in Portland, Oregon, opened its doors in 1911, under the presidency of a Harvard man, William T. Foster, '01. The athletic problem was carefully studied, and a policy, thus described by President Foster, was adopted: "Physical education, hygiene and out-of-door games for all the students and faculty, especially those who need it most, in place of intercollegiate athletics for a very small group of students, especially those who need it least."

After two years of trial the policy is pronounced a conspicuous success. "This fall", President Foster has recently written, "every one of the 180 students has taken part in out-of-door sports, according to the Reed College plan, under the direction of the department of physical education. Equally notable is the fact that nearly every member of the faculty is engaged regularly in vigorous games. Students and teachers are out for the same purpose—health, recreation, and sport in the spirit of sport."

Here indeed the lion and the lamb lie down together. One may see the advantage of beginning at the beginning, and—in all soberness—the vision is that of an enviable ideal.

\* \* \*

#### **An Opportunity.**

The Milk and Baby Hygiene Association of Boston, largely directed by Harvard men, announces that Pre-Natal Clinics have already shown "that a large number of babies can be saved who are at present either still-born or die within a few weeks of birth from lack of expert advice, and from ignorance as to how to take proper care of themselves during this precarious period of their lives."

Now that the English Department is trying to broaden its scope, no chance for usefulness should be neglected.

## Phillips Brooks House Association

THE members of the Phillips Brooks House Association Cabinet for 1913-14 are: President, Q. Reynolds, '14, of Montclair, N. J.; vice-president, G. F. Plimpton, '14, of Buffalo, N. Y.; secretary, C. H. Crombie, '14, of Roxbury, Mass.; treasurer, F. H. Trumbull, '14, of Salem, Mass.; librarian, C. G. Freese, '15, of South Framingham, Mass.; president of the Christian Association, J. P. Brown, '14, of Montclair, N. J.; president of St. Paul's Society, T. O. Freeman, '14, of Medfield, Mass.; president of St. Paul's Catholic Club, T. L. O'Connor, '15, of Brighton, Mass.; and the following chairmen: social service committee, L. Saltonstall, '14, of Chestnut Hill, Mass.; Harvard Mission, L. O. Wright, '14, of Chihuahua, Mexico; Chapel committee, W. C. Brown, Jr., '14, of Hartford, Conn.; Graduate Schools Society, W. Eldred, of San Diego, Calif.; Law School Society, C. P. Franchot, 3L., of Olean, N. Y.; Harvard-Andover Divinity Club, G. H. Lewis, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Here are representatives of the different religious societies. Through such a representation the Association makes it possible "to unite all men in Harvard University who are interested in the religious, philanthropic or other activities which centre in the Phillips Brooks House"—this being the purpose stated in the constitution. This purpose seems to be well in accord with the hopes of the founders, which are summarized in the following quotation: "To furnish a home for all the best influences which make University life fruitful in real character . . . for all those social influences and modes of action which Phillips Brooks so enthusiastically taught and made a living force in his own experience." How effectively the purpose for which the House was given is being carried out can best be determined by an examination of the activities which are promoted within its walls.

The "information bureau", which was opened September 10, 1913, was managed by upper-class men throughout the period of the entrance examinations and for the first ten days after registration of students at the beginning of the College year had ended. The Law School Society and Graduate Schools Society also conducted information bureaus at the places of registration for their respective schools. A Harvard handbook was given to those who asked for one, if they had not received one by mail.

Immediately after registration the following receptions were held in Brooks House: freshman reception, September 23, at which 650 men were present; Law School reception, September 25, 325 present; Christian Science Society reception, September 29; Graduate Schools Society reception, September 30, 150 present; Social Service Conference with Dean Briggs and Rev. A. R. Williams as speakers, September 30, 125 present; Menorah Society reception, October 6, 90 present; foreign students' reception, October 8, 63 present, and 17 countries represented.

The regular weekly meetings of the Christian Association and St. Paul's Society, which come on Sunday mornings and Wednesday evenings, respectively, have had a slight increase in attendance over that of previous years; the average attendance at the St. Paul's Society meetings for the first half-year was 20, and at the Christian Association meetings for the same period, 30.

Prominent clergymen and laymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church have spoken at the meetings of the St. Paul's Society.

The addresses at the meetings of the Christian Association have been given by officers of the Association and recent graduates. These talks have been unusually interesting because topics of vital importance in College life, and the bear-

ing of the Christian life upon such questions, have been discussed.

Through the combined efforts of the Christian Association, the Harvard Mission, and the Student Volunteer Band, twenty-six delegates were sent to the Student Volunteer Convention held at Kansas City from December 31, 1913, to January 4, 1914, inclusive. About 5000 students from the United States and Canada attended the convention. Three of the Harvard delegates reported at the meeting of the Christian Association on January 11, giving their impressions of the convention.

The Law School and Graduate School societies hold their meetings about once in two weeks, but have no definite schedule, as it has been found to be more helpful to place the meetings at the convenience of the speakers. The speakers at these meetings have been men of reputation in their professions.

The Bible classes for the upper three College classes have not attracted a very large number of men, but the attendance at Dr. Fitch's class for freshmen, every Monday night, has greatly increased; the average attendance at this class has been 96. Plans have been made to continue the class during the second half-year. Another result of this class was the special Chapel service for freshmen on the last Monday before the Christmas holiday; the speakers were President Lowell, Professor Palmer and Dr. Fitch. One hundred and seventy freshmen attended.

The "open house" maintained on the evenings of Thanksgiving and Christmas has been most popular and successful. On Thanksgiving evening 167 men were present, and on Christmas evening 100. The programme consisted of readings, piano and vocal solos, recitations and sleight-of-hand. The decorations of the parlor, the open fire, etc., gave a home-like atmosphere to the place. Refreshments were served.

For the past two years the Cambridge Y. M. C. A. authorities have generously

allowed the Christian Association the use of their whole building for one evening at a nominal charge. On December 10, one hundred and twenty men attended the "Frolic" which was held there.

The University Teas, which are conducted by a committee of women from the families of the Faculty with the co-operation of the students, have had an average attendance of fifty-seven students and thirty-two guests.

In the field of social service the most striking of the recent developments has been the Legal Aid Bureau, which was established in March, 1913, by the Law School Society of Phillips Brooks House. The office of the Bureau is in the Prospect Union, Central Square, where some member of the Bureau is on duty from 4 to 6 and from 7 to 9 P. M. every day. The members of the Bureau are chosen from the second and third year classes in the Law School. From the opening of the Bureau on October 3, to December 1, 1913, 69 cases were handled. They included the following topics: Probate, rent arrears, domestic relations, bastardy, real estate, etc. Five cases are now pending in the courts.

From September 30, 1913, the night of the first Social Service conference, when the opportunities for work were presented, to December 1, the Social Service Secretary reports that 156 men have been engaged with boys' clubs and that 116 are teaching. The boys' clubs' leaders are distributed in the various settlement houses throughout greater Boston, and the teachers are for the most part at the Prospect Union, Cambridge Y. M. C. A., Cambridge Social Union, and the Civic Service House on Salem Street, Boston. Nine men have been working in connection with the Juvenile Courts of Cambridge, Boston and Somerville.

The entertainment committee has sent, on an average, one troupe of College men each week to either a Settlement



FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: Back Row—G. H. Lewis, Andover; W. Eldred, 4G. Third Row—L. O. Wright, '14; J. P. Brown, '14; W. B. Pirnie, '15; T. L. O'Connor, '15; A. Beane, '11; C. P. Franchot, 3L.; P. E. Sabine, 3G.; P. G. M. Austin, 1G. Second Row—T. O. Freeman, '14; F. H. Trumbull, '14; C. H. Crombie, '14; Q. Reynolds, '14; G. F. Plimpton, '14; L. Saltonstall, '14. Front Row—C. G. Freese, '15; C. B. Randall, 2L.

OFFICERS OF THE PHILLIPS BROOKS HOUSE ASSOCIATION.

House or a charitable institution. These troupes are made up of members from the Musical Clubs, and other men who can do sleight-of-hand tricks, read, or tell stories.

One clothing collection has been made this year, and the result has been that twelve boxes of clothing have been sent to as many institutions. The following have received boxes: Associated Charities of Cambridge, South End Industrial School, Tuskegee Institute, Laurinburg Normal and Industrial Institute, Brewer Normal and Industrial Institute, Morgan Memorial, Newsboys' Home, City Missionary of Cambridge, Cambridge Anti-Tuberculosis Society, Seaman's Friend Society, Salvation Army, and the Sailor's Haven.

Students who have been working their way through College have received overcoats, shoes, and suits from these collections; the best of the clothing is always devoted to this use.

At the senior election, in December, the men were asked to state the special field of community service in which they would be most interested after graduation. More than 50 per cent. of the men voting indicated an interest in some form of service. Following are the different lines and the number of men in each: politics, 78; parks and playgrounds, 19; public school athletics, 23; legal aid, 19; juvenile court, 16; industrial service, 14; social settlement work, 19; social surveys, 5; friendly visiting, 2; entertainment troupes, 9; Boy Scout work, 18; boys' clubs, 21; clarity organizations, 10; student Christian Association work, 5; teaching Bible classes, 3; city mission work, 1; church work, 19; "Big Brother" work, 13; and military training, 1.

The Text Book Loan Library continues to increase in usefulness. In the first half of the current academic year three hundred and ninety-seven books were borrowed by one hundred and fifty-two men. Several sets of Law School books have been given to the library this year.

The officers of the Harvard Medical School in China have their home office on the top floor of the House. Other organizations, not directly connected with the Association, which have used the House for meetings from time to time are Cambridge Union of Social Workers; Hospital League; Cambridge Visiting Nursing Association; New England Association of College Teachers; Cambridge Anti-Tuberculosis Association; and the Associated Charities.

Last year's report shows that 1230 men were either members of the Phillips Brooks House Association or members of one of the constituent societies. The brief account given above of the activities of the association indicates that a large proportion of these members are active in the work of the organization.

A committee similar to that in the Graduate and Law Schools has recently been formed in the Medical School; this will cooperate with the existing Students' Association to bring before the men in the Medical School the opportunities for religious and social service.

The increasing interest in the work of the association among the students themselves is making Phillips Brooks House a growing power in the life of the University.

#### PASTEUR MEDAL AWARDED

The Pasteur Medal for Debating for the current year has been awarded to John Bovingdon, '15, of Cambridge. Henry Hyman Kitsis, of Revere, unclassified, received honorable mention. The subject of the debate was "Resolved, that the President of the French Republic should have a veto power similar to that of the President of the United States."

Mr. J. C. Flamand, Consular Representative of France in Boston, presided. The judges were Assistant Dean H. A. Yeomans, Mr. E. L. Raiche, and Mr. C. W. Chenoweth.

## The Holden Mineral Collection

**I**N the BULLETIN for April 2, 1913, an account was given of the early days of the mineral collection of Harvard University, and of some of the more important accessions to it during the century and more of its existence. Last Commencement Day, while the class of 1888 was before the alumni celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of its graduation from College, the mineral col-



ALBERT F. HOLDEN, '88.

lection of Albert F. Holden of that class, who had died in the previous May, was delivered at the Museum in accordance with his wishes. As this collection is the greatest single gift ever made to the mineral cabinet, and ranks among the finest private collections in existence, a brief account of it will interest the readers of the BULLETIN.

Mr. Holden, in addition to his great professional and business activity, found time in the last eighteen years of his life to pay much attention to minerals, mainly as a collector, but with an enthusiasm and intelligence which resulted in a wide and discriminating knowledge and the highest standards, so that the 6000 specimens he gathered from many

sources (including the purchase and incorporation of other collections) are of the highest quality; many are unique. He aimed at a complete systematic collection of all species and varieties, even the rarest, but cared only incidentally for large "show" specimens, although his collection includes the most magnificent examples of certain minerals so far known,—for instance, the large groups of California red tourmalines, together with the two largest known crystals of kunzite, a new California gem mineral.

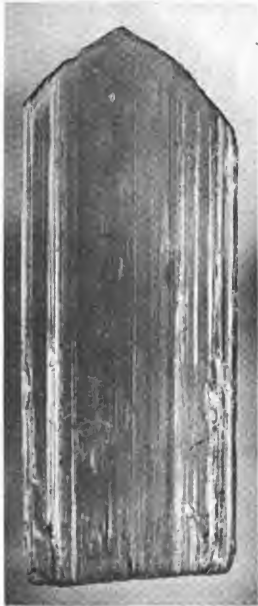
The bulk of the specimens are of a size easily handled and studied, and are mainly as crystals or crystal groups, so that the twenty mahogany cases of drawers in which Mr. Holden kept them, and which were given with the collection, make an admirable and accessible storage place. Details which interest the mineralogist would be out of place here, but a few striking features which everyone will admire when seen in the exhibition rooms may be mentioned.

There are 300 small diamonds, not of great intrinsic value, but selected as types of crystals, and many specimens of crystallized copper, silver, gold and the metallic sulphides. The crystallized pyrites are magnificent; they fill temporarily a whole exhibition case. The zincite (zinc oxide) crystals are the finest lot known. Quartz in its various forms is represented by 300 specimens, and calcite and the other carbonates by great numbers; there are four large crystals of cerussite (lead carbonate) probably unrivalled. American and foreign topaz, beryl, garnet, euclase and other gem or semi-precious minerals have many fine crystals and groups; the California tourmalines in large groups and separate crystals are unrivalled; several of the specimens have been photographed for a forthcoming report of the Geological Survey. The Madagascar tourmalines are equally superb.

These specimens and many others of



a similar quality will delight the public, but it seems useless to exhibit the many rare species which can be appreciated only at close range; moreover, there is necessarily a considerable duplication with the present collections. Mr. Hol-



LARGEST KNOWN CRYSTAL OF KUNZITE.  
Actual Size,  $11\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{8}$  inches.

den provided for this difficulty in a broad and far-seeing way, as the following quotation from the instructions which accompanied the gift will show:

"In regard to the mineralogical collection. There shall be no obligation on the Museum authorities to keep any of the specimens when they have lost their scientific interest. There will be many

uplications as the result of taking over my collection. All duplicates, if from my collection, may be sold, exchanged, used for scientific purposes or given away. I only ask that specimens shall not be removed from the collection until others as good or better have been provided. It is my desire not to handicap the development of the Mineralogical Department. I wish to aid in bringing the Harvard Mineralogical collection to the highest possible standard."

It should be added that the Holden gift places the Harvard collection at once in the very first rank of university collections. It is proposed to utilize the new material in conformity with the above directions, and the donor's wishes otherwise expressed, by placing in the public exhibition collections those specimens which, because of better quality or especial interest, are suited for exhibition under glass, replacing, where it is possible, less desirable material now exhibited, and to form a new research and reference collection by combining the Holden with other material which will be kept for study and inspection in a separate room.

Any account of this benefaction would be inadequate if it did not record the extreme satisfaction "Bert" Holden felt in making his great gift, as the culmination of many lesser ones, to Harvard College and to the department which had interested him for many years.

#### APPOINTMENT FOR W. C. FORBES '92

W. Cameron Forbes, '92, was appointed at the last meeting of the Corporation, "Associate in the University Museum of Harvard University for the collection of specimens of Natural History." Mr. Forbes has already enriched the Museum by contributions of specimens from the Philippine Islands, and as he is about to visit Central and South America, the new appointment will give him special authority for acting in the interest of the University in the southern republics.

## The Freshman Dormitories

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The Freshman Dormitories have been adversely criticised in the BULLETIN, because they "have not been arranged on a basis of greater equality and less luxury for those who can afford it." Wherein the luxury consists, does not clearly appear. The lack of equality, deprecated by your correspondent, arises from the

those who enjoy them, most Harvard men, I am convinced, will think them desirable.

Your correspondent makes no complaint that the rentals, in view of the character of the accommodations, are excessive. The price of rooms per man averages nearly \$75 less than that paid by freshmen last year. Moreover, the



SMITH HALL.

fact that an occupant of the most expensive suites has two rooms, while an occupant of the least expensive suites must share his second room with from one to six other students.

Luxury is a relative term, and no considerable number of men will ever agree upon the exact meaning of it. If a bath that can be reached without passing through a public hall, together with a room other than a bedroom or the general living room, in which to receive friends, constitutes luxury, then the Freshman Dormitories are luxurious. If for hygienic and social reasons, these arrangements are desirable, they are none the worse because termed luxurious. Provided they are afforded at a moderate cost and without pauperizing

number of rooms provided at a rental of \$100 or less, is larger than the number of men who were then housed at corresponding prices. The quality of these inexpensive rooms is superior to that of the rooms heretofore occupied by poor boys in obscure corners of Cambridge. A student of limited means may have his own private room in a fireproof building, provided with the necessary heavy furniture, cared for and heated, and, in addition, enjoy a large study and a bath, all for less than \$1.00 per week.

It is obvious that the poor student could not be so accommodated for this sum unless, in these inexpensive suites, one study and one bath were assigned to several men. He might, of course, be given a second private room at the ex-

pense of the University. If we pass by the consideration that the University is already giving poor students all she can afford to give, and further that it is better for rich and poor alike, as far as possible, to pay for what they receive, it remains true that Harvard students of limited means would rather pay for something less desirable than be furnished *gratis* something more desirable. It is difficult, too, to see any kindness

room is large enough to contain a study table and chair in addition to the bedroom furniture and is, in itself, a better room than he could get at the same price elsewhere. In addition to this castle, not at the sacrifice of it, he enjoys at no extra charge a study and a bath with, on an average, two other men. Some seventy-five of the most inexpensive rooms may be reached, if the occupants wish, without passing through the studies at



STANDISH AND GORE HALLS.

involved in obliterating for the College student the distinction between what a rich man and what a poor man can afford, even though this distinction is certain to obtain as soon as College is left behind. It is no real step toward democracy to treat all men as if their income were the same when in fact it is not.

As I have stated, the difference between the most expensive and the least expensive accommodations is that the occupant of the former has a second room and a bath, while the occupant of the latter shares his second room and bath with several other men. The student of limited means has his own individual, private room which he may enjoy as exclusively as he pleases. This private

all. Whenever the men in these rooms, therefore, desire privacy they may have it.

If the poor student has to fear the gibes of his richer fellows at all he must be prepared for them in the common dining hall and the common living room. No arrangement of study, bedroom, and bath will make the "store" clothes any less conspicuous there. In my judgment, however, this apprehension is an injustice to our student body. In an experience of nearly eleven years as student, instructor, and administrative officer, I have never heard a Harvard undergraduate say an unkind thing about a poorer student because of his poverty.

It is true that the Freshman Dormitories will not encourage a man to hide

honest poverty. At a time when nearly one-half our students are self-supporting, wholly or in part, such concealment would be as impossible as it is undesirable. What the Dormitories will afford the student of limited means is better food and better lodging. He may, whenever he will, lock his door and enjoy in undisturbed privacy a better room than he has ever enjoyed before. He will be encouraged, as the rich student will be, to mingle on a footing which is not dollars and cents. But he may also take a little pride in the fact that he, no less than his wealthier neighbor, is paying for what he gets.

HENRY A. YEOMANS, '00.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Permit me to express my disagreement with the views set forth by Mr. David Ives Mackie, '83, under the heading "The Freshman Dormitories", in your issue of February 11.

Instead of there being no adequate provision for the poor boy, it strikes me that the plans provide just the right sort of accommodations for him. One great danger in the path of the poor boy is to my mind that, through necessity for economy, he secures cheap lodging in some out of the way spot, where he retires on all occasions, to the disadvantage of himself, his class and the University. Were he provided in the Freshman Dormitories, even if it were possible at a price he could afford, with a room for himself alone, he would still in many cases keep to himself through fear of "being made ashamed of his inexperience, possible uncouthness, his 'store' clothes, and the fact that he has got to work for his education."

The earlier in his college career that he realizes the folly of such an attitude, the better for him and for his associates. One study for several bedrooms not only will make tasteful furnishing thereof financially possible, but will also bring out all the sooner what may be under that "Podunker's" suit of "store clothes."

I have no fear for the "poor boy" placed in such a position; if such a relationship is too much for him, he had far better stay away from Harvard.

Regarding Mr. Mackie's criticism that the accommodations are to be too "luxurious",—unless I am misinformed, there is to be nothing lavish in the fittings, and if such be the case I can see no harm in the rooms being just as good as possible. What better incentive could be furnished to strive for something as good or better in succeeding years?

ROBERT A. LEESON, '99.

February 13, 1914.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Mr. David Mackie's article inspired the following reflections:

Wickedness flourisheth exceedingly for a day, and then it withereth. Therefore give it its day at the beginning of college life. Weak heads may be carried away, but even these will recover their balance by the end of the sophomore year.

Presumably the virtue of college democracy is the strengthening of character and its subsequent broadening by contact with ideas and personalities of the most various types. To gain character we must withstand temptation—a truism that should be obvious to Mr. Mackie. If we are to be tempted by Mammon, as he fears, why should we not be tempted by its visibly enfeebled victims rather than by its strong and successful exponents who have not yet lost their fiber?

I know men who come from Podunkville, and I have seen some exceedingly choice specimens of Fifth Avenue manhood; I have not the slightest fear of danger for Podunkville except by incitation of misdirected ambition. I fear rather for the Fifth Avenue man who must associate for nine months with greasy lowbrows who—*mirabile dictu*—despise him personally or else gauge him in ways most unflattering to his self-esteem. I am adopting here Mr. Mackie's

very evident opinion of rich men's sons.

The real trouble with Mr. Mackie's reasoning is that character is the loftiest form of power. As such it is the hardest to win, but it is also the worthiest and must win eventually over any other form of power, all other things being equal. Does Mr. Mackie fully understand that if poor boys are stronger than rich men's sons it is because they have more character?

GEORGE D. OSGOOD, '12.

February 12, 1914.

#### PROFESSOR COPELAND IN NEW YORK

The reading-lamp being at the correct angle, the draughts satisfactorily regulated, and the glass of water in its position seven inches from the corner of the desk, Professor Charles Townsend Copeland gave a reading for the New York Harvard Club on Saturday evening, February 14.

The selections were chiefly from Sir James Barrie's works, prefaced by a short paper on Barrie by Professor Copeland, and subdued by a vivid poem from Henley's "Hospital Sketches."

In his prefatory remarks Professor Copeland viewed Barrie in his humanism and delineation of character, taking *Margaret Ogilvy* as the truest expression of this phase of the author's art, and concluding by requesting that no more tardy listeners be allowed to enter the room after he had begun to read from Barrie, for "while they might interrupt Copeland with impunity, they might *not* interrupt Barrie."

The selections from Barrie included the account of his first cigar, from *My Lady Nicotine*, and "The Inconsiderate Waiter" from *The Little White Bird*. The latter piece was read with a sympathy for its brusque, ill-disguised big-heartedness which was significant to those of the audience who remembered the forbidding "Who's There?" from the sanctum under the eaves of Hollis and the glow of the fire in the grate when once admission was gained. It was es-

entially a Copeland selection, in rendition and in spirit.

Since 1906 Professor Copeland's visits to the New York Harvard Club have been yearly events, relished by everyone, from the door-man to the president. In his closing words on this occasion, he declared that after he is sixty he shall come to read no more, as he considers it ill for a man over sixty to read, sing or dance—in public.

On behalf of the club and the City of New York and the United States of America, Thomas W. Slocum, '90, expressed the wish that, every year between now and that dread limit, Professor Copeland may favor the club with his presence and reading-voice, and that, after he shall have reached sixty years of age, his birthdays be officially ignored. For, as Mr. Slocum pointed out, there are three reasons why these readings are delightful to Harvard men. First, because they are incomparably good to hear; second, because Professor Copeland represents one of the first bridges across that erstwhile dreary chasm between student and faculty, and, lastly and irrespective of the other reasons, because he is "Copey."

#### EIGHTY-SEVEN DINNER

Fifty-four members of the Class of 1887 dined together at the Harvard Club of Boston on Saturday evening, February 14. William Endicott, Chief Marshall at the Commencement of 1912, when '87 celebrated its 25th anniversary, presided at the dinner. In introducing the first speaker, Alfred L. Ripley, Yale, '78, a member of the Yale Corporation and president of the Yale Club of Boston, he called attention to the fact that in securing for its guest of honor a conspicuous representative of Yale the class was doing a notable piece of pioneer work. Mr. Ripley spoke admirably on the government and spirit of Yale, and its historic kinship with Harvard, proposing finally the toast, "Alma Mater." He was followed by Francis C. Hunting-

ton of New York, called upon "to speak to please himself" and turning the occasion to general pleasure. Apropos of the date and the preceding speech were his lines:

"Oh Yale, my dearest foe divine  
Lay down thine arms, and rest in mine;  
Disperse the crew, disband the nine—  
Come live with me, my Valentine!"

The same spirit of unity pervaded the remaining speeches, on the chief subject of the evening, the Harvard-Tech. alliance, by members of the class belonging to the faculties of Harvard and the Institute of Technology. Representing Harvard, Dean Hurlbut, George H. Parker, Professor of Zoölogy, and Lewis J. Johnson, Professor of Civil Engineering, were the speakers. From the Institute faculty, John O. Sumner, Professor of History, and Frank Vogel, Professor of Modern Languages, presented the matter from the Tech. point of view. Some general discussion followed. Beyond the Boston membership of the class, there was a considerable representation from New York and other places.

#### CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

The report of the Harvard Coöperative Society for the six months ended January 1, 1914, shows that the organization has had a successful half-year.

The sales for the six months amounted to \$226,628, an increase of \$7,570 over those of the corresponding period of the previous year, and the net profits were \$20,645. The percentage of gross profits to sales, 20.5 per cent., was 1.2 per cent. less than it was in the six months ended January 1, 1913. The expense ratio was 13.4 per cent.; in the six months ended January 1, 1913, this ratio was 14 per cent. The decrease in the percentage of operating expenses is regarded as very gratifying, as most other business enterprises report a steadily increasing ratio of expense. The Society had 2,963 members on January 1, 1914; it had 2,893 members on January 1, 1913.

A reduction of more than \$16,000 has been made in the amount of capital invested in stock on hand; the release of this amount of money is very important for an organization which does an annual business of more than \$400,000 on a capital stock of \$50,000. The accounts payable have been cut down by \$13,500.

The inventories on January 1 of the past two years compare as follows:

	Jan. 1, 1913	Jan. 1, 1914
Men's Furnishings,	\$17,429.92	\$14,292.70
Books,	33,800.49	25,860.06
Stationery,	22,125.37	18,736.95
Furniture,	6,873.65	3,768.55
Tailoring,	8,243.63	10,112.49
Branch,	4,623.61	4,186.39
	<hr/> \$93,096.67	<hr/> \$76,966.14

#### HOCKEY TEAM BEATEN TWICE

The hockey team was beaten twice last week. Wednesday night, at New Haven, Yale won, 3 goals to 1; and Saturday night, at New York, Princeton won, 4 goals to 2. Each of these games was the second in the series, and consequently Harvard will play another game with Yale and Princeton; the deciding game with Princeton will be played tonight in St. Nicholas rink in New York, and the third game with Yale will be at the Boston Arena on Saturday evening, February 28. Graduates who desire tickets for the Yale game are advised to communicate with the Harvard Athletic Association.

The Harvard team had been through so many long, hard contests that some of the players showed signs of overwork at the time of the Yale game, and, in order to rest the regulars, the Harvard substitutes began the game at New Haven. After 11 minutes of play W. Heron scored a goal for Yale, and almost immediately M. Herron made another. The regular Harvard line-up was then brought into the game, but before the first period ended M. Herron made another goal. In the second period Hopkins scored Harvard's only goal. The

game was roughly played. The summary follows:

YALE.	HARVARD.
W. Heron, l.w.	r.w., Morgan, Smart, Devereux
Sweeney, l.c.	r.c., Saltonstall, Phillips
Ordway, r.c.	l.c., Adams, Hopkins
MacDonald, r.w.	l.w., Curtis, Clark, Wanamaker
M. Herron, c.p.	c.p., Claflin
Gore, p.	p., Willetts
Schiller, g.	g., Carnochan
Score—Yale 3, Harvard 1. Goals—M. Herron 2, W. Heron, Hopkins. Penalties—Ordway (2), Sweeney, Claflin. Referee—Russell. Assistant referee—Rogers. Timers—Mack and Plimpton. Time—20-minute periods.	

The game with Princeton last week was played in the St. Nicholas rink. The brilliant work of Baker, Kilner, and Kunz was too much for the Harvard defence. Kilner, on a pass from Baker, made a goal for Princeton before the game had proceeded far; a few minutes later Smart scored for Harvard, and Wanamaker soon made Harvard's second goal, but Baker tied the score just before the end of the first period. Harvard did not score in the second period, but Baker and Kilner each made a goal for Princeton. The summary follows:

HARVARD.	PRINCETON.
Clark, Curtis, l.w.	r.w., Kilner
Phillips, Wanamaker, Adams, l.c.	r.c., Baker
Hopkins, r.c.	l.c., Kuhn
Smart, r.w.	l.w., MacColl, G. Peacock
Claflin, c.p.	c.p., Emmons
Willetts, Doty, p.	p., Peacock
Carnochan, g.	g., Wirfants

Score—Princeton 4, Harvard 2. Goals—Smart 2, Kuhn 2, Kilner, Baker. Penalties—Kuhn, Peacock, MacColl. Referee—Louthrell. Assistant Referee—Swensen. Time—20-minute periods.

#### UNIVERSITY CREW

The candidates for the university crew have begun rowing in the tank at the Newell boat house. Eight crews were made up on the first day of practice.

The order of the first two crews, from which most of the men in the final eight

will probably be chosen, was as follows:

Crew A—Stroke, Chanler; 7, Schall; 6, H. Middendorf; 5, W. Middendorf; 4, Harwood; 3, Reynolds; 2, Gardiner; bow, Murray.

Crew B—Stroke, Lund; 7, Soucy; 6, Parson; 5, Curtis; 4, Morgan; 3, Lyman; 2, Talcott; bow, Herrick.

Chanler, Harwood, and Reynolds rowed in the crew which won at New London last June, and Gardiner and Murray were on the victorious four-oar. Schall rowed 7 in last year's victorious freshman eight, and both the Middendorfs were on the freshman four. Lund stroked the freshman four last year, and Soucy, Parson, Morgan, Lyman, and Talcott, were on the freshman eight. Curtis has been in the rowing squad for two or three years. Herrick was on the freshman squad last year.

Chichester, who stroked the freshman eight last year is now setting the beat for crew C. He is a first-class stroke, but much too light for a 4-mile race.

#### POLITICAL SCIENCE CLUB

An Undergraduates' Political Science Club was organized last week, and the following officers were elected: President, P. B. Potter, '14, of Long Branch, N. J.; secretary, Phillips Bradley, '16, of Lincoln, Mass.; treasurer, J. MacN. Waterman, '16, of Ogdensburg, N. Y.; executive committee, Professor W. B. Munro, and Dexter Perkins, '09.

#### PROFESSOR WENDELL

The announcement in the BULLETIN last week that Professor Barrett Wendell had been appointed Exchange Professor at Berlin for next year must unfortunately be followed by the statement that, as he is not in his usual state of health, he has felt obliged to decline the appointment.

Professor Albert Sauveur delivered an illustrated lecture on "Mild Steel and its Treatment" before the Mechanical Engineering Society of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute on February 6.

## Alumni Notes

'58—Louis Cabot, of Brookline, Mass., died at Aiken, S. C., on February 9.

LL.B. '58—Elias S. Reed died on December, 12, 1913, at the home of his daughter in Dover, Del.

M.D. '62—John Howe Clark died at Amherst, N. H., on November 30, 1913.

'94—William H. Garland, formerly Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, is now with the law firm of Tyler, Corneau & Eames, Ames Building, Boston.

'96—Linzee Blagden was married in New York City on December 15, 1913, to Miss Dorothea Draper.

'98—Arthur B. Emmons, M.D. '02, is in charge of the pre-natal clinic recently established at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, by the Milk and Baby Hygiene Association. The director of the association is George R. Bedinger, '01, and the medical director is Arthur A. Howard, M.D. '09.

'08—A son, Benjamin Heywood Stone, Jr., was born to Benjamin H. Stone and Mrs. Stone on February 2 at 9 Catharine St., Worcester, Mass.

'09—Edwin O. Childs, Jr., is mayor of Newton, Mass.

'99—Willing H. Spencer, who has been second secretary of the United States Embassy in Berlin, has been transferred to Caracas, Venezuela, as secretary of Legation.

'01—Francis M. Endicott, of the United States Legation at Christiania, Norway, has been appointed secretary of legation at San José, Costa Rica.

'02—Holden P. Williams is with Gilmour, Rothery & Co., insurance, 120 Water St., Boston. This firm was formed by the consolidation of Rothery, Emery & Perkins, with whom Williams had been associated for five years, and Gilmour & Coolidge.

LL.B. '04—Hildreth Frost, A.B. (Colorado College) '01, is in command of Company A, 2d Infantry, National Guard of Colorado, which has been in active service since last October maintaining order in the southern coal fields of that state where a serious labor strike is going on. Frost's headquarters are at Starkville. Besides being a company commander, he is judge-advocate of the General Court Martial and a member of the Military Commission or Commission of Inquiry.

'05—Owen E. Pomeroy, formerly merchandise manager of H. Batterman Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., sailed from San Francisco on February 3 for Canton, China, where he will be bursar and business manager of the Canton Christian College. Pomeroy taught in that institution from 1905 to 1908.

'06—James O. Lyman is with the Intermitent Vacuum Pre-Cooling Corporation of New York. His permanent address remains 97 Engle St., Englewood, N. J.

'06—Henry C. May has been appointed second secretary of the United States Embassy at Tokio, Japan.

'07—Somers Fraser, M.D. '11, formerly at the Boston Lying-in Hospital, is now at the Free Hospital for Women, Pond Ave., Brookline, Mass.

'08—Guy E. Boynton of Springfield, Mass., was married at Lawrence, Mass., on October 22, 1913, to Miss Marion A. Butler.

'08—Percy G. Kammerer is studying economics and social ethics in the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. His address is 32 Lawrence Hall, Cambridge.

'08—Guy O. Walser, who is with the law firm of Kenney & Eadie, has moved from Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, to the Terminal Building, St. George Ferry, New Brighton, N. Y.

'09—Dawson C. Glover was married in New York City on November 1, 1913, to Miss Elizabeth B. G. Fowler.

'10—F. Leon Foster is in charge of the Providence, R. I., office of E. A. Shaw & Co., cotton buyers, of Boston. Richard J. Eaton, '12, is in the same office. They are living at 12 George St., Providence.

'10—George M. Pinney, Jr., is with the General Roofing Manufacturing Co., East St. Louis, Ill.

'11—Ralph H. Mann has resigned as secretary of the Bridgeport (Conn.) Trust Co., and is organizing a trust company in Beverly, Mass.

Ph.D. '11—Mason W. Tyler, A.B. (Amherst) '06, is instructor in history and politics at Princeton University.

'12—Oswald D. Pfaelzer was married at Montclair, N. J., on October 11, 1913, to Miss Marian E. Adams.

A.M. '12—Philip Marshall Brown, A.B. (Williams) '08, who was last year an instructor in international law at Harvard, is now a lecturer on the same subject at Princeton University.

M.L.A. '12—William B. Marquis, A.B. (Lake Forest College, Ill.) '09, is in charge of the office of P. J. Berckmans Co., Inc., landscape architects, 207 Terminal Building, Atlanta, Ga.

'13—Robert G. Ervin was married in Boston on February 7 to Miss Frances Q. Nichols. Mr. and Mrs. Ervin will live at 216 West Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia.

'13—Cedric Wing Houghton died in Cambridge on November 10, 1913.



# HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

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## News and Views

**The**

**Gymnasium.** The *Crimson* and the Boston newspapers gave their readers to understand last week that President Lowell had consented to the formation of a graduate committee for the raising of the million-dollar fund for a new gymnasium, the first subscriptions to which have been made by undergraduates. The city papers even went so far as to name the men who were likely to form the committee. For a few moments it looked as if nothing needed to be done but to pass round the hat, and the walls of the gymnasium would begin to rear themselves in the neighborhood of the Freshman Dormitories.

But the vision grew more dim on Thursday morning when the *Crimson* printed the following communication from President Lowell: "There seems to have been some misunderstanding about my attitude towards the proposed gymnasium. To the students who came to see me on Monday, I said the same thing that I have always said to every advocate of the plan who has spoken to me,—that the University would be very glad to have a new gymnasium whenever it is given, although I do not see where the large sums needed are to be found."

This was promptly followed by a statement from the Gymnasium Committee. Much of it so directly concerns the alumni that it must be reprinted here:

"President Lowell's position in the

matter was plainly stated in his communication yesterday, and this is the position that he has maintained throughout. The graduates are at perfect liberty to make an unofficial and voluntary campaign for the gymnasium, and this is only due to the undergraduates who have supported the project so well, on the understanding that the work would be later taken up by the graduates. It is hard to tell how soon such a campaign would be successful in the raising of the entire sum, but it is certainly evident that a gymnasium is needed, and must eventually be built. This was the understanding on which the undergraduates pledged their money, and is the understanding on which they should base their payment. The committee does not plan and does not wish to receive money under false pretences, but it does expect every man who pledged money for the sake of having an up-to-date gymnasium connected with the University to live up to his word.

"The classes will shortly be canvassed for their unpaid pledges, and we hope to see every man redeem his pledge and help on this movement, even if he does not expect to see the consummation of it.

"It is now, also, plainly the duty of the graduates to take up their share of the work, and respect the confidence that the College has placed in them."

The presidents of the four classes in College have appointed committees to en-

ter upon an active campaign for the collection of the sums, amounting to nearly \$12,000, pledged by undergraduates. If a gymnasium grows out of the present movement it is likely to stand as the first College structure at Cambridge owing its origin to the student body. Meanwhile that body is looking to the alumni to take the next important step.

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**The Business Students.** The Bureau of Business Research of the Graduate School of Business Administration has recently brought out a new edition of the "Harvard System of Accounts for Shoe Retailers." The revision has been made in the light of three years' experience with six hundred and fifty stores in twenty-six states. The system of accounting, which grew out of what may be called the field laboratory work of graduate students of business, has been adopted far and wide, and has become a recognized factor in the retail shoe business of America. The subject of shoes was chosen for study because the commodity presented many typical problems of trade distribution. Those problems have been so practically confronted that other trades are realizing the advantage of scientific analysis and method, and are applying to the Harvard specialists in business for investigation and help. It is hoped that the work hitherto confined to shoe-retailing may be extended before long to the trades of men's ready-made clothing, of groceries, hardware and books. The publishers themselves define their trade as "the worst business in the world." If the Harvard teachers and graduate students can show them how to conduct it with any continuous certainty of profit, they may expect a full measure of public recognition, for the makers of books are perhaps the most articulate of traders.

It is hoped, further, that the studies of retailing methods may be followed by studies of wholesaling and manufacturing. Altogether the plans of the business school give abundant promise of illustrating the possibilities of turning to practical account the university work of men who are training themselves for work in the world.

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**Athletes on Probation.** Midwinter is the dull season in athletics, but there is no season when the subject can be forgotten either by athletes or by those who direct their activities. If the athletes forget both their bodies and their minds, as some of them appear to do, they find themselves on probation, and therefore ineligible for the teams to which they would like to belong—and on which they are wanted—at a later day. If the athletic managers fail to impress this danger upon each new College generation, they run the risk of being called upon to make bricks without straw, to construct successful teams without proper material. Accordingly Paul Withington, '09, assistant graduate athletic treasurer, has addressed the undergraduates with vigor through the columns of the *Crimson*.

He has reminded them that the crew captain and coach some years ago made a rule that no man on probation should row on any university or freshman crew through the entire racing season. The enforcement of the rule has relieved the crew from much of the trouble which probation brings to other sports than rowing. In football the situation is less complicated because an ineligible player at the opening of the College year cannot become eligible in time to play football. An eligible man can become ineligible, and to avoid this condition Coach Haughton has impressed upon the football men the fact that it is just as

serious an offence to break training mentally as to break it physically.

Now the coach and captain of the baseball team have adopted the rule that men now on probation will not be accepted as members of the squad. If they clear themselves from probation at the April hour examinations, they may; but meanwhile no time will be wasted in coaching them and trying to get them off probation. That lies in their own hands. Coach Sexton puts the matter in a nutshell when he says: "The men must qualify for the team at the College Office before they can be members of the squad and expect me to coach them. The time to qualify is at the mid-year exams, before practice begins."

This rule cannot fail to justify itself in the long run. It may work individual hardships and temporarily embarrass the team. But there is a good sense and right feeling at the bottom of it. We hope it may be rigidly enforced, and that the sound principle on which it is based may be widely applied. At least it manifests a healthy spirit on the part of the coaches themselves.

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**The Speakers' Club.** Professor William Howard Taft of Yale was the guest

and speaker at a meeting of the Speakers' Club at Harvard last Thursday night. This club, formed in 1907, and now established in the Agassiz house on Quincy Street, defines its purpose in the following words: "To increase interest and efficiency in oral expression and to discover and develop representative opinion concerning current problems." That Mr. Taft told of the good to be accomplished by an extension of the merit system in connection with civil service reform is perhaps of less consequence than that so distinguished a guest should have helped the club to realize the value of the work it has undertaken.

The members of the club probably know as well as the rest of the world that a grounding in public speaking is essential to the man who intends to enter public life and connect himself in any way with matters of civic interest or current politics. But the truth of such a statement gains appreciably in force when a former president of the nation declares it.

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**The Library.**

Many readers of the authoritative article on the work of the "Harvard Commission on Western History" in this number of the BULLETIN will notice what a conspicuous part the new Library plays in the plans of the Commission. This is precisely as it should be, and emphasizes afresh the fitness of the memorial to Harry Elkins Widener. It was especially in the field of the collector that he was turning his extraordinary promise into fulfilment when his life was cut short. Besides receiving his own collection and all the treasures once contained in Gore Hall, the new Library will naturally draw to itself many of the rarer implements for historical and critical scholarship. The Western History collection seems to stand, as it should, in the place of a pioneer with relation to an important part of the service the Widener Memorial will render.

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**The Medical School.**

Much has been said about the position of the Harvard Medical School at the centre of an extraordinary number of medical activities. Words on this subject are much less telling than a graphic representation. Accordingly we are glad to reproduce in this issue of the BULLETIN a drawing which appeared several months ago in the *Boston Sunday Herald*. It gives a vivid idea of the opportunities at the very hand of the teaching and learning force of the Medical School.

## Harvard Commission on Western History

FOR about a year an active effort has been conducted by the Harvard Commission on Western History to get into touch with those who can aid it. In making this beginning, a conservative policy has been followed, with the main object of bringing home to Harvard men the purposes of the Commission. Reprints of the article on the work of the Commission in the *Graduates' Magazine* for June, 1912, have been sent out to some extent; an address was given by the archivist to the Commission at the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs, at St. Louis, last May; small circulars stating in a few explicit words the purpose of the Commission have been mailed to the various secretaries of the Harvard Clubs; and, in Ohio, leaflets have been sent out to every Harvard alumnus, as a sort of trial campaign to ascertain whether such circularization would bring response.

The result of the year's work shows, first: that there is no lack of original material which may be secured, and which, from the national view-point, would be as properly housed in the Harvard Library as in any other library in the country. The depositing of the Barlow Papers at Harvard by Judge Peter T. Barlow of New York shows that Harvard men who have cherished literary heirlooms, find a sort of genuine relief in being made acquainted with a method by which such treasures can be scientifically preserved and at the same time be opened to the world of scholarship.

Secondly, the year's work has shown that it is very difficult to interest the average business or professional man in preserving, as historical material, private papers and letters which to him seem to have only a family meaning and importance. Of greater difficulty still is the task of sufficiently interesting such men in making a troublesome investigation and reconnaissance of the family vaults or attics in order to sort out and select

the kind of material which may be of value.

Now, the proper spirit on the part of those having collections of letters and papers is to make such resources available to historical investigators. Often it is found that owners take a very worthy pleasure in exhibiting to friends such relics; but carefully-made photographs have almost the same value as a mere exhibit, and the handling and exposure to light, and the general exposure to utter destruction by fire is of great consequence in the case of originals.

It should be the desire of any family owning historical papers that they should be housed in a perfectly fireproof building, and, what is of almost equal consequence, that they should be in the custody of those who know how to preserve and handle manuscripts. If the material is to be placed at the disposal of students it is of no little moment that the place chosen for disposal shall be in close proximity to as many other places of research as possible—that the lesson of this manuscript or that one may be studied in the light of collateral material, either in printed books or in manuscripts which the students may find near enough at hand to be of immediate, practical value. There will be an unrivalled depository in the new library at Cambridge, where a document or a manuscript is so well reinforced, as it were, by the proximity of such other great manuscript collections as those in Boston, Worcester, Providence, etc.

Again, if letters and documents are to be deposited with the high purpose of furthering historical study, care should be taken that those who are to handle and use the material should be students who are trained to that kind of work, and who have, so to speak, the proper temperament for it. This is, generally speaking, only true where vast bodies of manuscripts exist and where small armies of trained men are all the time at

work. Strict methods, sometimes exceptional in small collections, are the daily routine in libraries like that of Harvard.

The Commission, as its name signifies, is interested mainly in getting together material relating to western history, although a vast deal of this material lies in the desks and attics in the "down East" States. The Commission has been very careful to make clear the point that it is not seeking to draw exceptional local material away from those points of which it is more interpretive, but is rather interested in securing typical material and that relating to the larger inter-state and national fields, such as material for the study of the development of western transportation and the great hegira of the Forty-niners. On the other hand, hundreds of Harvard men possess material of local interest with which they would part only in favor of their *alma mater*. It is of consequence that such men should be appealed to from the Harvard standpoint, and that the material they possess should be transferred from destructible quarters and the curious hands of untrained persons, and placed in the magnificent new building, to be used only by those who can use it scientifically.

The secretaries of the Harvard Clubs have shown a fine willingness to aid the Commission in a publicity campaign, and it is the purpose, in the near future, to take more active steps in publicity than has been done in the past year. Large, immediate results have never been expected by the Commission. The policy at the outset is rather to bring to the attention of Harvard men the great asset they have in the new Library as a place of safe and useful deposit, and to encourage them to send all material possible to that storehouse, where it will be safely kept and carefully used. When donors ask, as they often may, that papers shall not be read or used for a certain period of years, this very reasonable re-

quest will be honored by the Library authorities.

The resignation of Mr. Edgar H. Wells from the position of secretary led to the appointment of Mr. Roger Pierce, the secretary of the Alumni Association. In his western visit in February he has been giving attention to the work of the Commission among other interests. Already from the inquiries sent out by the Commission results are appearing in offers to cooperate, in questions regarding the material desired, and in information as to the location of family papers illustrative of such different topics as the assimilation of a Scandinavian emigrant's family to American life; the experiences of cow-boys, homesteaders, forest rangers, western farmers, miners and so on.

Varied types of manuscript journals have come to the Library, including the diary of Senator John Davis, of Massachusetts, relating his Illinois and European visits in the forties to report on internal improvement undertakings; the journal of an Ohio-California Forty-niner, representative of the great body of plain Americans in that epic rush to the gold fields; and the journal of a member of the Mormon Battalion in the Mexican War.

It is not always easy for people to comprehend that the ordinary accretions of the attic, in the form of family letters, old account books, diaries, pamphlets, narratives written for the information of the family, etc., have often greater historical value than formal printed accounts by secondary historians, or autographs of distinguished men. There is sometimes a failure to perceive that an officer's commission in 1750 has a higher value than a printed county history on that period.

But the Commission is receiving little material that is not useful. Harvard's alumni and her undergraduates represent many families historic in American life. It is to be expected, now that the new Widener Memorial Library building is

approaching completion, and already shows its monumental proportions and its qualities as a fireproof repository, that very valuable family collections will find within its walls a safe and enduring home.

One of the most interesting features of the Commission's work has been the discovery that many an undergraduate is secretly making historical collections of his own in various fields of American history. The work of the Commission is already bringing these to light, and the new building will undoubtedly receive some of them. The Commission has already been promised important family collections of letters, letter books, and similar material illustrative of western development and especially of the New England promotion of western business development. These are a beginning, and there is reason to expect that not only economic, but also political, social, educational, literary, and religious activities of the West, and particularly the activities of eastern men and women in these fields of western development will be amply illustrated in the new building by manuscript collections.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF SAN FRANCISCO

The Harvard Club of San Francisco has elected the following officers for the current year: President, Henry H. Sherwood, '82; first vice-president, Philip Bancroft, '03; second vice-president Philip K. Brown, '90; treasurer, James S. Severance, '03; secretary, Junius H. Browne, '03.

The club gave on February 10 a luncheon in honor of Professor W. M. Davis, '69, who stayed a short time in San Francisco while he was on his way to the South Sea islands. The regular quarterly dinner of the club was held this week; the speakers were Professor Francis G. Peabody, '69, and Roger Pierce, '04, secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association.

The San Francisco club is active and efficient, but its officers are making a de-

termined effort to increase the number of its members so that a warm welcome may be given to the Associated Harvard Clubs in the spring of 1915, when that organization will hold its annual meeting in San Francisco.

#### HARVARD CLUB IN MICHIGAN

The Harvard Club in Michigan had its regular monthly luncheon on Saturday, February 7, in Detroit, and invited the graduates of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology who were in and near that city. The alliance between M. I. T. and Harvard was discussed; Granger Whitney and O. W. Abbe spoke for "Tech", and J. Remsen Bishop, '82, for Harvard.

About 40 were present. The Harvard men were:

Rev. E. R. Shippen, '87, John H. Binda, '10, L. H. Chenoweth, '12, Dr. Edwin B. Forbes, '07, E. C. Squire, '14, Dr. S. H. Knight, '83, Raymond W. Reilly, '12, H. G. Lyle, '05, C. M. Hartwell, '05, Stephen M. Wirts, '02, F. A. Shaw, '12, Arthur E. Corbin, '01, Hale G. Knight, '13, Frank Buttrick, '83, C. Theodore Hamilton, '09, J. Remsen Bishop, '82, D. O. Slater, '10, Fred E. Perine, '04, A. D. Wilt, Jr., '03.

The annual dinner of the club will be held some time in the latter part of this month. Harvard men who expect to be in Detroit during this period are invited to be at the dinner and to send word of their intention to A. D. Wilt, Jr., the secretary of the club, care of the Schweppe & Wilt Manufacturing Co., Detroit.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF CLEVELAND

The Harvard Club of Cleveland held its annual dinner on February 14 at the new University Club in that city. Daniel W. Lothman, '85, president of the club, presided. The speakers were George W. Cram, '88, the recorder of the College, and P. D. Haughton, '09, the coach of the football eleven, who illustrated his talk with lantern slides of the Yale games of 1912 and 1913. Mr. Cram met the principals of the Cleveland high

schools at a luncheon, and at 3 o'clock Mr. Haughton gave his illustrated talk to them and to about fifty boys from the various high schools.

The officers of the club for 1914-15 are: President, Morris A. Black, '86; vice-president, Dr. Henry L. Sanford, '95; secretary, R. R. Alexander, '04; treasurer, Ernest Angell, '11.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF MINNESOTA

On Saturday, January 24, the members of the Harvard Club of Minnesota who live in Duluth and Superior held their first annual dinner; thirteen men from Minneapolis and St. Paul travelled 160 miles to attend. The dinner was given at the Kitchi Gammi Club in Duluth. A. W. Taussig, '85, was toastmaster. Twenty-six of the 27 known Harvard men in Duluth and Superior were present. They were:

N. F. Davis, '09, Harry C. Dudley, S.B. '02, M. E. Fish, '08, James E. Gardner, Jr., '08, George R. Gebauer, S.T.B. '95, Rufus T. Goodell, LL.B. '06, Alfred Hanchett, '09, James W. Hunt, LL.B. '02, Frank Lynam, M.D. '03, I. K. Lewis, LL.B. '09, Thomas J. McKeon, L.S. '01-'02, Clarence R. Magney, LL.B. '08, George W. Morgan, LL.B. '08, Henry J. Mullin, '06, Jared A. P. Neal, '05, H. H. Peyton, S.B. '01, William A. Pittenger, LL.B. '12, Guy W. C. Ross, LL.B. '04, Leo. L. Schmied, '12, Victor A. Stearns, LL.B. '03, Alfred W. Taussig, '85, Abbot McC. Washburn, '08, W. E. Maddock, '04, H. S. Butler, '77, J. A. Merrill, S.B. '03, S. H. Marcus, '13.

Those present from the Twin Cities were:

W. O. Batchelder, S.B. '05, D. M. Fredricksen, '87, M. Barrows, '80, E. B. Young, '85, F. J. Otis, LL.B. '06, S. E. Freund, '01, E. P. Davis, '09, K. DeLaitre, '07, E. S. Thurston, '08, C. E. Blackman, L. 1892-96, E. Hadley, '81, E. M. Morgan, '02, Philip Little, Jr., '09.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF WORCESTER

The Harvard Club of Worcester, Mass., had its 11th annual dinner on Friday, February 6, at the Hotel Bancroft in that city. Seventy-five members were present. W. L. Jennings, '89,

president of the club, was toastmaster. The speakers were: Henry A. Yeomans, '00, assistant dean of the College, who talked about the Freshman Dormitories; and Charles W. Bosworth, Yale, '93, of Springfield, who enlivened an earnest appeal for higher civic ideals with the genuine humor which had on other occasions made him a popular speaker before the club.

The officers of the club for the current year are: President, Walter L. Jennings, '89; vice-presidents, Daniel W. Abercrombie, '76, Charles H. Derby, '03; secretary and treasurer, Robert K. Shaw, '04; executive committee, Ernest T. Clary, '09, Michael F. Fallon, M.D. '87, Warren R. Gilman, '84, Archibald M. Hillman, LL.B. '10, Benjamin S. Merigold, '96, Harlan T. Pierpont, '06, and George R. Stobbs, '99.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF RHODE ISLAND

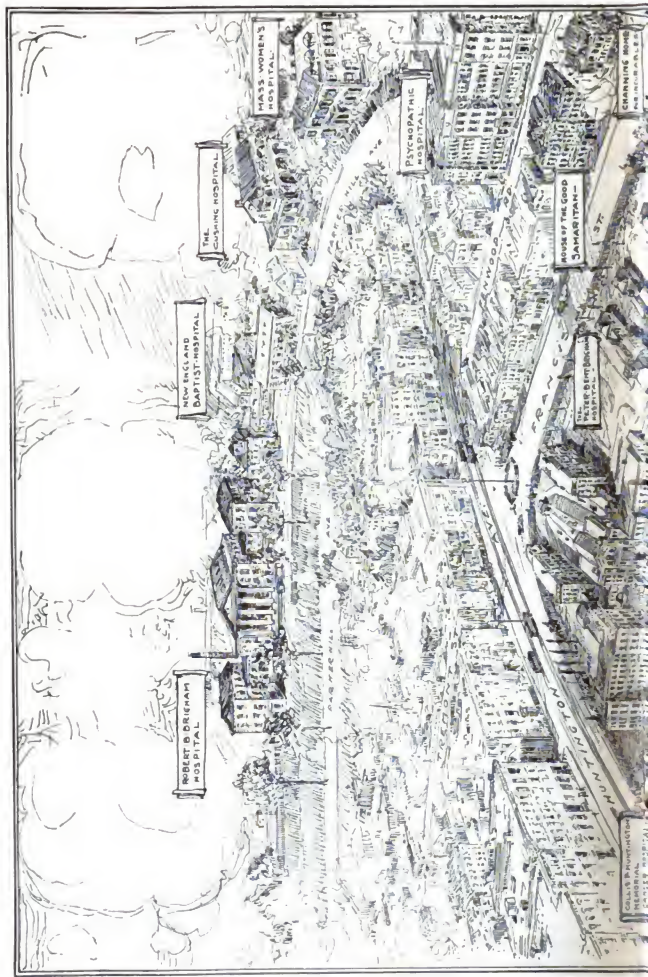
The annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Rhode Island will be held at the University Club, in Providence, on Friday, April 3, at 7 o'clock.

Under the auspices of this club, the Harvard Musical Clubs will give a concert at the Churchill House, Providence, on the evening of Wednesday, April 29. This is the third successive year in which the clubs have gone to Providence. The arrangements of the concert are in charge of the following committee: Oliver W. Huntington, '81, George P. Winship, '93, Hugh B. Baker, '03, Lester S. Hill, Jr., '04, William G. Roelker, '09, and Raymond G. Williams, '11.

#### "A BUG IN A RUG"

The play which the Pi Eta Society will present this year has the title "A Bug in a Rug." It was written by J. R. O. Perkins, '14, of West Newton, and Paul Blackmur, '15, of Quincy.

Six productions of the play will be given in the weeks of March 15 and 22—two in Cambridge, and one each in Boston, Andover, Exeter, and Quincy.







## Letters to the Bulletin

### "THE SHRILL CHIRP OF A CRITIC"

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Once upon a time, in the good old days, in the consulship of Plancus, in my time, the competitors for the Lee Prizes for reading were showing their skill, or lack of it, to the dignified judges. The funereal gloom of the occasion was kindly dispelled by one of the candidates who, in the course of his reading, uttered these words: "The silence was broken only by the shrill chirp of a critic."

All at once the world seemed brighter. It became clear that the destination of one prize at least was determined. At the close of the contest, Mr. Dana spoke very effectively on the attitude of the Spanish nobles towards their language. He told us with what religious care the Spaniards strive to preserve their noble language in all its pristine purity and glory. He urged us as educated Americans to emulate the example of the Spaniards, and, so far as we could do so, to guard the purity of the English language. The talk must have been good to remain in my mind to all these years. At all events, the subject was one to which too much attention cannot be paid. If it might be a part of the college student's code of ethics to be, to some extent, at least, the custodian of the purity of the English language, what a miraculous change would occur in the prevalent oral English!

Doctor Peabody, of blessed memory, used to reprove "the use of exaggerated, extravagant forms of speech,—splendid for pretty, magnificent for handsome, horrid for very, horrible for unpleasant, immense for large, thousands or myriads for any number greater than two." On one occasion, when I used the words "in so far" in a recitation in logic, the good Doctor said: "If I had used the expression 'in so far' when I was a student at Harvard, I should have received

a severe reprimand. Say 'so far', the 'in' adds nothing to the meaning."

Almost anyone will defend himself, when driven to the wall. It occurred to me to reply to the genial Doctor, who was so earnest in his vindication of the best English: "Jevons says, 'in so far' in his textbook."

But my defense was unavailing: it was a clear case of "*dis aliter visum*."

Mr. Stacy Baxter of the department of elocution in those halcyon days used to tell of experiences connected with his attempts to correct the faulty enunciation of his pupils. One student, in particular, had a settled dislike for final g. After many unavailing efforts Mr. Baxter was rash enough to believe that he had finally taught this refractory student how to say "good morning" with some degree of success. But alas! for the delusions of hope! Many years after graduation the recalcitrant student greeted his former instructor with the same old error: "Good mornin', Mr. Baxter!"

In view of the fact that Doctor Peabody was so exact in the use of the English language, it might be profitable to consider with what feelings he would hear much of the spoken English of the present. Are the illiterate immigrants of speech assimilating the natives instead of being assimilated by them?

Mr. J. H. Gardiner, the former editor of the BULLETIN, once wrote me: "I heartily agree with your view that the utterance of our language is in desperate need of attention."

To me, at least, the lectures of Doctor Kühnemann at Harvard were a revelation in the art of preparing and presenting subjects in a manner well calculated to hold the attention of any intelligent audience. How many lectures and addresses have lost most of their force on account of faulty utterance and inaccuracies in what should have been orthoepy! I well remember a Harvard-Yale debate in which the Yale speakers

with one consent mispronounced an important word on which they ought to have been properly drilled.

The name of the errors prevalent in oral English is legion. We may make a good beginning of reform, however, by a careful consideration of Doctor Holmes's lines:

"Once more: speak clearly, if you speak at all;  
Carve every word before you let it fall;  
Don't, like a lecturer or dramatic star,  
Try over-hard to roll the British R;  
Do put your accents in the proper spot;  
Don't,—let me beg you,—don't say  
"How?" for "What?"

And, when you stick on conversation's burrs,  
Don't strew your pathway with those dreadful  
urs."

F. A. TUPPER, '80.

#### RHODES SCHOLARS IN ATHLETICS

EDITOR, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

A few weeks ago you expressed your regret at the new resolution of the Oxford University Athletic Committee, which, in effect, debars Rhodes Scholars from competing in freshman "sports" (i.e. track athletics). Perhaps you will allow me to explain why Rhodes Scholars do not regard the resolution as unjust.

In several ways, the position of a Rhodes Scholar is anomalous. Though he is almost invariably a graduate of some other college or university, and is several years older than the average English freshman, he almost always lives at Oxford as an undergraduate among undergraduates. This is due chiefly to two considerations. Oxford makes little provision for what we should call graduate study; and the average Rhodes Scholar finds that the educational value of the "Honour Schools" of *Literae Humaniores* or of modern history or of jurisprudence, which lead to the B.A. degree, is greater than that of the research degrees. In most cases the work is actually more exacting. Further, he finds that he can get more out of Oxford if he shares the life of undergraduates, and is subject to the same regulations and petty disciplinary measures. Usually, it may be re-

marked, he finds himself none too old or wise when he measures his wits against those of his younger contemporaries. But in athletics he has the advantage of years and of experience; and he is not in any real sense a freshman. Nor is it fair to suppose that the Rhodes Scholar is being debarred from any athletic opportunities that really matter; he is as free as before to represent his college against other colleges, or to represent the university against Cambridge.

Every year there come to Harvard a certain number of students from other colleges; would the BULLETIN claim that they should be allowed to play on freshman teams at Harvard? Oxford has merely taken a step that Harvard took some years ago; only genuine freshmen will be admitted in freshman "sports." Whether the rule will be extended to other forms of athletics remains to be seen; the step doubtless came first in track athletics because it was there, as events proved, that the old system was most conspicuously unfair to real freshmen.

A RHODES SCHOLAR.

Balliol College, Oxford,

February 6, 1914.

#### PH.D. DISSERTATIONS

EDITOR, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In his letter, printed in your issue of January 19 under the above heading, Mr. Charles E. Whitmore rises to the defence of the practice of granting Ph.D. degrees on unpublished dissertations, by repeating that printing is expensive.

To his excellent remarks on the character of German dissertations I assent the more heartily as I think he has been quite too moderate in limiting his statements to Germany; he might truthfully have said the same of dissertations in other countries—in America, most certainly. Many are crude, some are superficial, and most of them when printed *in extenso* are "mere incumbrances in the field of learning."

Now, crudeness is natural to youth

and is not a surprising or a serious fault; and superficiality gives us a useful line on the man who lets superficial work get by him,—if it is printed, otherwise we don't get that information. But whether a dissertation is or is not intrinsically worth printing, has nothing whatever to do with the question whether it ought to be printed or not.

If Mr. Whitmore imagines that the object of requiring the candidate for the Ph.D. degree to present a satisfactory dissertation is to advance learning, he is egregiously mistaken: that is the aim of the candidate, but not of the requirement. The purpose of the requirement is to make sure that the candidate is *competent* to advance learning, and the only way he can prove that he is so, is by doing it. The concomitant result is that learning is, in fact, advanced by some small step. It need be only a small step, if it is genuine and well taken; but a guaranty is needed that the step is genuine, and the only way in which this guaranty can be furnished, is by submission, not to a particular small group of interested persons, but to the public.

I hope that when Mr. Whitmore has had a few more years to recover from the task of writing a 350-page dissertation he will not take either the degree or the dissertations any more seriously than I do, but that he will be able to see that Harvard's reputation, which is the only thing I care at all about in this connection, will be much more enhanced by granting its Ph.D. degrees in the way universally recognized as the proper one and adopted by the most important universities in the world, than it will by granting a few more shady ones per year. I also venture to hope that Mr. Whitmore will gradually find the learned journals less crowded: many of us have that experience.

I repeat that many competent judges agree with my "somewhat curious view of the actual situation at Harvard", as Mr. Whitmore styles it,—namely that it is a disgrace to the University. I should

like to know how many of the alumni care as much about the granting of a few more Ph.D. degrees per year as they do about the reputation of Harvard. If '87 is a fair sample, it is a safe bet that there are not many.

E. BUCKINGHAM, '87.

Chevy Chase, Md., Feb. 11, 1914.

### TREES AGAIN

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I have written you once at an earlier date in regard to my opinion of the tree problem in the College Yard, but have been so interested in the letters published in regard to this matter since that time and in Mr. Guy Lowell's report that I take the liberty of once more addressing a letter to add my little "mite."

In the first place, I wish to state that I think Mr. Lowell has covered the subject very fully and that on the whole I agree with his recommendations. There are, however, one or two suggestions which I would like to make regarding the report and the subsequent letters criticising. Some criticism has arisen in regard to the choice of the red oak as a tree to supplant the elm, but I would like to say in its defense that, in spite of the fact that it is very susceptible to the ravages of the gypsy and brown tail moths, it has been shown by the records of the past ten years to have been on the whole the most resistant of all our Massachusetts shade trees. While I realize that it does not make as graceful a tree as the elm, it develops when grown in the open, with plenty of space for branching, into a large and stately tree, capable of ornamenting any park, lawn, or yard.

I think I stated my opinion clearly in regard to the choice of species, in my previous letter. I agree with Mr. Ivy that a variety would be safer and better than a single species. His choice of the ash and linden is good, but the Lombardy poplar is not primarily a shade tree and, except for the purpose of screening some object or for setting off the entrance to

the grounds, I cannot see where it would be useful. The mature ash and linden are, in addition to being well shaped trees, among the most resistant to the gypsy and brown tail moths, as are also most of the species mentioned in my previous letter.

In regard to the planting of large or small trees, I would say that the safer and most satisfactory method is to plant small nursery grown stock as advised by Mr. Lowell.

Of course, as Mr. Hooper, '83, says, if a class, individual or group of individuals wish to finance the expense of transplanting larger trees, there can be but little objection to it, and it would have much to recommend it, as Mr. Hooper has stated.

Under any circumstances, a planting plan should be constructed by experts and then followed out. If large trees are to be planted by individuals or classes, the committee in charge should be notified immediately, so that they may arrange for the same in their planting plan.

WILLIAM W. COLTON, '07.  
City Forester, Fitchburg, Mass.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Three good-sized elm trees were, in 1902, planted in front of the Myopia Hunt Club house at Hamilton. They were perhaps 25 feet tall and were taken from neighboring farms. All have flourished and are today better trees than most of the elms in the Yard before the death of our old favorites. Certainly the dying trees should be removed—their unsightly limbs burned and good-sized trees put in their places, if they can be found.

The trees along the roads in the Boston Park system were planted about 16 years ago and are today satisfactory shade trees. These were nursery trees. Linden, red oak and maple trees were, I think, the most used; but we cannot do without elm trees in the Yard. "Immemorial elms" will be neces-

sary for our Class Day poets as long as "breeze" rhymes with "trees."

JOHN T. WHEELWRIGHT, '76.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

It doubtless is becoming humorous still to be receiving "advice" as regards the trees in the Yard.

Apropos of the edition of the BULLETIN before me, I must say that I learned in Botany 7 that the Lombardy poplar is not hardy and is generally short-lived. I also learned that the success of such parasites as the leopard moth may be due to the absence of an enemy. The squirrels have driven the song birds from the Yard and it may be that these are the only enemies of the leopard moth.

My bit of advice is to ask counsel of some member of our Botanical Faculty, as for instance Professor Fernald, whose specialty is geographic botany (or the study of the relations of the soil to trees and plants).

HENRY F. DUNBAR, '13.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Most of us doubtless would like to see elms again in the Yard, but while they are growing, why not plant poplars and willows, to be cut down when the hard-wood trees need the light and air? With these trees of rapid growth, respectable results can be secured in a few years.

A Lombardy poplar hedge round the whole Yard would cut off much dust and noise of cars, and on the north and north-west would make a comfortable wind-shield.

R. KIDNER, '75.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF NEW YORK

On February 12 Alfred Stillman, 2d, '03, won the Squash Tennis Championship of the United States by defeating George Whitney, '07, in the final round of the fourth annual tournament of the National Squash Tennis Association. Ever since the organization of this as-

sociation, the championship has been won by a member of the Harvard Club, Stillman being the winner in 1911, 1912, and 1914, and Whitney being the winner in 1913. By winning the championship for the third time, Stillman has gained permanent possession of the championship trophy.

On February 14 the Harvard Engineering Society of New York held an interesting meeting in the Harvard Club, with the members of the Cornell Society of Civil Engineers as guests. Hon. Henry Bruère, City Chamberlain of New York, delivered an address on "Administrative Efficiency in New York City affairs."

On Sunday afternoon, February 15, Francis Rogers, '91, chorister of the club, and Charles L. Safford, '94, gave a delightful joint concert in Harvard Hall.

On Tuesday evening, February 17, Dr. Hamilton Rice, '98, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, gave a lecture, illustrated with stereopticon views, on his recent explorations in the northwest Amazon basin. He gave an account of his expedition in which he continued his previous explorations, mapped the rivers contiguous to the Uaupés, explored by him in 1907-1908, and made investigations of medical, ethnological and biological interest. This lecture was the first Dr. Rice has given in America since his return.

Before the lecture Dr. Rice was entertained at a dinner by the officers and some other members of the club.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF BOSTON

On Thursday, February 26, at 8.30 P. M., W. L. Garrison, Jr., '97, will give a talk at the Harvard Club of Boston on "Our Rip Van Winkle Taxation System. A Consideration of Some of its Practical Results, both Individual and Social; and Some Observations regarding the Signs of its Coming Rejuvenation."

On Monday, March 2, at 7 P. M., President Lowell, and President MacLaurin, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will speak on the agree-

ment recently made by Harvard and M. I. T.

On Thursday, March 5, at 8.30 P. M., Dr. Hamilton Rice, '98, F. R. G. S., will give an illustrated lecture on "Further Explorations in the Northwest Amazon Basin, 1912-13."

On Thursday, March 12, at 8.30 P. M., there will be a recital by Edward Ballantine, '07, pianist, and Mr. Maurice Grünberg, violinist.

On Thursday, March 26, at 8.30 P. M., Professor C. T. Copeland, '82, will read from Dickens.

The officers of the club state that guests, accompanied by members, are welcome at all the after-dinner talks and musicales.

#### FACULTY APPOINTMENTS

Two new appointments to the Faculty of Arts and Sciences have gone into effect at the beginning of the second half of the academic year.

Professor W. W. Atwood, formerly of the University of Chicago, has begun work at Harvard as Professor of Geology and Geography. Professor Atwood is one of the foremost geologists and physiographers of the country. He has been the geologist of the New Jersey and Illinois surveys, and since 1909 has been connected with the United States Geological Survey. He has taken active part in the proceedings of a large number of the geological and geographical associations of the country and is a writer of international reputation. Besides works on the physical geography of various regions, he has made a special study of the resources of the Alaskan peninsula and Southwestern Alaska. His work on the interpretation of topographical maps is also well known.

Mr. W. C. Fisher, formerly head of the department of economics at Wesleyan University, comes to Harvard as lecturer in economics. Mr. Fisher is well known as an economist. He is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science and of the Ameri-

can Historical Association. He has taken part in municipal and state politics in Connecticut, and was mayor of Middletown, Conn., for one term. Before he went to Wesleyan he was an instructor and professor at Brown.

#### LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

The drawings submitted in the semi-annual trophy competition held by the School of Landscape Architecture were judged Thursday afternoon, February 19, by Mr. Charles A. Platt, of New York, who is one of the foremost designers of country houses and gardens. There were nineteen entries in the competition, the subject of which was the design of a country estate of about five acres.

First place was awarded to Harvard Norton, i.G.S., of Boston, A.B. '13, who will have his name inscribed on the trophy and have custody of it until the next competition. Second and third places were awarded respectively to Donald B. Johnston, A.B. (Earlham College, Ind.), '12, of Richmond, Ind., and Raymond H. Wilcox, S.B. (Pennsylvania State College) '12, of Grand Rapids, Mich.

There will be an informal exhibition of the competition drawings from Tuesday to Friday, February 24 to 27, from 2 to 5 P. M., in the Library of the School of Landscape Architecture, in Robinson Hall. The exhibition will be open to members of the University and their friends.

#### PRINCETON WON THE HOCKEY GAME

Princeton won last Saturday night the third and deciding game in the hockey series with Harvard. The game was played in the St. Nicholas Rink, New York, and the score was 4 goals to 1. The victorious team outplayed Harvard at almost every point; Baker was as usual an important factor in the game, although he made but one of the goals. Princeton forced the play from the be-

ginning, and carried the puck down in front of Harvard's goal where Kuhn scored after a fierce scrimmage. About ten minutes later MacColl made another goal after Baker had taken the puck down the rink and passed it out. In a minute Kuhn scored Princeton's third goal; he made a long, lucky shot from the middle of the rink. Towards the end of the first period Phillips made Harvard's only goal.

Early in the second period MacColl scored the last goal of the game. The Harvard men played fiercely but without much team work.

The summary follows:

PRINCETON.  
Kilner, r. w.  
Kuhn, c.  
Baker, r.  
MacColl, l. w.  
Emmons, c. p.  
W. Peacock, p.  
Winants, g.

HARVARD.  
l. w., Clark  
c., Phillips  
r., Hopkins  
r. w., Smart  
c. p., Claffin  
p., Willetts  
g., Carnochan

Score, Princeton 4, Harvard 1. Goals made, by Kuhn 2, MacColl 2, Hopkins. Referee, William Russell, Hockey Club. Assistant referee, Rollins, St. Michael's S. C. Time, 20m. halves.

#### NOTES ON ATHLETICS

Harvard defeated Bowdoin at fencing in the Hemenway Gymnasium last Friday evening, 9 bouts to 0. On the previous Friday night Harvard defeated Yale, 5 bouts to 4, also in Cambridge.

J. W. Hubbell, of Des Moines, Ia., and L. H. Canan, of Altoona, Pa., have been appointed respectively manager and assistant manager of the freshman hockey team.

It has been announced that James Wray has agreed to sign a contract for coaching rowing at Harvard for another term of five years.

The Harvard freshmen defeated the Yale freshmen at hockey last Saturday, 8 goals to 1. The game was played in New Haven.

E. H. Gibb, of Aiea, Oahu, P. I., has been elected captain of the freshman swimming team.

## Alumni Notes

LL.B. '46—Col. Charles E. Hooker, formerly attorney general of the State of Mississippi and for twenty years a member of Congress from that state, died in Jackson, Miss., on January 7. He was an officer in the Confederate army during the Civil War.

'51—Dr. Samuel A. Green, who had been for 19 years first vice-president of the Massachusetts Historical Society, resigned that position at a recent meeting of the Society because his health was not robust enough to permit him to perform the duties which devolve on that officer in the absence of the president. The resignation was accepted with regret and resolutions complimentary to Dr. Green were adopted at the same time.

'58—William G. Gordon died in Hinsdale, Ill., on November 1, 1913.

'58—Dr. Henry P. Walcott has been re-appointed by Gov. Walsh of Massachusetts as chairman of the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board.

'77—Ripley Hitchcock was married on January 7 in New York City to Miss Helen S. Sargent. Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock are living at 34 Gramercy Park, New York.

'78—Frank E. Bradish died in Brookline, Mass., on January 20.

'83—Charles S. Hamlin, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, who has been in charge of customs, will succeed J. S. Williams as assistant secretary in charge of finance.

'83—Cyrus E. Lothrop died at his home in Detroit, Mich., on December 30, 1913.

'83—William H. Page has been re-elected president of the New York Athletic Club.

'96—Clarence R. Wilson, who has been for the past four years United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, has been elected president of the Bar Association of the District of Columbia.

'99—Charles Roswell Howe died at Brattleboro, Vt., on February 14.

'99—Roger Wolcott has been appointed by Governor Walsh a member of the Massachusetts State Board of Insanity.

A.M. '00—Samuel P. Capen, formerly professor at Clark University, Worcester, Mass., has been appointed specialist in higher education for the United States Bureau of Education.

'03—Francis W. Peabody, M.D. '07, has been appointed medical member of a commission which will be sent to China by the Rockefeller Foundation to study the needs and opportunities for improving medical education, hospitals, and public health administration in that country. Dr. Peabody will be associated

with President H. P. Judson, of the University of Chicago, in this investigation, which will probably take the greater part of a year.

'04—Edward Bell, second secretary of the American Embassy in London, was married in that city on February 16 to Miss Bertha E. Surtees.

'04—A son, Fred Wayne Catlett, Jr., was born to Fred W. Catlett and Mrs. Catlett of Seattle on January 20.

'05—Charles W. Fowle is with the Provident Life & Trust Co., 30 State St., Boston.

'06—George Howland Cox, Jr., is assistant secretary of the Massachusetts Trust Company, Boston.

'06—The engagement of Donald Macomber, M.D. '09, to Miss Ethel Jaynes of West Newton, Mass., has been announced.

'07—Franklin M. Gunther has been appointed secretary at the United States Legation at Christiania, Norway.

'07—Harold S. Vanderbilt has been elected a director of the New York Central Railroad.

'09—Arthur M. Jones has been appointed second secretary of the United States Embassy at St. Petersburg.

'09—Chia Hang Liu, LL.B. '13, who had been one of the private secretaries of President Yuan Shi Kai, died in Peking, China, on January 7.

'09—Phillips Ward Page has been transferred from Akron to the Columbus, O., office of the B. F. Goodrich Company. His address is 21 Sell's Court, East Broad St.

'09—William T. Pickering is in the Kingston, Jamaica, office of the Raymond & Whitcomb Co., of Boston.

'10—Paul A. Merriam, M.M.E. '10, is assistant to the general manager of the Smith-Winchester Co., of South Windham, Conn., manufacturers of paper-mill machinery.

'11—Sherman Cawley is at the Warren Ranch, Bisbee, Ariz.

'13—Winthrop A. Hamlin is with the North American Civic League for Immigrants as Industrial Secretary for Greater Boston. His address is the South End House, 20 Union Park.

'13—Richard P. Lewis has signed a contract to play professional baseball with the Boston team of the National League.

'13—Grover C. Loud, instructor in English at Dartmouth College, was married on August 14, 1913, at Moultonville, N. H., to Miss Eva F. Blake. Mr. and Mrs. Loud are living at 24 Lebanon St., Hanover, N. H.

'13—Seymour H. Olmsted is at 83 East Wilis Ave., Detroit, Mich.



# HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

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## News and Views

**Religion at Harvard.** When Bishop Williams of Michigan was asked, during his recent term of service as University Preacher, to tell the readers of the BULLETIN what his visits to Appleton Chapel and Wadsworth House reveal to him of Harvard, it was especially suggested that he should not confine himself to the utterance of "comfortable words." The frankness of his article, printed in this issue of the BULLETIN, gives, therefore, a genuine value to his recognition of the vigorous religious spirit among Harvard men. Naturally he would like to see that spirit more broadly extended: hence his frank discussion of the suggestion that for the first year in College it might be well to include the Chapel services more definitely in the array of a man's opportunities.

The plan of compulsory chapel for freshmen three times a week was considered not long ago in the *Harvard Illustrated Magazine* "from the point of view of the champion of individualism", and was denounced as "merely another rung of the ladder down which the University is slowly but surely groping its way into the pit of paternalism." We had no idea it was so bad as all that. If it were, we should seriously commend the words of Bishop Williams to the undergraduate alarmists. Perhaps after all a "pit of paternalism" looks less black to

that paternal class in which the alumni are largely represented.

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**Good News from Yale.** The current issue of the *Yale Alumni Weekly* is uncommonly full of interesting matter. It deals almost entirely with the "Alumni University Day", to which the BULLETIN called attention some weeks ago as an experiment well worth watching. The *Weekly* says of it: "The idea of a mid-year alumni return to the Campus for the purpose of becoming personally acquainted with the changing educational equipment, and with Yale's educational problems and educational staff, was a rousing success in its initial experiment, and now only needs to be enlarged and broadened to become for the serious-minded Yale graduate one of the most important dates in the Yale year, if not, in a certain sense, the most important. Oddly enough, the day was more than its name signifies, or its planned programme covered. It put more than a few of the Yale Faculty members and New Haven Yale men somewhat in the position of the New Yorkers whose out-of-town sight-seeing relatives suddenly descend upon them, explode them out of the routine of office, club, and home, and make them see their own city. It was therefore a good thing all around."

The pages of the *Yale Alumni Weekly* which record the speeches and the doings at the New Haven reunion ap-

preciously strengthen the feeling that something of the same sort might with great advantage be attempted at Cambridge. The occasion was seized for the formal organization of the "Associated New England Yale Clubs." The "New England Federation of Harvard Clubs" has already existed for some years. It might well hold one of its annual meetings in Cambridge, and, by providing its members an opportunity to see the present-day college in actual operation, give them a bit of modern education most profitable both to them and to the University. A smaller body than the New England Federation might try the experiment before the Federation—with its next annual meeting-place already chosen—can accomplish it. The story of what was done at Yale last week supplies the best of arguments for an "Alumni University Day" in term-time at Harvard.

The work of the Yale University Press—a work which is constantly making itself most favorably known—is also described in the current *Alumni Weekly*. It is clearly helping to render obsolete the scornful definition, quoted by one of its own officers: "A University Press is an organization formed to publish books which no one will read." Indeed the Press, as established at Yale, Princeton, Harvard and elsewhere, is more and more taking its place as a vital element of university equipment. The better and fuller the work done at any one of these University Presses, the higher the standard to which all must attain. Good news from one is good news for all.

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"Poor Students."

The discussion of the Freshman Dormitories from the point of view of the student of small means is calling forth a wide diversity of opinions. Mr. Mac-

kie's letter has provoked more opposition than support. A supporter appears in this issue of the BULLETIN, with a letter from the University of Illinois. This correspondent bears a certain resemblance to the English traveller who is constantly reminding his American friends of the lower prices in England—as if there were nothing more to be said. He appears frankly as standing apart from the "optimistic graduates" of Harvard. It is reassuring, therefore, to hear at the same time from the correspondent of the class of 1906 who has "yet to find a society where a man's purse makes as little difference as in the undergraduate body at Harvard."

\* \* \*

**The Memory  
of Dean Ames.**

The publication by  
the Harvard University  
Press of the Year Book

of the 12th year of Richard II is noteworthy. Year-books are reports of arguments on points of law in the English courts, issued yearly from the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries; they are important documents of legal history, and of the history of the English people, and they throw great light on the law of today. Though the reign of Richard II was a transition period in our law, and the existence of year-books of the period in manuscript has always been known, it has remained for Mr. Deiser, a lawyer of Philadelphia, to edit the first published year-book of the reign, under the auspices of the Ames Foundation. Mr. Deiser's work is worthy of the occasion, and he has proved himself the peer of the choice, small group of English scholars who during the last quarter-century have been publishing the ancient records of the English law.

It is most fitting that this should be the first publication of the Ames Foundation, a fund raised to honor and to

perpetuate the memory of that great scholar and beloved gentleman, James Barr Ames. Dean Ames's scholarship was based on an intimate and sympathetic study of the year-books. He, more than any other modern lawyer, had made himself familiar with the doctrines there developed, and he loved to trace their relation to the law and the life of today. By his high character and strong influence over his students he was able to make the learning of the middle ages effective for the improvement of our own world.

It was through Dean Ames that Mr. Deiser (as he explains in his interesting introduction) was led to undertake this work, and the progress of it was one of Dean Ames's last thoughts. Through Mr. Deiser's scholarship, and through Dean Thayer's fostering care, the work is brought to completion. The debt of legal scholarship to James Barr Ames is very great: this is a new item in the account.

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#### Harvard-Tech.

A letter from the editor of the *Harvard Engineering Journal*, printed on a later page, brings to notice yet another instance of the coalition of interests already in active progress between Harvard and the Institute of Technology. Though the formal agreement for coöperation calls for no interchange of presidents, there was precisely such an interchange at Chicago on the night of February 21, when President Lowell and President Maclaurin changed places as the chief speakers at simultaneous dinners, one of Harvard men and one of Tech men. This week they have spoken at the same dinner of the Harvard Club of Boston, so nearly at the time when the BULLETIN goes to press that we are reserving for next week a report of the notable speeches then made.

Meanwhile the predictions of those who have said that the Harvard-Tech agreement would lead the way to other agreements of the same sort are beginning to be verified. The authorities of the University of Pittsburgh and of the Carnegie Institute of Technology are reported as discussing the possibilities of avoiding wasteful duplication very much as it is planned to avoid it here. The precedent of coöperation may prove as important as coöperation itself.

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#### Professor

B. O. Peirce.

At a meeting of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences on February 17, minutes on the life and services of Professors Macvane and B. O. Peirce, bearing sincere testimony to the value of the work these two men had rendered to the University, were read and placed upon the records. At the time of Professor Macvane's death, the BULLETIN gave its readers some idea of what he had been, and had done. A less adequate estimate of the loss involved in Professor Peirce's death was printed at a later day. The Faculty minute enables us most fortunately to make good this deficiency. If there were sufficient space at our command to print the entire minute as it appears in the *University Gazette*, we should do so. But we must deny ourselves the genealogical paragraphs, and those dealing with the studies which fitted Professor Peirce in 1888 to succeed Joseph Lovering in the Hollis Professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. The later paragraphs are concerned rather with the personal quality of the man and his work, and we are confident that many readers of the BULLETIN will welcome the opportunity to read them. In the *Boston Herald* of February 25, an equally sympathetic communication on Professor Peirce appeared over the signature of Professor Edwin H. Hall.

# A University Preacher's Impressions of Harvard

BY THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES D. WILLIAMS, BISHOP OF MICHIGAN.

IT was four years ago that I was first asked to serve as University Preacher at Harvard. I understood on that occasion how St. Paul felt when he first went to Corinth,—“I was with you in weakness and in fear and in much trembling.” I realized that “my speech and my preaching was not with enticing words of man’s wisdom”, such as my student audience were accustomed to hear from the lips of the great scholars in the lecture-rooms. I had delightful assurance of that fact in the naïve remark of a dear freshman who said to me, “I am so glad that your addresses and sermons are not intellectual.” That commendation has been a comfort and stay to me all through these years. The intellect of the student is sometimes beaten callous in the class and lecture room and therefore perhaps the pulpit ought to appeal more directly to his heart, will and conscience. I remember the wise advice I once heard given by a college professor to a company of clergymen,—“if you are invited to preach in a college chapel, select all your best sermons, the most learned, philosophical and erudite, carefully lock them up at home and take with you your simplest and directest appeal to the heart, the will and the conscience.”

I expected blasé and supercilious indifference in the congregations at Appleton Chapel. I had received the impression that such was the prevailing and

characteristic attitude of Harvard towards preachers, particularly towards any who were not “of the elect”, i.e. of the body of Harvard alumni. I supposed that it was a settled conviction among Harvard men that “no good could come out of Nazareth” or any other place except Cambridge.

I was never more happily disappointed.

I have never preached to a more attentive and responsive congregation than that which fills Appleton Chapel every Sunday morning or turns out two hundred or more strong every week-day morning. Evidently there is an open mind at Harvard and much real interest in the simple and plain statement of vital religion.

That impression has been further deepened by my experience in Wadsworth House. I had had some experience of “the preacher’s room and hours” in other universities, and when I first saw on the program of my duties two hours daily for consultation with students. I said to myself, “Now for a pipe and a book, or undisturbed time for correspondence and other work.”

Again I was happily disappointed. The hours were almost always completely claimed by student callers, often detaining the preacher until noon instead of eleven o’clock. And the time was taken up for the most part with earnest and serious discussion of problems of morals, the spiritual life, religious experience, and especially with the ques-



BISHOP WILLIAMS.

tion how to make the young man's life, with its gifts acquired and native, tell best for the common weal. Many were considering the ministry in some branch of the Christian Church, others social service, and still more the orientation of other vocations towards public service. The college student as I find him, especially at Harvard, is a serious-minded young man, facing the problems of life in a very earnest mood, though he often conceals his earnestness and seriousness from the public gaze behind a veil of assumed flippancy.

I could not help thinking that these fully used preacher's hours were one of the signs of the new times that are upon us, times marked by the quickening of the social conscience and a revival of interest in real religion and the things of the spirit. That feeling was deepened when I heard of an entry in the Wadsworth House Journal made by no less a person than Phillips Brooks: "Two visitors only this morning, one seeking the Kingdom of God, and one the Bursar's Office"! Certainly we Harvard preachers today are fallen on better times.

When I spoke to the Chaplain of my surprise at the religious interest thus evidenced, he said, "Yes, and the secret is this: Religion is not fashionable at Harvard and when they do get it, they get it hard." Perhaps that remark strikes the key-note of the whole religious situation at Harvard.

There are no established religious conventions, no religious vogue, no enforced religious observances, and so no mass-attitude towards the whole subject. There is absolute and untrammelled freedom for individual expression.

This makes the preacher's task easier. He does not have to tug at, pull and lift his audience as if it were a dead weight. They are there because they want to be there, because they are already interested in the matter in hand. And consequently they give attention, if the preacher has anything to say worth

attending to, by serious and earnest minds.

The activities at Brooks House exhibit the same dominant characteristics as the attendance at Appleton Chapel and at Wadsworth House, freedom of individual initiative and lack of mere vogue or fashion or mass-attitude in religious work. Perhaps it could be all summed up by saying that at Harvard religion is intensive rather than extensive.

The situation has, of course, the weakness of its strength: a few hundreds out of several thousand students, earnestly interested in religion, its faith, its spirit, its activities and service,—this is a fine and inspiring showing. But there are the great masses apparently untouched. How to touch and interest them is of course the great problem of those who stand for religion at Harvard.

I have heard of one suggestion towards the solution which interests me. It was made by a student, as I understand. It concerns a possible compromise between the purely voluntary system which has produced such fine intensive results at Harvard and the compulsory system in vogue elsewhere which perhaps shows larger extensive results.

The student entering the University often comes out of a home or a preparatory school where he has been more or less under rule and regulation. Perhaps in particular he has been compelled to attend religious worship. He plunges suddenly into the wide and unaccustomed freedom of university life. In his natural reaction from old restraints and compulsions, he sometimes runs to license. Perhaps he makes the foolish vow at the start, "I will not again attend a religious service" and at the close of his course the equally foolish boast, "I have not been in Chapel since I have been in College." Consequently he has never had opportunity to know what the Chapel had to offer. Perhaps if he had known, he would have become interested. Possibly in this matter as in others, the transition from the discipline of the

preparatory stage to the freedom of university life is too sudden. It is a leap when it ought to be a grade. The first two years of an American university are about equal to the last two years of a German gymnasium. It is only in the junior year that the American student attains the stature and status of the university student abroad. Possibly discipline should be graded accordingly.

At any rate it has been suggested that freshmen, and perhaps even sophomores, should be required to attend Chapel two or three times a week that they may at least see what it is like, and then at the beginning of their junior year left entirely to the freedom of their own choice in the matter of attendance. The suggestion seems to an outside observer at least worthy of the consideration of the authorities, though this opinion is submitted in all humility to the wiser judgment of those who know the problem from the inside, have had long experience with it and have by the present system of purely voluntary attendance wrought such fine results in the intensive cultivation of the religious life of Harvard.

In conclusion let me say that my week at Harvard is at once the most interesting and the most trying week of my working year. Particularly is it trying in the week-day morning Chapel. To stand there with the little clock in the desk shaking its fist at you every second and saying menacingly, "Now say something and say it quick, something worth while in three to five minutes, to these eager, keen young minds, and with those grave masters of knowledge and of speech sitting yonder in the professors' pews—unless you can be fortunate enough to ignore their presence or even forget their existence",—that experience is sometimes a torture that outdoes any of the inquisition. But the rewards are correspondingly great. The joy of the response one gets from the pews, and, above all, the opportunities that come in

the hours of quiet conference afterwards, fully requite the preacher's toil of mind and agony of spirit.

#### HARVARD TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

The 23d annual meeting and dinner of the Harvard Teachers' Association will take place at Harvard University on Saturday, March 7. The topics to be discussed will deal with the influence of personality in education and the teaching of ideals. At the morning session, which begins at 9.45 in Sanders Theatre, Memorial Hall, and is open to the public, William McAndrew, principal of the Washington Irving High School, New York City, will speak on "The Principal and his Teachers: the Plague of Personality"; and Herbert S. Weaver, principal of the High School of Practical Arts, Boston, will speak on "The Personal Influence of the Principal upon his Pupils." There will be a general discussion.

The speakers at the dinner, which will be held at 1 o'clock at the Harvard Union, and is open only to members of the association and their guests, will be Ralph Barton Perry, Professor of Philosophy, Harvard University, and James H. Tufts, Professor of Philosophy, University of Chicago, both of whom will speak on "The Teaching of Ideals."

The meeting of the association last year was devoted to "Better Teaching", a subject which followed logically that discussed at the meeting of 1912, which was devoted to scientific studies of educational method. The executive committee has felt that the association might appreciate a shift in emphasis and point of view; accordingly this year's meeting will not touch scientific study of educational problems and questions of method, but will be devoted to the personal elements in education, the direct contact between principal, teacher, and pupil, and the important but non-methodical matter of inculcating ideals.

All teachers and school officers are invited to the morning session.

# Letters to the Bulletin

## THE FRESHMAN DORMITORIES

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Mr. Mackie's solicitude for the freshman of moderate means, expressed in last week's BULLETIN, calls for a protest from one who has known well many such men as Mr. Mackie describes—men who came to Harvard from high schools in the Middle West, "alone, without experience, without friends, with little money." For to me Mr. Mackie's fears as to the Freshman Dormitories are quite absurd.

Although the University must take into account such men, I am sure there need be no fear as to their squeamishness in the choice of rooms. A man who leaves behind him all the ties of home and of friends to venture without funds on the strange life of the University is not a man to be held back from his ambitions by a pallid timidity. He has infinitely greater obstacles in his path than this lurking fear that his room-mates may not like the cut of his clothes.

Far from seeking privacy and seclusion, these men will certainly almost to a man appreciate being brought into close contact with their fellows. A room-mate is a precious possession when one is alone and in difficult circumstances. And why is there not privacy enough? Where else can he find, for the price asked here, a bedroom all his own and a share in a comfortable study and bath? In the Cambridge that I know, it is impossible.

On the other hand, in the rare case of the hypersensitive poor boy, the Freshman Dormitories seem even more valuable. No man can go through College and remain a recluse. The earlier in life and in College that we learn to meet the world as it is, squarely and willingly, the sooner do we find wisdom,—and fortune. Privacy, in the sense of absolute independence, is quite impossible for the poor man anywhere. And the College fresh-

man, friendless and moneyless, who attempts to conceal himself and his diffidence in a distant Cambridge boarding house is a failure from the very start. The Freshman Dormitories will do him incalculable good.

I am very sure that time will prove Mr. Mackie's misgivings groundless.

GERALD L. WENDT, '13.

Boston,

February 14, 1914.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I was much interested in the remarks of Mr. David Ives Mackie, '83, about the Freshman Dormitories. What he says about the student from the small town in the East or the Middle West is only too true in my observation. That class of students will not be able to feel at home in the new Freshman Dormitories at Harvard, and will go more than ever to the state universities of the Middle West where it is no disgrace to come from "Podunk or Squaw Hill", and a man can belong to a "frat" with an allowance which would not provide the necessities at Harvard.

When I came here to take up the study of agriculture at the University of Illinois, I found that the cost of all the necessities is only half what it is at Harvard, and the men here were surprised at how much things cost at Harvard. The men here do not earn anything like as much per man as at Harvard, for two reasons. The first is that they do not need so much money, and the second is that they have not the time; it takes just as much work each year to graduate from Illinois in four years as from Harvard in three. Since there are no "snap" courses here, everything is counted for credit directly in proportion to the amount of work involved; the loafers, with more money than is good for them, give this institution a wide berth. Another thing which keeps loafers away is that the lowest

passing mark is 60, and 75 is required in three-fourths of all the credits.

Referring to the question of luxury, everybody studies in the bedroom here, except in some private houses where they rent a room to two men for a study and they sleep in the attic, and at the Y. M. C. A. where the men sleep in a large room like a ward in a hospital and study two in a room. There are twenty-five national, and five local fraternities here, some of which have handsome houses, but none of them has run to magnificence in the private rooms to compare with what is planned for the new Freshman Dormitories at Harvard. It is considered here that no student should be too comfortable in his quarters, since that tends to unfit him for later life.

The enrollment at Illinois last year shows twenty-seven men from the small towns in New England, and of those whose homes are in Illinois a large majority come from counties which do not contain a city of twenty-five thousand inhabitants. As far as I can learn about other state universities such as Wisconsin, Michigan, Missouri, and Ohio State, the same is true of them, also at Northwestern and Valparaiso. I might add that each of those has at least as many men students as Yale.

If Harvard were as representative as some of her most optimistic graduates claim, how can they account for an increase of 92 students at Harvard over last year, against 305 at Syracuse, 353 at Chicago, 381 at Michigan, 434 at Ohio State, 493 at Wisconsin, 640 at California, and 887 at Illinois?

RICHARD DANA LYMAN, '09.

Urbana, Ill.,

February 18, 1914.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

May I offer the endorsement of a man who was a "poor student" and moreover a too sensitive student, at that, to the testimony of Mr. Yeomans in his recent letter to the BULLETIN, that, "in

an experience of nearly eleven years as student, instructor, and administrative officer, I have never heard a Harvard undergraduate say an unkind thing about a poorer student because of his poverty."

I wore "store clothes" all through College, and was never reminded by word or look of any fellow-student that I did wear them. Moreover the attitude as I felt it (and the best evidence is that I very seldom thought of it at all) was not that of tactfully avoiding the subject, but of being unconscious of it, of looking through the clothes to the individual.

It is nearly nine years since I left Harvard, and I have had a rather varied experience, but I have yet to find a society where a man's purse makes as little difference as in the undergraduate body at Harvard. I welcome the new Freshman Dormitories as the best possible way of demonstrating this to the poor student early in his College life.

1906.

February 20, 1914.

#### PH.D. DISSERTATIONS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

As an alumnus and a member of the Harvard Graduate School I want to express an opinion, which I am sure would be found prevalent among graduates, that Mr. Buckingham's letter about Ph.D. Dissertations in the BULLETIN of February 25 is as unconvincing as it is discourteous to Mr. Whitmore.

The writer agrees that the printing of theses would bring no great addition to learning, that they are "mere encumbrances" and yet insists that they ought to be printed only in order to give a guaranty of Harvard's good judgment. Strange indeed that a Harvard graduate who says that his only interest is Harvard's reputation, should wish to question it at all. The very fact that men come to Harvard from all over the country to get a Ph.D.—a degree which is by many considered the highest in the



land—proves sufficiently that Mr. Buckingham's suspicions on the judgment of his *alma mater* are not generally shared and have no foundation in fact. University history makes this apparent.

But there are two other aspects of the question that must not be overlooked. The financial question, which Mr. Whitmore appropriately mentioned is not to be passed over as unimportant. If a Ph.D. is awarded as a mark of learning and not of money, it is manifestly unfair to withhold it until a man has paid the huge sum which it ordinarily costs to print a thesis here. The fact that some other universities require such printing proves nothing. Abroad, where printing and red tape are notoriously cheap, it is a different matter. Is it right, for instance, for a university (and I know this to have occurred) to offer a man a fellowship or an instructorship on a salary of from \$500 to \$800, and oblige him to spend about \$900 on his thesis? What is the man going to live on in the mean time? Is this generous, democratic or even fair? It is quite the contrary, and, in my opinion, an imposition quite inconsistent with the main spirit of a university, which is associated (especially at Harvard) with generous giving of knowledge and privileges to all, quite apart from individual financial conditions.

Moreover, even though all the material gathered in theses may not be essential to the progress of the world, what there is of value is not lost for not being printed. Through the pamphlet describing all theses written at Harvard, any man can investigate the subjects treated, and also be told where, in their essential parts, they later appeared in print. And all who watch the learned publications of this country, and who are familiar with the work in the Graduate School, frequently recognize articles which, polished up and free from the crudeness of which Mr. Buckingham speaks, are nothing but excerpts from Ph.D. theses.

In short, nobody but biased enemies would think of suspecting Harvard of

granting "shady" degrees. The tribunal which a candidate has to face has the double authority of the names it contains, drawn from the best in the country, and the so-far-unsurpassed Harvard reputation. Assuredly requirements are held sufficiently high. It is the one comforting element to the man who has to face this ordeal that all that is required of him fairly and squarely is work, and that if he shows the necessary qualities of method and learning his University will not hold him up in his career with a demand for money.

Mr. Buckingham may say that these words are futile. They are. The Harvard Ph.D. needs no defence, and is quite superior to petty assaults.

RUDOLPH ALTROCCHI, '08.

Harvard University,  
February 26, 1914.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

As a very recent Ph.D. of Harvard, I have naturally taken considerable interest in the discussion regarding the benefits and defects in the Harvard system of not publishing the dissertations of the candidates. Mr. Buckingham has opened a very interesting discussion, and my friend Dr. Whitmore has very cogently stated many good reasons against the publication of the theses. Let me here, however, state a few facts which may throw some light on the situation.

My department at Harvard in which I took my Ph.D. was that of the Classics. Every year the Faculty of the Department of the Classics publish a volume entitled "Harvard Studies in Classical Philology." At the back of the volume for 1910 Mr. Buckingham will, if he wishes, find a list of names of the men who up to that time had been awarded the degree of Ph.D. in either Classical Philology or Archaeology, with the titles of their dissertations, and, on reading this list, I think Mr. Buckingham will find to his gratification that quite a large number of these "inaccessible" theses have been published, either in part or in whole, either in their original Latin, or

for the benefit of those who are not as conversant with Latin as they once were, in an English translation. They appear in the "Harvard Studies" often, often in some philological or archaeological journal. This ensures these dissertations a wider circulation and a larger audience than a private publication would—and moreover at no expense to the writer.

Furthermore, since 1910, the Department of the Classics requires that each man whose thesis has been accepted shall hand in, for publication in the "Harvard Studies", a brief outline of his dissertation not to be more than a page or a page and a half in length. Thus many of these dissertations find their way into print and all will at least be summarized.

Like Dr. Whitmore, I too have been cursed with the publications of "Inaugural-Dissertationen" from countless German universities, which so far from being of service to scholarship, are as often as not a millstone around its neck. Often I have prayed for a holocaust of these papers.

Hoping that the facts touched on in this letter will prove of interest, believe me,

STEPHEN BLEECKER LUCE, JR., '09,  
(Ph.D. '13)

Parker Fellow of Harvard University.  
American Academy in Rome,  
School of Classical Studies,  
February 11, 1914.

#### PHOTOGRAPHS OF MANUSCRIPTS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In the BULLETIN of December 17, 1913, there is a letter from D. E. Dunbar, a correspondent in Paris, showing how important it is that the rare manuscripts, which are to be found in Europe, should be known to students in America by photographic copies.

A visit to the Peabody Museum would reveal the fact that the library of that institution has been receiving for over a year photographic copies of manu-

scripts (and of a few of the rarer printed works) relating to Yucatan and the other states of Mexico and to Guatemala. On its shelves can be seen some 13,000 pages of photographic copies of dictionaries, grammars, sermons, etc., in the native languages of the above countries,—many of which have been reproduced by photography from the originals in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris. It would also be found that this collection is but the beginning of a still larger collection, which, if all things go well, will amount to 50,000 pages, and which will render it absolutely necessary in the future for the student in these languages to come to Cambridge to pursue his work; unless indeed he wishes to take a trip to the Pacific coast, where a very much larger collection, consisting of originals as well as of copies, belonging to Professor William E. Gates of Point Loma, California, would be at his disposal. The collection of the Peabody Museum, made possible through the courtesy of Professor Gates, is for the use of the Anthropological Department.

CHARLES P. BOWDITCH, '63.  
Boston, February 28, 1914.

#### COMBINED ENGINEERING JOURNALS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The Council of the Association of Harvard Engineers, at its last meeting on Friday, February 27, at the Boston Harvard Club, formally approved the arrangements which are in progress between the editorial boards of the *Technology Monthly*, a magazine which has recently been inaugurated at the Institute, and the *Harvard Engineering Journal* for the combination of the two papers, and agreed to adopt the new monthly as its official organ, in the capacity at present filled by the *Harvard Engineering Journal*. The main terms of the agreement as thus far determined, which was ratified by the Council, with the understanding that additional details of policy be subject to the approval

of the secretary and treasurer of the association, are as follows:

The first issue of the combined magazine, which will be called "*The Technology Monthly and Harvard Engineering Journal*", is to appear in May. The paper will thenceforth appear monthly, eight times a year, from October to May, inclusive.

The regular subscription will be \$1.50 a year (8 issues), but to members of the Association of Harvard Engineers, \$1.00 a year, thus making the price per issue to members the same as that of the *Harvard Engineering Journal*, for which the rate to members was 50 cents a year (4 issues). All unexpired subscriptions to either the *Technology Monthly* or the *Journal* will be filled until the date of expiration by the combined paper. In order to announce the new magazine to readers of the *Journal* and *Monthly*, subscribers to either paper will receive the April numbers of both the *Journal* and the *Technology Monthly*, which will be followed in May and thereafter by the combined *Monthly*.

Proper execution by the new *Monthly* of its duties as official organ of the Association of Harvard Engineers will be ensured by the presence, as ex-officio members of the editorial board, of the secretary and treasurer of the association. Moreover, until the fusion of the Harvard Engineering School with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology becomes complete, it is agreed that either the editor-in-chief or the assistant editor shall be a Harvard man. New editors will be selected from both Harvard and Tech on a competitive basis.

The new paper will aim to interest the undergraduates of Harvard and the Institute, graduate students, and graduates in the engineering profession. The article section will include articles of timely interest to both Harvard and Tech, and technical articles by graduates, members of the staffs of the two schools, and practising engineers. Separate editorial sections for Tech and

Harvard will include reports of graduate and undergraduate associations and societies, the official notices of the association of Harvard Engineers, and complete notes of the doings of graduates arranged by classes.

CYRUS G. HILL,

Editor, *Harvard Engineering Journal*.  
218 Pierce Hall,  
February 27, 1914.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF ST. LOUIS

The annual dinner of the Harvard Club of St. Louis was held at the University Club in that city on Saturday, February 21. Ninety-three men were present. The guests were: Professor C. H. Grandgent, '83, Blewett Lee, A.M. '88, who represented the Chicago Harvard Club, and Professor W. E. Castle, '00.

Chorister O. F. Richards, '99, led the music. Numerous selections from the "Perpetual Student" were sung by the principals, and were received with great enthusiasm.

The following officers were elected: President, Eugene H. Angert, LL.B. '99; vice-presidents, Thomas R. Akin, '90, George F. Steedman, '92, Archer O'Reilly, '02, treasurer, Horace M. Swope, '05, chorister, Oliver F. Richards, '99, secretary, Thomas H. McKittrick, Jr., '11, 911 Washington Ave.

In addition to the invited guests the following members of the club were present:

T. R. Akin, '90, J. E. Allison, '87, Nathaniel Allison, M.D. '01, E. H. Angert, LL.B. '99, R. N. Baldwin, '05, W. F. Barklage, S.B. '06, I. V. Barth, LL.B. '02, W. S. Bedal, '03, A. C. Boylston, '03, R. Bradley, '09, E. J. Cardarelli, S.B. '09, H. A. Carlton, '02, Oliver Carpenter, Jr., '02, D. K. Catlin, '99, T. E. Catlin, '99, D. H. Clark, '90, M. W. Cox, '11, J. T. Day, '12, E. V. Dexter, '97, J. Dickson, Jr., L. '98, Ellis Fischel, '04, Leopold Fischel, '08, Walter Fischel, '02, S. W. Fordyce, Jr., '98, Lester Friedman, '94, H. A. Gifford, '12, W. L. R. Gifford, '84, W. H. Glasgow, '03, J. M. Greenman, S.M. '90, E. M. Grossman, '96, C. P. Hamill, '04, E. S. Harrison, '04, C. A. Haskell, '07, R. C. Hatch, '00, A. P. Hebard, '89,

J. H. Holliday, '00, A. E. Horwitz, A.M. '08, J. F. Hudson, LL.B. '13, H. McK. Jones, '01, E. S. Klein, '99, J. S. Lehmann, '07, I. Lippincott, '02, J. L. Lowes, Ph.D. '05, R. McKittrick, '99, T. H. McKittrick, Jr., '11, W. R. Mackenzie, Ph.D. '10, E. Mallinckrodt, Jr., '00, C. J. Masseck, A.M. '11, C. R. D. Meier, '05, F. E. Merrills, '11, W. S. Milius, '10, C. W. Moore, '01, G. T. Moore, '95, P. N. Moore, '08, C. H. Morrill, '01, R. M. Nelson, '13, J. A. O'Reilly, '02, H. A. Osgood, '06, A. T. Perkins, '87, E. Pettus, '01, J. H. Pettus, '12, G. M. Pinney, '10, M. Pitzman, '03, D. Plumb, '08, C. F. Prescott, '97, J. Pulitzer, Jr., '08, O. F. Richards, '99, E. C. Rowse, '86, F. W. Russe, '02, H. W. Salmon, Jr., '96, A. Schwab, '04, S. I. Schwab, M.D. '96, E. H. Sears, '74, G. E. Sedgewick, Ph.D. '13, M. G. Seelig, '96, P. A. Shaffer, Ph.D. '04, L. Shields, '04, F. K. Smith, '99, G. F. Steedman, '92, E. W. Stix, '00, S. L. Swarts, '88, H. M. Swope, '05, A. E. Taussig, '91, F. J. Taussig, '93, R. L. Thompson, M.D. '00, E. N. Tobey, '96, C. Hunt Turner, Jr., '97, R. G. Usher, '01.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF BUFFALO

The annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Buffalo was held at the Buffalo Club, on Monday evening, February 16. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, John Lord O'Brian, '96; vice-president, Evan Hollister, '97, secretary, Horton H. Heath, '11; treasurer, Lester F. Gilbert, '06.

John Lord O'Brian was toastmaster. Before introducing the speakers he paid a warm tribute to Dr. Roswell Park, A.M. (hon.) '95, whose sudden death on February 15 was a heavy loss to Buffalo. "In granting him an honorary degree," said Mr. O'Brian, "Harvard conferred an honor upon all Harvard men."

The message brought by Dr. Martin R. Edwards, M.D. '08, about the Harvard Medical School and hospital in Shanghai was of interest. By carrying to China western medicine, the Chinese synonym for modern medicine, Harvard men are playing an important part in replacing superstition with truth in that country. Dr. Edwards told of the recognition of the Harvard School by the Chinese Red Cross Society, and emphasized the absolute need of a friendly spirit between Americans and Chinese.

Dr. Percival J. Eaton, '83, of Pittsburgh, president of the Associated Harvard Clubs, invited the Buffalo men to the next meeting of the Associated Clubs in Chicago, June 5-6, and also to the meeting in San Francisco in 1915. Dr. Eaton brought out the fact that Harvard is increasingly a College for western men, for which patriotic alumni in western Harvard clubs are largely responsible.

The last speaker was P. D. Houghton, '99, the coach of the football eleven, who spoke about the Harvard teams of the past few years. He showed several lantern slides of the Yale game last fall.

Sixty-five enthusiastic members of the club were at the dinner. Harvard songs and cheers, a multitude of crimson balloons, and an orchestra, kept the men well informed about the nature of the meeting.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF CONNECTICUT

The seventh annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Connecticut was held at the Mohican Hotel, New London, on Friday, February 13. Kenneth McKenzie, '91, of New Haven, president of the club, presided at the business meeting and at the dinner. At the business meeting, John C. Brinsmade, '74, reported for the Committee on Relations with the Secondary Schools that the scholarship voted at the last meeting of the club had been awarded to Richard Kahle Prentice, of Norwich, who is now a member of the freshman class at Harvard. Mr. Brinsmade recommended that the scholarship be hereafter handled by a committee of business men rather than school men, and the president was directed to appoint such a committee. It was voted to hold the next annual dinner in Bridgeport.

The following officers were elected for the year 1914-15: President, Elbridge H. Greene, '02, of Bridgeport; vice-presidents, Richard P. Freeman, '91, of New London, Clement C. Hyde, '92, of Hartford, and E. Sidney Berry, '91, of

Hartford; secretary-treasurer, Henry E. Cottle, '98, of Bristol.

Twenty-seven men sat down at the dinner. The tables were arranged in the form of an "H". The guests were: Frederick H. Sykes, President of the Connecticut College for Women; Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, '80; Thomas W. Slocum, '90, of New York City; and Paul Withington, '09, assistant graduate treasurer of athletics.

Those at the dinner were:

Frank C. Babbitt, '90, Elwyn L. Barron, '13, Walter B. Briggs, John C. Brinsmade, '74, Carey Congdon, '93, Henry E. Cottle, '98, Chester E. Dimick, '01, Frederick W. Edgerton, '03, Richard P. Freeman, '91, Milton S. Freeman, '01, Elbridge H. Greene, '02, Edward A. Harriman, '88, William A. Holt, '97, Herbert B. House, '02, Clement C. Hyde, '92, J. Bryden Kent, M.D. '69, Allen Latham, '92, Oscar J. Lowman, '84, Kenneth McKenzie, '91, Charles O. Maine, M. '68-'70, George C. Morgan, L. '94, Milton A. Shumway, '73, A. M. Van Rensselaer, '11.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF OKLAHOMA

Eighteen members of the Harvard Club of Oklahoma met in Tulsa, Okla., on Saturday, February 7. In the evening representatives of Yale and Princeton dined with the members of the club at its seventh annual dinner. Harlow A. Leekley, '96, presided.

The club scholarship for the current academic year was awarded to C. B. Chestnut, of Alva, Okla.

The following officers were elected for the current year: President, Stratton D. Brooks, A.M. '04; vice-president, H. B. Talley, L. '99-'00; secretary, Rollin E. Gish, '07. 405 State National Bank Building, Oklahoma City.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF KANSAS CITY

The Harvard Club of Kansas City held its annual meeting on Thursday, February 5. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Thornton Cooke, A.M. '97; vice-president, Roger Gilman, '95; treasurer, B. N. Simpson, '93; secretary, A. H. Morse,

'02; directors, Ralph Hoffman, '90, S. H. Hare, '12, H. B. Higgins, '04.

The annual dinner of the club was held immediately after the meeting. Kay Wood, '92, of the Harvard Club of Chicago, and Roger Pierce, '04, secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association, were the guests of the evening. The following members of the club were present:

Edward Abeles, M.D. '78, Ambrose Talbot, M.D. '81, R. Hoffman, '90, F. E. Lott, '94, J. DeW. Bowersock, '92, B. N. Simpson, '93, R. Gilman, '95, M. C. Ford, '95, O. H. Martin, L.L.B. '01, A. H. Morse, '02, D. G. Saunders, Jr., '06, J. C. Nichols, '03, F. M. Barton, '03, J. M. Lee, L. '02-'04, H. B. Higgins, '04, A. G. Black, L. '04-'05, J. DeQ. Briggs, '06, C. R. Mandigo, '06, L. Miles, '07, L. J. Snyder, '08, S. H. Hare, '12, D. B. Childs, '10, P. B. Francis, '08, H. C. Chiles, L.L.B. '10, B. M. Powers, L.L.B. '11, J. P. Kern, L. '13, R. B. Fizzell, L. '13, S. Nichols, '13.

#### PROFESSOR DAVIS'S TRIP

Dr. W. M. Davis, Sturgis-Hooper Professor-Emeritus, has gone from Cambridge on a trip to several of the island groups in the Pacific Ocean, where he will study coral reefs. On the outward voyage he will visit the Fiji and other islands, in August he will attend the colonial meeting of the British Geological Association in Australia, and in September will take part in a supplementary meeting promoted by the government of New Zealand. On the return voyage, he will stop at the Society Islands. The trip is made possible by a grant from the Shaler Memorial Fund.

Professor Davis lectured before the Colorado Scientific Society at the State School of Mines, Golden, Colo., on "The Front Range of the Rocky Mountains", February 3; at the State University, Boulder, Colo., on "Theories of Coral Reefs", February 4; at Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, on "The Lessons of the Colorado Canyon", February 6; and before the Leconte Club at the University of California, Berkeley, Cal., on "The Topographic Features of Desert Regions", February 10. He

was the guest of the Harvard Club of San Francisco at luncheon on February 10, and spoke on the new relations of Harvard and the Institute of Technology.

#### HARVARD RELAY TEAM WON

The Harvard relay team won a brilliant victory over the B. A. A. team in Mechanics Building, Boston, last Saturday afternoon, and ran the 300 yards in 3 minutes, 3 seconds, thus cutting 2 3-5 seconds off the indoor record for that distance. The record was held by the B. A. A.

These two teams had raced twice this season and Harvard had won both times, but the victories were not conclusive as one of the B. A. A. runners had fallen in each of the races; for this reason last Saturday's contest was followed with more than ordinary interest.

Harvard led from the start. R. Tower, '15, finished his race four yards ahead of Burns, B. A. A., and F. W. Capper, '15, who ran against Merrihew, doubled the lead. W. J. Bingham, '16, the third Harvard runner, had a hard struggle with Halpin, the fastest of the B. A. A. four; Halpin regained most of the distance his predecessors had lost and ran for some distance at Bingham's shoulder, but then the latter drew away and finished ten yards ahead of his opponent. W. A. Barron, Jr., '14, gained ten yards from Meanix, the last of the B. A. A. men, and broke the tape 20 yards in the lead.

#### YALE BEATEN AT HOCKEY. 4 GOALS TO 1

Harvard defeated Yale at hockey in the Boston Arena last Saturday. 4 goals to 1. This game was the third and deciding one between the two teams. It was not very exciting or well-played, but it satisfied the Harvard supporters, who can now look back on six successive seasons in which Yale has been beaten on the ice.

Harvard scored early in the game, when Clark carried the puck down behind the Yale net and passed out to Hopkins who made the goal. Ten minutes later Clark made the second goal. Later in the period Burgess made a long shot and sent the puck under Carnochan's arm into the Harvard net.

Neither side scored in the first 15 minutes of the second period; but then Clark made a brilliant dash down the rink and scored Harvard's third goal. Phillips made the last goal just before the game ended.

The summary follows:

HARVARD.	YALE.
Smart, r.w.	l.w., Burgess
Hopkins, r.c.	l.c., Sweeney
Phillips, l.c.	r.c., W. Heron, Orday
Clark, l.w.	r.w., MacDonald
Claflin, c.p.	c.p., Gore
Willets, p.	p., M. Herron, W. Heron
Carnochan, g.	g., Schiller

Score—Harvard 4, Yale 1. Goals—Clark 2, Hopkins 1, Phillips 1, Burgess 1. Penalties—Hopkins, checking; W. Heron, checking; Hopkins, tripping. Stops—Carnochan 27, Schiller 15. Referee—Dr. H. M. Clark, of Bridgeport. Judge of play—Dr. G. W. Tingley. Goal umpires—J. Foster and D. Linn. Timers—C. Denesha, G. V. Brown, H. O. Von Schuckmann and B. V. Woods. Time—Twenty-minute halves.

#### HARVARD UNIVERSITY DIRECTORY

A new edition of the Harvard University Directory is on the point of publication at the Harvard University Press. It will probably be on sale before the end of this week, at \$2.50, postpaid.

The volume contains 1660 pages and includes 35,194 names with addresses for all but about 1150. Like its predecessor, the book has both an alphabetical and geographical list. It includes names of all students and former students now living and information concerning them corrected to September 15th, 1913.

The Deutscher Verein has invited the students and graduates of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to join the Verein.

## Professor Benjamin Osgood Peirce

From a minute adopted by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, February 17, 1914.

Our colleague was a great scholar and a remarkable man. Big and powerful of body, and ambidextrous, he was in mind also far beyond the ordinary measure of his fellows. He seemed to grasp with equal ease and to retain with equal tenacity the profoundest generalizations of mathematics or physics and the smallest bits of information likely to be of service in his work. He always knew the best materials and the best tools to use and the best way to use them. Fertile in ideas, strong of purpose, ceaseless, literally so, in industry, businesslike by instinct and tradition from his merchant ancestors, sympathetic and generous beyond the wishes of his friends, he was a mighty, beneficent, and genial power, wherever he took his stand; and he was successful, as few men are successful, in winning the confidence, the admiration, and the affection of those with whom he was associated.

His work, always masterly, thorough, and important, was never of a kind, in subject or in treatment, to flare upon the attention of the public; but whenever he made the acquaintance of a mathematician or a physicist of the first rank, like the late Sir George Darwin, he was recognized as a fellow and a peer. Professor Andrew Gray of Glasgow says, "All mathematicians and physical workers in this country looked up to him as a leader of thought and investigation in America." Sir Joseph Larmor speaks of "the increasing company over here who knew and appreciated him personally" and of "the still larger number who knew only his scientific work." Karl Pearson, who was a fellow student with Peirce in Germany, writes, "Benjamin Osgood Peirce was representative of all that was best in science; he was never a self-seeker nor a self-advertiser, and I learnt more from him than from many of our professed teachers in Berlin." . . . "If I had to give the name of the man who represented America best to me, I should still say, after thirty-four years, Benjamin Osgood Peirce." It is plain from these quotations that the reputation of our friend was increasing at the time of his death, and it will probably continue to increase.

Eminent in his profession, beyond its wide limits he was an outstanding personality to all who knew him well. He was a prodigious reader, and once told a member of this committee that he had read the *Encyclopedia Britannica* through several times. He was fond of meeting classical scholars on their own ground; not long before his death he quoted

Ovid fluently and evinced a lively interest in the psychology of the Greek optative. His service for many years as a member of the Committee on Honors and Higher Degrees in Music was justified by his extraordinary musical sensibility and his appreciation, intuitive as well as learned, of musical compositions. . .

In a place and a time of the least restraint in religious matters he quietly declined to enter upon discussions of personal religious belief, and, though perhaps shaken at times by the same tremendous questions which beset Carlyle, he remained steadfastly in the Baptist communion to which his father had belonged. With characteristic force of grotesque phrase he described the varieties of belief which were exhibited in Appleton Chapel after the breaking up of the World's Congress held at Chicago, in 1893, as "a job lot of religions." These words indicated no bitterness or bigotry, but merely his conviction of the needlessness and uselessness of seeking abroad for religious doctrine or spiritual inspiration. At the last his own faith and trust were serene.

Peirce was proverbial among his friends for a certain habit of extravagant self-depreciation and for a frolicsome humor of speech and action. His self-depreciation was partly caution, partly genuine modesty, of which he had great store, partly an endeavor, not always successful, to make others content with themselves, and partly it was a humorous pose. A man of his intelligence could not be altogether unaware of the scope of his own powers, and a man of his keen sympathy could not be indifferent to the appreciation of his fellows. . . .

His habit of humorously grotesque speech was the natural outcome of abounding energy, lively invention, and an amiable desire to entertain; but it was sometimes also a measure of precaution, intended to prevent the discovery and invasion of his real thought. For, with all his genuine and hearty good-fellowship, Peirce was a man of profound reserve; he was wont to go into his closet and shut the door, and his privacy was respected. Behind his superficial timidity and his abounding kindness, there was always the suggestion of something formidable, and he was not a man to be trifled with.

He has left among us a large place, which no other man can fill, and when the question is asked, how we shall now fare without him, we can only reply, better than if we had never had him; for he was constructive, and he builded well. He was one of those of whom it can be said, "They may rest from their labors and their works do follow them."

## Alumni Notes

'57—John D. Long has been elected vice-president of the Massachusetts Historical Society to succeed Dr. Samuel A. Green, '51, whose resignation was noted in the BULLETIN of February 25.

'87—Louis Hicks died at Highwood, N. J., on February 23.

'89—Ralph E. Bassett is not an assistant professor at the University of Kansas, as the BULLETIN stated some time ago, but is a professor in the department of Romance Languages at the University of Chicago.

'89—George L. Hunter gave an illustrated talk on "Tapestries" on Thursday afternoon, February 26, at the home of Mrs. Horatio N. Slater in Boston.

'94—Henry C. Quinby, LL.B. '96, has been elected secretary of the Union League Club of New York. He is the co-author with Mrs. Quinby of a book entitled "Equestrian Monuments of the World."

'96—Robert G. Valentine has associated himself with Gunn, Richards & Co., production engineers and public accountants, Boston.

'99—Harry B. Hewitt, formerly in Hoquiam, Wash., is now at 919 North G Street, Tacoma, Wash.

'99—Frank J. Mooney is advertising manager of the Hupp Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich. He is living at 243 Boston Boulevard, W., Detroit.

'00—Murray Seasegood, LL.B. '03, has recently been elected by the Council of the Harvard Law School Association corresponding secretary of the Association in Ohio. His address is Citizens National Bank Building, Cincinnati.

'01—A daughter, Eleanor Belle McNeil, was born to Howard C. McNeil and Mrs. McNeil on February 7 at Elgin, Ill.

'02—A daughter, Iva Georgiana Baxter, was born to Charles N. Baxter and Mrs. Baxter on February 24 at Branford, Conn.

'02—Richard M. Day is in charge of the office of Hathaway, Smith, Folds & Co., commercial paper, First National Bank Building, Denver, Colo.

'02—Earnest E. Smith has opened an office for the sale of investment securities at 78 Devonshire St., Boston.

'04—Harold H. Berry, the son of John K. Berry, '76, was married on February 24 to Miss Beatrice Brown in Providence, R. I.

'04—George F. Roughan died at his home in Jamaica Plain, Mass., on December 25, 1913.

'05—Francis E. Neagle is at the American Colonial Bank Building, San Juan, Porto Rico.

'06—Fisher H. Nesmith, LL.B. '08, formerly in the City Attorney's Office at Manila, is now with Fish, Richardson, Herrick & Neave, 84 State St., Boston.

'06—Cornelius W. Wickersham, LL.B. '09, has become a member of the law firm of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, New York City.

'07—Donald West is at Balboa Beach, Calif. His address is Box 124.

'08—William A. Brownrigg is in the real estate business with Edward H. Bonelli, '06, of the Bonelli-Adams Co., 60 State St., Boston. Brownrigg is also treasurer and general manager of the Bonelli-Brownrigg Co., of which E. H. Bonelli is president.

'08—Naboth Hedin, who has been with the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* since November, 1908, has been appointed Paris correspondent for that paper. His address after April 1 will be the *Brooklyn Eagle* Bureau, 53 Rue Cambon, Paris, France.

'08—Elliot B. Hughes is with the Cooley & Marvin Co., accountants and production engineers, 713 Tremont Building, Boston.

'08—A son, Thomas Blair Husband, was born to Joseph Husband and Mrs. Husband on February 21.

'08—The engagement of Connor Lawrence to Miss Diantha Allen Fitch of New York City has been announced.

'08—Edwin V. B. Parke is an assistant secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. His address is Robbins Road, Arlington Heights, Mass.

'09—Jui Heng Liu, Medical School '13, is at the Haymarket Square Relief Station of the Boston City Hospital.

'10—Samuel C. Lawrence is with the Champion Fibre Co., Canton, N. C.

'11—A son, Marshall Curtis Barnes, was born to James Gilman Barnes and Mrs. Barnes, on February 17 at 90 Orchard St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

'11—Harold Brightman was married on January 28 at Chelsea, Mass., to Miss Florence Pennington. Mr. and Mrs. Brightman are living at 7 Malcolm Road, Cambridge.

'11—Kenneth B. Day, formerly with William Filene's Sons Co., Boston, is assistant secretary of the American-Philippine Co., 30 Church St., New York City.

'11—Norman B. Dee is director of the North American Academy of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 18 de Julio 2205, Montevideo, S. A.

'13—Walter A. Fuller, formerly with the Boston News Bureau, is in the office of William Whitman & Co., dry goods commission merchants, 78 Chauncy St., Boston.



# HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

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## News and Views

**Athletic Finances.** The financial report of the present Graduate Treasurer of Athletics, Fred W. Moore, and the comment upon it by his predecessor, William F. Garcelon, printed in this issue of the BULLETIN, contain many points of interest and significance. The two which stand out with special prominence are that the receipts from all athletics amounted in 1912-13 to more than \$155,000; and that football alone contributed to this sum more than \$114,000. As the total expenses for athletics exceeded this figure by only about \$10,000, it is easy to see what athletics in general owe to the game of football. In fact it is the public at large which, through its enthusiasm for football, chiefly supports College athletics. In this view of the matter the \$155,000 received, and the \$124,000 expended seem less bewildering figures than they would otherwise appear. Indeed they are somewhat less "sensational" than those of student earnings—amounting to more than \$184,000—for the same year.

Mr. Garcelon's suggestion that undergraduates who work under the Graduate Treasurer in the management of teams should receive academic credit for this work opens a vista of uncertain promise. There is no doubt that the training and experience acquired in such service are of the highest value to an undergraduate. They may indeed bear a more direct re-

lation to his subsequent life than many of the courses he takes in College. But something like this may be said of a score of other undergraduate activities, involving a wide range of practical interests. If the work in connection with athletics is counted towards a man's degree, why not his business work in connection with social, literary, musical and other organizations? In these, to be sure, he does not often work under a graduate official; but he is frequently learning a great deal—through that self-instruction which is one of the most effective forms of teaching. The work should meet with some reward, and it generally does. But it may certainly be questioned whether the dispensing of that reward were not better left in undergraduate hands.

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**Price Greenleaf Aid.** The Secretaries of the Harvard Clubs all over the country have recently received notice that the time for receiving applications for Price Greenleaf Aid has been extended from March 1 to April 1. This bare statement gains in significance when it is added that the income of the Price Greenleaf Fund yields about \$16,000 for distribution, in sums from \$100 to \$250 a year, among candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in their first year of residence. The assignment of this aid to first-year students can be made only upon the strong recommendation of the school or

other institution from which the candidates come to Harvard. It is in the capacity of links between these schools and the College that the secretaries of the Harvard Clubs perform a peculiarly valuable function.

It is not to them alone, however, that the College looks for the bringing together of Price Greenleaf Aid and the students who need it. A number of Harvard men engaged in the ministry and in agriculture in small and remote towns have recently been enlisted in making the opportunities at Harvard known to exceptional boys in places apart from the ordinary channels of information on these matters. Many names of boys of the enterprising type, for whom the University has most in store, have been brought forward and in many instances the boys themselves, often with the help of a Harvard Club, will doubtless follow as applicants for Price Greenleaf Aid. The fact is, there is something that every Harvard man can do for the College. Not the least of these things is letting younger men know what the College can do for them.

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#### A National University.

In the *Independent* for March 2 the proposed establishment of a national university at Washington is discussed at length. It is pointed out that in the twenty-five years since the agitation for such a university was revived, "the State Universities of the West have generally favored it and the endowed universities of the East opposed it." President James of the University of Illinois, in considering the history of the movement, quotes from Samuel Blodget, Jr.'s, *Economica*, published in 1806: "As the most minute circumstances are sometimes interesting for their relation to great events, we relate the first we ever heard of a national university: it was in

the camp at Cambridge, in October, 1775, when Major William Blodget went to the quarters of General Washington, to complain of the ruinous state of the colleges, from the conduct of the militia quartered therein. The writer of this being in company with his friend and relation, and hearing General Greene join in lamenting the then ruinous state of the eldest seminary of Massachusetts, observed, merely to console the company of friends, that to make amends for these injuries, after our war, he hoped, we should erect a noble national university, at which the youth of all the world might be proud to receive instruction. What was thus pleasantly said, Washington immediately replied to, with that inimitably expressive and truly interesting look, for which he was sometimes so remarkable: 'Young man, you are a prophet! inspired to speak, what I feel confident will one day be realized!'

If the national university, for the establishment of which a bill is now before Congress, comes at length into being, it will not come precisely for the purpose here set forth—to make amends for the "ruinous state of the eldest seminary of Massachusetts". It will stand rather as one of the elements in a scheme of public education hardly more imaginable in the time of Washington than a Sherman Law with all its train of applications and exemptions.

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#### The Student Council.

The activities of the Executive Committee of the Student Council have recently been set forth in a long report published in the *Crimson*. The Council is shown clearly to be taking a vital part in all the undergraduate interests—studious, athletic, social and religious. There are so many evidences of coöperation between the Council and the administrative officers of the College that the danger of

government without due representation seems remote indeed. A single passage from the report is happily illustrative: "The Committee on Religious Activities has held one meeting at which it was decided to have each member hand in to the chairman a list of the preachers which he would recommend or has heard recommended for Chapel by undergraduates, and it was also decided to have the chairman represent the committee in conferences with President Lowell. He has had several meetings with the President, and with the help of the committee's lists has made out a list of the most popular preachers and has also noted a few of the unpopular ones, judging from the attendance, which list will be used in selecting the preachers for next year."

Bishop Williams told us last week how the clock in the Chapel desk keeps urging a preacher to "say something and say it quick." If he knows that a committee of the Student Council is at the same time weighing him in the balance, the urgency must become even keener. For his own sake he will do well to forget both clock and committee. Perhaps he needs no reminders that his very best is expected of him.

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**The Summer Camps.** In pursuance of plans announced several months ago in the BULLETIN, General Leonard Wood spoke in the Union last Thursday night on the "Students' Military Instruction Camps" conducted by the United States government. In its desire to train leaders for militia troops in time of emergency, the government is making a liberal offer to the college students who join the camps—training in tactics and manoeuvres, discipline and vigorous exercise, yielding an invaluable physical and mental betterment. Next summer there will be five of these government camps—at Burlington, Ver-

mont, Asheville, North Carolina, on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, at Monterey, California, and Spokane, Washington. For the five weeks' outing thus provided, the students will have to pay only their travelling expenses, and a small charge for board and uniforms. All the equipment is provided by the government, so that the experience can be purchased at the most moderate of prices. It is obvious that the government will gain the special allegiance of a picked body of young men from the colleges of America. The young men themselves should gain, beyond all the technical knowledge imparted, a physical stimulus and a broadening of horizon counting for much in any scheme of education.

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**William Phillips.** During the past week the newspapers have made so widely known the nomination of William Phillips, '00, as Third Assistant Secretary of State at Washington that the fact cannot be presented in the light of news to the readers of the BULLETIN. For the Harvard community it should nevertheless be said that to all the congratulations proper to the occasion of Mr. Phillips's return to the service of the government there must be added an expression of genuine regret that the work he has been doing at Cambridge is coming to an end. He will carry with him a multitude of good wishes.

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**The Limitations of Space.** If the BULLETIN were twice as large as it is we should be printing this week the complete speeches of President Lowell, President Maclaurin and others at the dinner of the Boston Harvard Club on March 2. Instead, we must content ourselves with publishing just as much of them as the space at our disposal will permit.

# The Tech Agreement Expounded

PORTIONS OF ADDRESSES BY PRESIDENTS LOWELL AND MACLAURIN AT THE  
HARVARD CLUB OF BOSTON, MARCH 2, 1914.

PRESIDENT LOWELL of Harvard, President Maclaurin of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Dean Sabine of the Graduate School of Applied Science, and Odin Roberts, '86, were the speakers at a dinner of the Harvard Club of Boston on Monday evening, March 2. The meeting was arranged so that the members of the club might have an authoritative exposition of the agreement recently made between Harvard and Tech—the reasons which brought it about, the conditions that apply to it, and the results which are expected from it. Many members of the club had as guests graduates of the Institute.

Major Henry L. Higginson, '55, President of the Harvard Club, presided. He said he had not heard of a selfish act or motive connected with the alliance. President Maclaurin spoke from the standpoint of Tech and praised the generosity of Harvard. Professor Sabine quoted President James of the University of Illinois as saying that "there is now assured at Boston the greatest technical school in the world. Mr. Roberts, a graduate of both Harvard and Tech, dwelt on the sentimental side of the agreement and predicted that the loyalty of the graduates of each institution would flow together and convert their energy into a great public utility. President Lowell took occasion to answer some of the questions and objections which have been raised.

After explaining the terms of the agreement with the Institute of Technology President Lowell said:

I want to answer one or two questions which have been addressed to me, because, when you hear a question from one man, you know there are many others with the same subject in mind. People have asked about the position of students in

Harvard College with reference to technical education. It will remain just what it is today. We had previously removed from the College those courses which are of a distinctly technical character, and put them into the Graduate School of Applied Science, the definition of a technical course—not necessarily easy to apply—being a course that is of little or no value to any one who does not propose to pursue a particular career. Scientific courses, not in that sense technical, are given, and will continue to be given in the College.

We felt in establishing the Graduate School of Applied Science that engineering ought to be classed among the liberal professions. Not that every man who studies engineering ought to have a liberal education. We should be very sorry not to have the doors open to men without a college education; nor should we have established a graduate school if we had not had close at hand another institution which was doing the work admirably for men who did not have a college education.

Suppose a man wants to get a college education and study engineering afterwards? He will do what many men were doing in the Institute before we formed our alliance, what our own have been doing at the Graduate School of Applied Science. He will go through college, where he will get the fundamental sciences which are necessary for the study of engineering. They are valuable for any man, no matter what his pursuits in life are to be. I mean mathematics, physics, chemistry, and the elements of electricity. He will then go to the combined school, and in two years will get the same degree as an engineer, from the Institute, and from Harvard.

Let me point out to you this fact: The Institute of Technology has been from

the outset marked among other technical schools for the large amount of general training, apart from engineering, which it has given to its students. We are, therefore, not combining two institutions with different ideas. Both believe in giving as broad an education as the student can afford; and both believe that the technical instruction in engineering should be of a professional character. Therefore, when you ask me what the position of Harvard College will be in future towards the man studying engineering, I can reply simply that it remains unchanged, that the College will be as good a place as any one can find who wants a college education as the basis of preparation for his profession. I believe there will be an ever-increasing proportion of men studying engineering who have had a college education, because, as the sphere of the engineer enlarges, he deals with great questions of finance, business and manufacturing; and the broader the education, the wider the scope of a man's knowledge before he goes into the career, the better man he will be at the top of the profession.

Another question: Are we keeping faith with our great benefactor, Gordon McKay? It was said at the time the last arrangement was suggested that possibly Mr. McKay would not be in favor of an arrangement of this kind, that he had been asked to give his money to the Institute and had declined. Do you know any rich man in this community who has not been asked to give his money to the Institute—or, I may add parenthetically, to Harvard University? Does a gift to one institution mean that the money ought not to be used for coöperation with any other? Does it mean that if any of us gives money to one institution, it is his intention that institution shall limit its usefulness wholly to what it can achieve alone?

We are neighbors today with many institutions of higher education in the

city of Boston and vicinity. We are carrying on extension courses in which every institution has a representative. Is that right? Is any institution that uses any part of its funds for that purpose violating the gift of every person who has ever given it money which is used in that way? I think we can hardly take such a ground for a moment. As the Trustee of the Lowell Institute I find I cannot do any useful public work, except the lectures in Huntington Hall, without coöperating with some institution of higher learning.

President Maclaurin has spoken of the School for Industrial Foremen. That is managed by coöperation between the Institute of Technology and the Lowell Institute and it will in future be managed in coöperation with Harvard University also. Are we thus violating the obligations of both trusts? Is President Maclaurin violating his obligation to the men who have given money to the Institute because he allows their halls to be used freely? He is using practically their capital for the purpose. Is that improper? I think we cannot take such a ground. Therefore, we are forced to the position that the agreement is not in the least contrary to the intent of Gordon McKay unless there is something peculiar about his gift to distinguish it from other gifts to the University.

As a matter of fact, Mr. McKay knew that an arrangement or agreement with the Institute of Technology was projected. One of the attempts that was made to get together was begun in the spring of 1897. On January 3, 1898, the Corporation of Harvard voted that it was willing to make an agreement upon certain terms. While those negotiations were pending, and only ten days before the vote of the Corporation, President Eliot wrote a letter to Gordon McKay in which the following sentence occurs: "I beg to return herewith the pamphlet which you were good enough to

send me early in December. [That pamphlet contained the provisions of the gift of Gordon McKay.] It has been carefully considered by our Corporation and they have been much influenced in regard to their negotiation with the Institute of Technology by the contemplation of the future duties which the trust you have created is likely to devolve upon them."

I have not yet found the answer of Gordon McKay to that letter. Perhaps he never made an answer. That is unimportant. He made two or three codicils to his will afterwards, but indicated no disapproval of coöperation with the Institute of Technology. I am convinced that we are doing more to carry out the intent of Gordon McKay by this arrangement than we have ever done since his gift came into our hands.

I have often been asked another question: What does Harvard get out of this arrangement? I want to say something, but not much, about that. The Medical School, unless I am mistaken, was organized originally as a separate body and afterwards became a part of the University. Has pure science in biology suffered from the establishment of the Medical School? Has it suffered, or gained, from the connection of the Medical School with Harvard? Would it have suffered if the connection of the Medical School had been of this character, instead of being what it was, a complete transfer to the University? I think we can say, clearly not. In the same way the pure science connected with engineering will not suffer, but on the other hand gain, by this arrangement.

Entirely apart from that, is it a small matter for Harvard to gain among her roll of professors the distinguished men who are now teaching engineering in the Institute? Is it a small thing for her that the graduates of the most renowned institute of engineering on this continent will in future be her graduates? Is the fact that the teaching of engineering in

the greatest school that the country has yet produced is conducted in part under the direction of her Corporation and that a considerable proportion of the professors are to be appointed by her? Is that no small gain to Harvard University? What is a gain to an institution of learning? We are not speaking of pecuniary gain. Is the lustre, is the proper pride of Harvard University to be diminished by this connection with the Institute? I think that any of you who put this question to yourselves will find but one answer to it. We contribute after all at present a small part of the expense of this combined work.. It seems to me that our gain, measured by any standard by which you can measure the gain of a university, is great in proportion to what we contribute.

But, gentlemen, that is not the important question. It is not the thing which brought about this agreement. Institutional selfishness is a more dangerous and insidious thing than personal selfishness. We know very well that it is not the greed of the individual, it is the greed of the combination, whatever it may be, be it a combination of capital or of labor, with which we are at the present moment struggling in this country. Coöperative selfishness covers a multitude of sins. The feeling which governed the making of this agreement was, that each institution exists only as a means to an end. We have no right to ask public-spirited people for money unless we are to use it for the common weal. We have no right to ask the community in any form to support us in our work unless our work is done for the community.

President Maclaurin has said we were generous. He was generous also. Yet any generosity on either side is not to one another, but to the public. If we can build up, as we all believe we can build up, by this combination, the greatest school of its kind on this side of the water, and possibly, as President Maclaurin says, wherever the

sun may shine, we are surely carrying out the mission which we are attempting to fulfill—that every professional school with which we are connected shall be the best that can be made. It is a large ambition. It is an ambition difficult to reach, but in this case we are moving towards it.

The whole success of the plan will depend upon the spirit with which we carry it out. Will the professors of the two institutions recognize that they are combined in a common work for the common weal with a common pride, a common earnestness and mutual respect and confidence? Will the alumni have that same feeling? Will they agree with President Maclaurin, who has told us that we have engaged in one of the greatest educational works ever undertaken—a work not only of building up a great school, but of setting an example to the whole country which others can follow?

I remember traveling in a part of the West where they have two technical schools, both supported by the state. They were maintaining at the public expense two institutions when one would have been much better, much more effective and much more economical for the taxpayers. But they could not get together because the jealousy of the alumni of the two institutions was so great that they would not allow the legislature to pass an act combining them. Now, we have often had it cast at us that a state institution is maintained by the public for the public, but that we were endowed, private institutions. If we can show that our endowed private institutions have more public spirit, a more real conscience of what the community as a whole needs, and more willingness to make, if you please, a sacrifice therefor, then we are indeed taking a position of which both institutions may feel proud.

The concluding paragraphs of President Maclaurin's speech were as follows:

It can scarcely be necessary for me

to take up your time with an enumeration of the advantages that a school conducted by the two institutions will have over what either institution alone could have maintained. Most of the advantages are obvious. The combination of financial resources and the combination of faculties means a great saving of money and of men. Both of these things are important today. We cannot neglect financial matters when the cost of educational living is so high. The saving in men is, however, still more important. There are not nearly enough good men to go around, far less to waste.

Apart from these things, one of the most obvious advantages is the gain in attractive power on the ablest students and the ablest teachers, and the gain in the goodwill of a united community. Many factors go to the making of a great school, but the essence of the whole is to have good students, just as without good grain you cannot have good flour. I need not dilate on the attractive power of this School of Engineering which will open to its students in their undergraduate days the resources of two great institutions and give them in later life all the advantages that will come from connection with a great university and a great technological school. That cannot fail to make it attractive to able and ambitious youth everywhere.

Today each institution separately attracts bright men from all parts of the world. If I speak more of Technology than of Harvard, it is because I assume that you know more of the latter. Technology began as a local institution, drawing small numbers from a restricted area. It attracts now in large numbers from every state in the Union, and draws men from foreign parts more than twice as powerfully in proportion to its numbers than does any other institution of learning in the country. In combination with Harvard, its attractive power for bright men from all parts of the world will be well nigh irresistible. It is important to note that it should be

equally attractive to able and ambitious teachers. Such men want to be where there are bright students in sufficient numbers to make their influence felt in later life. However attractive you make a professorship in other respects, if it lacks this, it will not, except in rare cases, attract men of the right type. A combination that gives us a large share of the best students and a lion's share of the best teachers can scarcely fail to be a powerful combination in its influence on the engineering of the future.

Not the least advantage of the alliance will be the gain that will result in the goodwill of a united community. Technology owes much to Harvard, having been supported by Harvard men from the very first, and from that day to this, Technology and Harvard have had many friends in common. But outside the group of common friends are great numbers interested in one or the other, but not in both. This alliance should unite them, and the School of Engineer-

ing needs their united support, needs it not only in Massachusetts, but all over the country, for if it is to fulfil its destiny, it must be no merely local institution, but national in its scope and influence. Of course, it will need money, as it needs it now. There has been an unfortunate exaggeration of the resources at the disposal of this growing institution, the fact being that the present resources are very inadequate for the great purposes in view. But, more than money, it needs interest, suggestion, criticism—if you will; it needs the consciousness that the whole community is back of it, ready to encourage it if it goes right and to check it if it tends to stray. With that behind it, success is certain; and success will surely come, if only the alumni of both institutions do their part in educating the community as to the facts and in forcing everyone to sink all pettiness and rise to the level of the great opportunity that is now presented.

## News from the Harvard Clubs

The Harvard Club of Philadelphia will hold its 50th annual dinner on Saturday, March 14, at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel in that city. The speakers will be: President Lowell, Major Henry L. Higginson, '55; Dr. Percival J. Eaton, '83, president of the Associated Harvard Clubs; and Ex-Governor Augustus E. Willson, '69, of Kentucky. A quartet of undergraduates will sing and other music will be provided. A dinner committee of about 50 members of the club has been formed, and efforts will be made to have at the dinner as many as possible of the 950 Harvard graduates who live in or within 50 miles of Philadelphia.

The Harvard Club of Philadelphia was founded in 1864 by the following men: A. I. Fish, '42, Thomas Chase, '48, Ezra Dyer, '57, Atherton Blight, '54, H. H. Furness, '54, Phillips Brooks, '55, J.

T. Mitchell, '55, S. P. Blake, Jr., '55, James Starr, '57, Charles Chauncey, '59, Frank Haseltine, '60, A. C. Haseltine, '63, C. E. Furness, '63, C. H. Cox, '64, H. B. Hare, '64, and George Blight, '65. The first president of the club was Horace Binney, 1797.

### HARVARD CLUB OF MILWAUKEE

The Harvard Club of Milwaukee held its 24th annual dinner on Friday evening, February 20. President Holmes Whitmore, '95, president of the club, presided, and Dr. A. T. Holbrook, '03, was toastmaster. The guests were: Edward Dwight Eaton, President of Beloit College, and Percy D. Haughton, '99. President Eaton spoke on the Harvard exchange professorships, and the benefits this plan has brought to Beloit and other middle western colleges during the



few years since it was inaugurated. Mr. Haughton described some of the important plays in recent Yale football games, illustrating his very interesting talk with stereopticon views.

The following members of the club were present:

F. T. Boesel, LL.B. '99, W. S. Bartlett, LL.B. '13, G. A. Chamberlain, '91, John Cudahy, '10, A. R. Clas, '09, P. E. Dutcher, '08, S. W. French, '73, E. W. Frost, '84, R. Y. Flanders, LL.B. '09, Clarence R. Falk, '93, H. L. Gaddis, '12, H. L. Groves, '12, W. F. Greenman, '85, G. A. Harlow, M.D. '93, K. E. Higby, LL.B. '05, H. E. Holbrook, '03, A. T. Holbrook, '92, N. H. Inbusch, '12, Carl D. Jackson, '94, A. N. McGeoch, '91, G. A. Morison, '00, George Manierre, '00, N. Pereles, Jr., '04, C. H. Palmer, '89, E. C. Stern, '01, K. F. Schreier, M.B.A. '12, E. J. Tapping, '15, Bradlee Van Brunt, '08, Mackey Wells, '08, H. B. Wells, '03, Holmes Whitmore, '95.

At the annual meeting of the club, the following officers were elected: President, Holmes Whitmore, '95; vice-president, G. A. Chamberlain, '91; secretary and treasurer, N. Pereles, Jr., '04; executive committee, E. C. Stern, '01, G. A. Morison, '00.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF BERLIN

The Harvard Club of Berlin had a meeting on February 21 and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President Joseph C. Grew, '02; vice-president and secretary, Dr. Karl O. Bertling, A.M. '07; treasurer, Frank A. Giacomini, A.M. '09.

After the business meeting, a smoker was held in honor of the retiring president, Willing H. Spencer, '99, who has been transferred to Caracas as Secretary of Legation, and of Professor A. C. Coolidge, '87, the Harvard Exchange Professor to Berlin, who has just finished his term of service at the University of Berlin and was preparing to return to the United States. The speakers were Mr. Willing, Mr. Grew, Professor Coolidge, Professor Max Friedlander, who was the German Exchange Professor at Harvard in 1911; Major George T. Langhorne, U. S. A., Military

Attaché to the American Embassy in Berlin; L. Lanier Winslow, secretary to the American Ambassador; Albert Percy Brigham, A.M. '92, President of the Association of American Geographers. Others at the smoker were: A. E. R. Boak, A.M. '11, L. S. Gannett, '13, R. J. Kerner, A.M. '12, H. Leichtentritt, '94, V. Reinstein, '12, and C. P. Wood, '06.

#### ASSOCIATED HARVARD CLUBS

The Harvard Club of Chicago has appointed from its members seven large committees to have charge of the arrangements for the annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs, which will be held in that city on June 5 and 6.

The general committee consists of Mitchell D. Follansbee, '90, chairman, 137 South La Salle Street; Laird Bell, '04, 35 North Dearborn Street, secretary; William C. Boyden, '86, Louis C. Brosseau, '09, Frederick W. Burlingham, '91, George A. Carpenter, '88, Robert J. Cary, '90, Frederick A. Delano, '85, Morrill Dunn, '93, Arthur Dyrenforth, '96, Herman Page, '88, Louis C. Seaverns, '10, Redmond D. Stephens, '96, Russell Tyson, '90. The chairmen of the sub-committees are:

Friday evening entertainment, Kay Wood, '92.

Finance, Albert A. Sprague, 2d, '98.

Publicity, Kellogg Fairbank, '90, chairman; Ernest T. Gundlach, '98, vice-chairman.

Railway, hotel, and automobiles, George H. Ingalls, '93, chairman; C. Glidden Osborne, '07, vice-chairman.

Saturday entertainment, William Prescott Hunt, '81.

Saturday evening banquet, William C. Boyden, '86.

The following members of the Chicago Club have spoken at meetings of other clubs on the forthcoming meeting of the Associated Clubs: Kay Wood, '92, at Kansas City, on February 5; M. D. Follansbee, '92, at the Minnesota dinner, on February 19; Blewett Lee, LL.B. '88,

at the St. Louis dinner, on February 21; Laird Bell, '04, at the Madison, Wis., dinner, on February 28.

#### WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA CLUB

The Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania had a dinner on Friday evening, February 20, at the University Club in Pittsburgh. About 35 members were present. The special guest of the occasion was Professor W. C. Sabine, Dean of the Graduate School of Applied Science; he spoke on the plan for co-operation between Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The secretary of the club read the following resolutions which had been transmitted from the Pittsburgh Association of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology:

Whereas, on January 9, 1914, the Corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Board of Overseers of Harvard University entered into an agreement under which the two Institutions are to co-operate in the conduct of courses in mechanical, electrical, civil and sanitary engineering, and mining engineering and metallurgy; and

Whereas, we believe that this co-operation will result in mutual benefit to both institutions and will enable them to render more efficient service to the community, be it

Resolved, that we, the Pittsburgh Association of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, express our enthusiastic commendation of this agreement; and be it further

Resolved, that we extend to President Richard C. Maclaurin and President A. Lawrence Lowell our hearty congratulations upon their having made so notable a contribution to the progress of technical education in the United States; and be it further

Resolved, that the secretary of the association be intrusted to transmit copies of these resolutions to President Maclaurin, President Lowell, the President of the Alumni Association of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania.

The Harvard Club then adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, the president of this organization has received from the Pittsburgh Association of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology a copy of the resolutions, recently adopted by it, indicating its enthusiastic commendation of the agreement recently con-

cluded between the Institute and Harvard University;

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania express to the Pittsburgh Association of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology its hearty appreciation of the cordial spirit evidenced in the resolutions; and

Be it further resolved that this organization record its belief that the present agreement between the two institutions will afford great and lasting benefit to the cause of scientific education in this country; and

Be it further resolved that copies of these resolutions be transmitted by our president to the Pittsburgh Association of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to President Maclaurin, and to President Lowell.

Those present at the dinner were:

David E. Mitchell, '97, Carroll J. Duggan, '13, Edward B. Lee, '99, William L. Monro, '80, W. G. Mortland, '00, W. H. R. Hilliard, '85, Ward Bonsall, '98, R. E. Brenneeman, M.D. '00, Lawrence Barr, '92, Walter C. Holmes, '06, G. C. Kimball, '00, Hamilton V. Bail, '13, Charles E. E. Childers, Carl F. Vander Voort, L. '01-'02; Ralph Kelly, '09, Tileston Chickering, '03, Sidney J. Watts, '05, Henry S. Hoyt, '11, E. K. Davis, '03, Park J. Alexander, L.L.B. '03, William E. Allen, '12, H. F. Baker, '01, Alvin A. Morris, '92, Horace C. Porter, Ph.D. '03, F. F. McIntosh, '03, H. D. Parkin, '04, T. Clifton Jenkins, '92, H. P. Hoffstott, '10, G. N. Thompson, '13, L. F. Snow, '80, Percival J. Eaton, '83.

#### HARVARD MEN OF NEWTON

The third annual meeting of the Harvard Men of Newton, Mass., will be held on Thursday, March 19, at 8 P. M., in the library of the Harvard Club of Boston. Professor Charles T. Copeland, '82, will be the guest of the evening and will give an informal talk.

It is announced that the Newton Scholarship for the current academic year has been awarded to Warren F. Conn, a graduate of the Newton Technical High School, and now a member of the freshman class in Harvard College.

The secretary of the organization, George W. Pratt, 129 Gibbs Street, Newton Centre, Mass., desires to correct and make complete the list of Harvard men who live in Newton, and he requests information about new residents, changes of address, etc.

The details of the coming meeting are in the hands of the following executive committee: Dr. George L. West, '90, James A. Lowell, '91, Edward E. Blodgett, '87, William L. Garrison, Jr., '97, Thomas Weston, Jr., '95, Howard Hackett, '01, and George W. Pratt, '01.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF SEATTLE

The annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Seattle was held Tuesday evening, February 24, at the University Club. Forty-two Harvard men from Seattle and its vicinity were present.

Roger Pierce, '04, general secretary of the Alumni Association, gave a very able address, arousing a vigorous interest in this present noticeable period of the University expansion, wherein he outlined the activities of the University and the scope of the Alumni Association, and entered into a discussion of the advantages accruing to both Harvard University and Technology from their recent agreement.

Professor E. B. Stevens, secretary to the president of the Washington University, delivered an address on the college men of the northwest, explaining the important part which Harvard men had played in the career of the State University. E. B. Day, '96, of Vancouver, also addressed the gathering on Harvard men in British Columbia.

The officers elected were: Daniel Kelleher, '85, president; D. B. Trefethen, LL.B. '01; vice-president; and George Gund, '09, secretary and treasurer.

After a number of songs, the meeting broke up with the feeling on the part of all present that a very happy evening had been spent.

#### SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CLUB

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Harvard Club of Southern California was held February 28 at the University Club in the City of Los Angeles. Thirty-five men were present, Professor George H. Palmer being the guest of honor.

The following officers were elected: President, Roy Jones, '92; secretary, Wilbur Bassett, '97; treasurer, William H. Schweppe, '97.

There are now nearly 400 Harvard men in southern California, but the unusual storm of the past week prevented a large attendance at this annual meeting.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF MADISON

The annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Madison, Wis., was held at the University Club, on Saturday evening, February 28. The chief speakers were: Professors Clifford H. Moore, '89, and George E. Woodberry, '77. Thirty men were present. The Harvard Club of Chicago sent as its representative, Laird Bell, '04.

#### HARVARD CLUB IN MICHIGAN

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The Harvard Club in Michigan is arranging to place all the publications of the Harvard University Press in the University Club of Detroit. For several years the Harvard Club has subscribed to the periodicals. These publications are regarded as the best advertisements—after the graduates—Harvard puts out.

SEVENTY-EIGHT.

Detroit, March 7, 1914.

#### HASTY PUDDING CLUB PLAY

The Hasty Pudding Club will produce at its annual spring theatricals an original two-act musical comedy entitled: "The Legend of Loravia." The book was written by J. K. Hodges, '14, of New York City, and E. Streeter, '14, of Buffalo, N. Y., and the music is by V. Freedley, '14, of Philadelphia. S. L. M. Barlow, '14, of New York City, also composed a few numbers.

Performances will be given in the club theatre, Cambridge, on the evenings of March 28, 30, and 31, and in Jordan Hall, Boston, on the evenings of April 4, 6, and 7.

# Letters to the Bulletin

## THE GROWTH OF HARVARD

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN :

In the BULLETIN of March 4 Mr. Richard Dana Lyman asks: "If Harvard were as representative as some of her most optimistic graduates claim, how can they account for an increase of 92 students at Harvard over last year, against 305 at Syracuse, 353 at Chicago, 381 at Michigan, 434 at Ohio State, 493 at Wisconsin, 640 at California and 887 at Illinois?"

It seems to me that this question can be answered very easily. There are two very evident reasons why Harvard does not grow as rapidly as some other universities. The first reason is that the cost of education at most universities is less than at Harvard. Mr. Lyman states that the enrollment at Illinois shows 27 men from the small towns in New England. It is these students from the small towns who are most likely to be obliged to consider the cost of their education. The tuition fees at the state universities are very small, and at such universities as Michigan and Wisconsin the cost of living is small compared with that at Harvard. I know some who have gone to these universities for no other reason. On the other hand I find that there are in Harvard College, without counting those in the graduate schools or professional schools, 63 students from the single state of Illinois, of whom 35 are from Chicago.

The second reason is the high standard of admission requirements at Harvard. The figures published in the BULLETIN for November 12 show that about 26 per cent. of those who applied for admission last summer at Harvard College were rejected. I doubt if there is another college or university in the United States which approaches this record. The only student in the University of Illinois with whom I am personally acquainted is in the medical department. When he was admitted to this depart-

ment his education was no more than equivalent to a high school course. He was not a graduate of high school. I am sure that he would have had to study at least three or four years longer before he could have been admitted to the Harvard Medical School. The policy which Harvard has adopted in all its departments tends to keep down the number of students, but it also tends to make the Harvard degree more valuable.

J. EDWARD GILES, '76.

New York, March 6, 1914.

## ARE WE GOOD SPORTS?

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN :

I have read with much interest the remarks recently made by Dean Briggs and Dr. Peabody, on athletics, but there is one point not touched by either of them.

It seems to me the hardest thing to teach the American youth and the American public is that in any contest there can be but one winner. This leads up to the question, are we really at the bottom good sports?

In the Groton-St. Mark's football game last fall a young lad was called to the field from the side lines, kicked a goal, and retired. This I do not call good sport. Neither do I call it good sport when in baseball a man is substituted to bat for another. In any game, in my opinion, no new man should take the place of an original player unless the latter is injured and unable to continue.

The absurdity of the practice is best shown by applying it to a boat-race. Fancy what a storm of protest would be raised if during a race a crew should stop rowing and for any reason put a man into the boat to take the place of one of the original members. The thing is unthinkable; and yet that is exactly what we do in baseball and football.

Years ago I attended every ball game played at the South End grounds, and

was keen to have the Boston nine win. Now-a-days I go merely as a spectator at a game of wonderful skill caring little which team wins. The professional ball player is bought and sold like any other chattel. Moreover, the name "Boston" means nothing, for, if my memory serves me right, in an account of the members of the Boston team published a year or two ago, only one man was named as a resident even of Massachusetts.

The above and many other reasons force me to the conclusion that we pay too much attention to the desire to win, and to the financial side of athletics, and that at heart we are not good sports.

H.

#### PH.D. DISSERTATIONS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

It is not my intention to discuss the personalities which Mr. Buckingham, in his letter of February 25, seems to regard as a substitute for evidence. I wish merely to raise the following points on which he has offered no evidence whatever:

Should the degree of Ph.D. be restricted to men who can meet the expense of compulsory printing of a thesis? If so, in what way would this restriction "guarantee competence?"

To what extent do other universities actually enforce such a restriction?

Who are the critics of Harvard's present procedure, and how is their competence determined?

Does Mr. Buckingham mean to imply that the Harvard Faculty makes a practice of "letting by" crude and superficial work, or that "most" Harvard theses—leaving out of consideration those of other universities—are "mere encumbrances in the field of learning?"

Is it not likely that the "particular small group of interested persons" who pass judgment on theses have as much regard for scholarly standards and for the reputation of the University as alum-

ni whose familiarity with present conditions remains to be demonstrated?

CHARLES E. WHITMORE, '07.  
10 Remington St., Cambridge,

#### APPOINTMENT FOR WILLIAM PHILLIPS

William Phillips, '00, Secretary to the Corporation, has been nominated by President Wilson to be Third Assistant Secretary of State, at Washington.

Phillips has had a long experience in the diplomatic service. From 1905 to 1907 he was Second Secretary of the American Legation at Peking. In 1907-08 he was assistant to the Third Assistant Secretary of State, on Far Eastern affairs, and in the latter year he was made Chief of Division of Far Eastern Affairs. In 1908-09 he was Third Assistant Secretary of State, under Robert Bacon, '80, who was then Secretary of State. In 1909 Phillips was appointed First Secretary of the American Embassy in London, and he served in that post until August, 1912, when he was granted leave of absence from the State Department. Phillips then returned to this country and entered the service of the University. He was Regent from December 11, 1912, until September 1, 1913; on May 1, 1913, he was made a Secretary to the Corporation, and has since continued in that office. During his connection with the University Phillips has been technically in the service of the State Department, but on leave of absence.

#### 1908 DINNER

The members of the class of 1908 will have an informal dinner at Keen's English Chop House, 70 West 36th Street, New York City, on Friday evening, March 20. Plans for the coming sexennial celebration of the class will be considered at the dinner.

The Harvard Cosmopolitan Club will join with a similar club at the Tech in a dinner early in April.

# Report of the Graduate Treasurer of Athletics

THE report of the finances of the Harvard Athletic Association for the year ending July 31, 1913, giving a summary of receipts and expenses and a comparison with those of the year previous, is here given.

W. F. Garcelon, LL.B. '95, who was

penses were decreased about \$4,500. Notwithstanding the increased cost of material and labor, economies in management have resulted in a considerable saving of money. The total amount of cash handled during the year was \$245,057.52. A large part of this was for

	1911-1912.		1912-1913.	
	Receipts.	Expenses.	Receipts.	Expenses.
Care of buildings and grounds,		\$10,331.66		\$12,176.67
General account,	\$1,370.20	17,708.21	3,011.86	14,772.38
Permanent improvements,		1,931.48		2,438.39
University Baseball,	17,881.13	13,575.73	20,107.37	13,711.57
University Boat Club,	3,621.60	15,884.75	4,584.61	16,131.67
University Football,	121,719.67	32,254.80	114,864.82	30,151.53
University Hockey,	2,827.11	2,633.97	2,731.88	2,419.43
University Track Team,	3,458.29	10,427.02	2,715.68	9,797.70
Association Football,		1,702.56		1,461.67
Baseball, Second Team,		228.10	80.80	231.14
Fencing Team,	355.00	912.10	250.00	975.70
General Athletic Class,		309.40		263.25
Golf Team,		99.90		120.00
Gymnastic Team,	8.68	132.26	47.40	243.79
Lacrosse Team,	30.44	2,202.30	185.00	2,552.42
Lawn Tennis Association,	185.12	439.98	284.92	586.62
Lawn Tennis Courts,	3,026.30	3,092.67	3,885.15	3,178.69
Newell Boat Club,	734.00	2,302.13	1,018.10	2,308.59
Second Eleven,		751.19		98.20
Shooting Club,				58.00
Swimming Club,			64.00	272.40
Weld Boat Club,	1,061.00	3,544.26	1,092.00	3,591.16
Wrestling Team,	220.00	551.25	182.00	547.52
Freshman Association Football,	3.19	24.03	19.60	40.83
Freshman Baseball,	196.76	1,059.03		768.34
Freshman Crew,		2,794.02		2,715.07
Freshman Football,	114.55	3,125.47	428.37	2,092.21
Freshman Hockey,	109.15	331.70		260.90
Freshman Lacrosse,		71.37		115.29
Freshman Track,	100.60	1,007.06		849.30
Totals,	\$157,022.19	\$129,428.40	\$155,553.56	\$124,930.43
Balance of Receipts.		\$27,593.70		\$30,623.13

Graduate Treasurer during the period covered by the report printed above, makes the following statement in connection with it:

"The statement shows that the excess of receipts over expenditures was about \$30,000 as compared with about \$27,000 the year before. The receipts show a falling off of about \$1,500, while the ex-

guarantees, and for the expenses of managing games, so that it cannot properly be said that the whole amount was spent on athletics. The building of temporary seats for spectators, while a necessary expense which should be paid for by those who occupy the seats, is not fairly chargeable to athletic expenses. The saving in football expenses is due to

better methods in distributing supplies and in the conduct of the training table, and also to the coöperation of Percy Haughton, who has during the past year been very helpful in this way.

"On August 1, 1913, outside of the small amount still due the Corporation on the Stadium account, there were no liabilities, and there was on hand \$34,017.21 in cash. For the first time, there has been a complete verification of all tickets received from the printers and disposed of. In the fall of 1912 there were received from the printers 140,287 tickets. Of these fifty-two were not accounted for, and this discrepancy was explained by statements from the Library Bureau, who handled the tickets for the big games that year. For other sports, about 20,000 tickets were received from the printers, and fully accounted for to the auditors.

"The present method of managing teams seems to be a successful one. The important negotiations and business are conducted either by or under the direct supervision of the Graduate Treasurer. The students acting as managers get a great deal of experience in managing men and affairs, and also have the benefit of advice of the Graduate Treasurer in many matters relating to the conduct of business. For the most part, student managers are most efficient, and when they graduate are eagerly sought by business concerns. A manager of a major-sport team has usually served as second assistant manager in his sophomore year and assistant manager in his junior year, and thus gets three years' experience. The amount of work involved, and the instruction and knowledge received, is very valuable. If efficiency for work in after life is one of the objects of a college course, the College authorities can well seriously consider the question of giving a young man taking his three-year course under the direction of the Graduate Treasurer a credit of half a course towards his degree. It ought to be done, and the Graduate Treasurer

ought to be more closely affiliated with the Faculty. He has under his general supervision from 50 to 100 active young men all the time, and the proper direction of their work is as important as instruction in the regular course in the curriculum."

#### INTERCOLLEGIATES IN THE STADIUM

The I. C. A. A. A. has voted to hold the annual intercollegiate track and field games in the Stadium on May 29 and 30.

The association voted also to change the method of scoring the events in the games; hereafter first place will count 5 points, second place, 4 points; third place, 3 points; fourth place, 2 points; and fifth place, 1 point.

#### CLAFLIN ELECTED HOCKEY CAPTAIN

W. H. Clafin, Jr., '15, of Boston, has been elected captain of the university hockey team for the season of 1914-15. Clafin has played for two years on the hockey team and was also a member of his freshman team. He prepared for College at Noble and Greenough's School.

#### PI ETA PLAY

The dates and places of the productions of "A Bug in a Rug", the Pi Eta play, will be as follows:

Thursday, March 19.—Cambridge (Graduates' Night).

Friday, March 20.—Cambridge.

Saturday, March 21.—Andover.

Wednesday, March 25.—Boston.

Thursday, March 26.—Cambridge.

Friday, March 27.—Quincy.

Saturday, March 28.—Exeter.

#### DELTA UPSILON PLAY

The Delta Upsilon Society will give five performances of Thomas Shadwell's "Bury Fair." The dates and places are: Brattle Hall, Cambridge, March 16 and 17; Jordan Hall, Boston, March 18; Eliot Hall, Jamaica Plain, March 19; "The Barn", Wellesley, March 21.

## Alumni Notes

'74—James Lawrence died at his home in Groton, Mass., on February 24.

'83—Louis A. Coolidge delivered on March 4 the dedicatory address at the opening of the new building of the Natick (Mass.) High School, of which he is a graduate.

'88—Charles F. Choate, Jr., has been re-elected by the U. S. Senate a regent of the Smithsonian Institution.

'91—Rev. Minot Simons, minister of the First Unitarian Church in Cleveland, preached in Appleton Chapel last Sunday and is conducting morning prayers this week.

'93—Rufus K. Thomas, formerly with the United Fruit Co., at Port Limon, Costa Rica, is now acting manager of the Santa Marta division of that company, Republic of Colombia, South America.

'00—Caspar M. Brown is president and general manager of the California Pharmacy Co., San Francisco, Calif.

'00—Bancroft Gore is professor at the State School of Mines, Butte, Mont.

'00—Roswell H. Johnson is assistant professor of geology and biology at the University of Pittsburgh.

'01—Rogers W. Shapleigh, formerly of Newton, Mass., died in Pasadena, Calif., on February 7.

Bussey '01-'02—Clinton W. Jackson, formerly with Tucker, Anthony & Co., is now with Curtis & Sanger, bankers, 33 Congress St., Boston.

'03—Edwin Hale Abbot, Jr., son of E. H. Abbot, '55, was married on March 5 in Jamaica Plain, Mass., to Miss Sarah O. Ernst, daughter of the late George A. O. Ernst, '71. After a trip abroad Mr. and Mrs. Abbot will live in Cambridge.

'03—Arthur Notman is with the Old Dominion Mining Co., Globe, Ariz.

'05—Willard Lewis was married in New York City on March 4 to Miss Constance Deming, the daughter of Horace E. Deming, '71.

'06—Edward S. Howland has opened a real estate office at 301 Exchange Building, 53 State St., Boston.

'07—A daughter, Katharine May White, was born to R. Stockton White and Mrs. White of Philadelphia on March 1.

'08—Henry C. Baxter, formerly in the Boston office of Elms & Sellon, dry goods commission merchants, is now in charge of the Chicago office of that firm at 29 East Madison St.

'08—Russell W. Fisher, of the A. J. Tower Co., San Francisco, was married in St. Louis on January 14 to Miss Ruth F. Hayes. Fisher's address is Oakland, Calif.

'10—Thomas G. Aspinwall, who has been with the Pennsylvania Railroad in Buffalo, N. Y., has been transferred to Baltimore, Md. His address is the N. E. Corner Baltimore and Calvert Sts.

'10—Gavin Hadden was married in New York City on February 21 to Miss Rebecca Lloyd.

'11—Morris C. Allen was married at San Diego, Calif., on September 17, 1913, to Miss Dorothea White. Allen is manager of the Las Paderes Ranch, El Cajon, Calif.

'11—John Kean, 2d, LL.B. '13, is with the law firm of Lindaberg, Depue & Falkes, Newark, N. J.

'11—Richard Mortimer, Jr., LL.B. '13, is in the law office of Marvin, Hooker & Roosevelt, 52 Wall St., New York City.

'11—Paul Newton is with Cheney Bros., manufacturers of silk, South Manchester, Conn. His address there is 7 Huntington St.

'11—John C. Poland, Jr., is teaching at the Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind.

'11—F. Grafton Smith is with Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co., accountants, 8 Congress St., Boston.

'12—Michael C. O'Neil, Jr., formerly with Benjamin Fox, Incorporated, is now superintendent of construction for the Beatty Construction Co., 66 Warren St., Brighton, Mass.

'12—Frank C. Paine is with Jackson & Curtis, brokers, 19 Congress St., Boston.

'12—Herman M. Voorhees is a master at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.

'13—Fred R. Churchill is in the sales department of Hermann Boker & Co., steel and metals, 201 Devonshire St., Boston.

'13—William P. Dudley of Exeter, N. H., was married in Cambridge on January 29 to Miss Rosamond Houghton.

'13—Henry F. Dunbar is with Bird & Son, manufacturers of roofings, special papers, etc., of East Walpole, Mass. His address remains 43 Centre St., Brookline, Mass.

'13—Henry B. Gardner is with the Thermos Co., New York City.

'13—Hermann R. Habicht is temporarily in the American Consulate-General in Hamburg, Germany, but expects to take up commercial work in that city. His permanent address remains 161 Hudson St., New York City, care of Habicht, Braun & Co.

'13—Hyde B. Merrick is assistant to the manager of the Bill Deery Co., mechanical toy manufacturers, Oliver Building, Boston.

'14—Harold N. Goodspeed is with the A. C. Lawrence Leather Co., Peabody, Mass.

'14—Theodore Simon is with W. R. Grace & Co., South American exporters and bankers, 1 Hanover Square, New York City.



# HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

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## News and Views

### **President Eliot's Eightieth Birthday.**

On March 20 President Eliot will celebrate his eightieth birthday. Forty of his eighty years have been devoted to the presidency of Harvard. Of the years before 1869 and after 1909, there have been few in which the service of Harvard has not stood first among the interests to which he has given his life. In this service of Harvard, the service of American education has been implicated at every point. When the biography of President Eliot, the history of Harvard for forty of its most significant years, and the history of American education for the same period come to be written, the three books will be found to possess many pages in common.

President Eliot's eightieth birthday will hold a place of its own in the Harvard calendar. Harvard men all over the country will mark the day with thoughts of gratitude and pride. Many of them will give utterance to these thoughts. If the BULLETIN may constitute itself a spokesman, it would wish to President Eliot a full measure of that most "durable satisfaction" which comes from looking back upon such years as he has spent, and a continuance of fruitful labor to the very end of his days.

Our confidence that this wish will be fulfilled is strengthened by recent experience. Several months ago it was

suggested to President Eliot that the readers of the BULLETIN would greatly enjoy some reminiscent papers from him on notable Harvard figures of his day. He has characteristically reversed the tradition of birthday celebrations by bringing his gift to the BULLETIN, in the form of his article, "Four Harvard Benefactors", printed in this issue. Nor is that quite all. When he was asked whether it might be intimated that other papers of the same general character might conceivably follow it, he replied that it would not be "positively imprudent" to make such an intimation.

We therefore make it, with all readiness to bear whatever consequences the imprudence may bring upon us.

\* \* \*

### **The Harvard**

### **University Directory.**

For the statistically-minded and the merely curious regarding the "living Harvard force", the second edition of the Harvard University Directory, just published, affords a rare browsing-ground. Here are the names and an overwhelming majority of the addresses and employments of all the 35,194 living men who have ever been connected with the University,—from Aab, that alphabetical Abou Ben Adhem of Harvard, to Zulauf, the last of the forty-one Z's.

When the first Directory was published in 1910, its method and typography were so carefully considered that the Alphabetical List now reappears in its earlier

form, and in the Geographical List, the only noticeable change is in the type of lighter face used for the names of places. In the four pages of statistics at the end of the volume, no change of arrangement has been made, and it is hard to see how any change could have been for the better. The tabulations bring many interesting facts to light.

It appears, for example, that out of the 35,194 men accounted for, 21,780 are graduates of various schools; 13,120 are non-graduates or students, and 294 officers not enrolled as students. Of the graduates, those of Harvard College, numbering 13,136, naturally head the list. The Law School comes next, with 3,997. The others with more than a thousand graduates are the Medical School, 3,009; the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, 2,506; the Lawrence Scientific School, 1095.

The page devoted to "Distribution by Occupations" shows the law far in the lead, with 5,980 men, besides 172 in the judiciary. Education comes next with 4,296. Medicine, excepting dental medicine, has 3,375; finance, 1,813; manufacturing, 1,793; the ministry, 1,109. Many other occupations are represented by figures below 1,000. There are 3,637 "students", and 3,278 with "Occupation Unknown."

In the table of geographical distribution, one is not surprised to find the home state of Massachusetts standing first, with 15,694 Harvard men. But New York is credited with 5,759; Pennsylvania with 1,482; Illinois with 1,430; California with 1,289; Ohio with 1,117. Every other state and territory is represented with figures ranging from eight for Alaska to 792 for Rhode Island.

In the distribution by cities, the leading Harvard centres are found to be Boston with 6,480 men (and 1,456 in Cambridge); New York with 3,634;

Chicago with 872; Washington with 575; Philadelphia with 523; Providence and Worcester with 418 and 419, respectively. Some of the foreign cities in which Harvard is most fully represented are Berlin, with 21; Buenos Aires, 14; London, 115; Paris, 98; Shanghai, 21; Tokyo, 61. Indeed the sun may be said never to set upon Harvard—or constantly to be going down in crimson.

The committee of the Harvard Alumni Association which, under the chairmanship of C. Chester Lane, '04, of the Harvard University Press, has produced this second edition of the Directory deserves the heartiest congratulations upon the completion of its labors, and the warmest thanks of the University public.

\* \* \*

**Advocate and Monthly.** The question of blending the *Harvard Advocate* and the *Harvard Monthly* into one magazine, which shall be better than either, continues to present itself. The Student Council recommends it, and the inherent situation makes a strong plea for one constantly vigorous periodical devoted to "literature" in the place of two with frequent alternations of strength and weakness. But blending is one thing, and swallowing is another. When the *Nancy Bell* was wrecked, and the number of survivors was reduced to two, trouble arose because, in the words of the finally fittest,

"We'd both be blowed if we'd either be stowed

In the other chap's hold, you see."

Some difficulty of this kind seems always to have intervened when the combination of the *Advocate* and the *Monthly* appeared within reach.

A recent discussion of the question has ended with the decision that the magazines shall continue their separate

existence. Neither one of them is so palpably stronger than the other as to make absorption inevitable. Before this can come about, one must gain or the other must lose so much of vitality that no other course is possible. If the matter lay wholly in undergraduate hands, this might soon happen. But each periodical has behind it a large number of men who were editors in their youth, and retain a strong sentiment for the paper to which their allegiance was given. But for these graduates, each paper would have gone on the rocks more than once in times past. Neither group has been persuaded that the time has yet come for its own paper to perish. If the papers ought to be combined, they will be—when one shows itself consistently so much better than the other as quite to remove the excuse for dual existence. It is conceivable, on the other hand, that the incentive of self-preservation may cause each of the magazines, by developing its individuality to the full, to justify its continuance.

\* \* \*

**When the  
Library is  
Opened.**

A promising suggestion has been made in connection with the approach of a noteworthy event at Harvard—the opening of the Widener Memorial Library. It is simply that the occasion might take on, most advantageously, some of the aspects of a birthday celebration if certain groups of men—especially in classes observing special anniversaries—should come forward with gifts of money to the Library for the purchase of books in specified fields. Apart from all the benefit that would come to the Library itself, the plan has much to recommend it as a definite recognition by the alumni of the nature of the opportunity which the new treasure-house will afford. Certain gifts of books in special departments may be expected with some confidence. In add-

ing to these a group of funds, say of a few thousand dollars each, for the perpetual enrichment of the Library in various directions, separate, small groups of the alumni have before them at this time an opportunity which we cannot believe they will neglect.

\* \* \*

**Playing  
Fair.**

In commenting upon the separation of J. A. Gilman, Jr., from his academic and athletic pursuits at Cambridge, the New York *Evening Post*, in the column signed "Fair Play", recently said: "They have a way at Harvard of putting athletes who are deficient in studies through an 'oral examination'—vide Hardwick—but even this, it is feared, will not serve Gilman."

As a matter of fact, "they have a way at Harvard" of putting everybody through an oral examination in modern languages before admitting him to good standing in the junior class. Hardwick was restored to good standing on his passing this examination—as any one else would have been. Gilman, we are told, was in no difficulty with his oral examination, which, indeed he had passed. His restoration to athletic eligibility can be gained only through removing other and more serious scholastic disabilities. Indeed the single parallel between the cases of Hardwick and of Gilman appears to be that they are both subject in College to the "fair play" which Harvard itself does not seem to have received in the present instance.

\* \* \*

**"Including  
Wine."**

Apropos of our correspondent's letter on "The High Cost of Dining", it is to be said that similar objections have been raised against the price of a recent Yale dinner in New York. One man protests vigorously in the *Yale Alumni Weekly* against "Taxation without Inebriation."

## Four Harvard Benefactors

By CHARLES W. ELIOT, PRESIDENT EMERITUS.

WHEN I became President of Harvard University in 1869

Mr. Nathaniel Thayer, a generous and influential capitalist in Boston, had been a member of the Corporation one year. He was not himself a graduate of the College; but his father was a member of the Class of 1789, and a Harvard Doctor of Divinity of 1817. Mr. Thayer was a life-long friend of Dr. Andrew P. Peabody, Plummer Professor of Christian Morals, and through him had become interested in aiding poor students at Harvard by money gifts, and by organizing and equipping a club in which such students could procure wholesome food at low prices. His mind had run on the subject of protecting poor students during their College life against physical injury due to their poverty.

In the autumn of 1869 he began to talk to me about the need of another College dormitory; and caused plans to be drawn by a young architect, whose father he had loved, for a dormitory much larger than any which Harvard College then owned. He wished to have the building substantial and comfortable in every respect, and so caused most of the interior partitions to be built of brick instead of the wood

which was used in the earlier College dormitories. He desired to have the prices of rooms in his building moderate, suited to the wants of students who were neither rich nor poor.

Work on the new building was started in the autumn of 1870 but was much delayed by unfavorable weather; so that

the finishing of the building in the summer of 1871 was too much hurried, to the lasting injury of the interior wood-work. It was Mr. Thayer's eagerness to have the building ready for students in the fall of 1871 which caused this inexpedient haste; he knew that the number of good rooms available for students was insufficient, and wanted to get his gift put immediately into service. The Corporation named the building Thayer Hall; but it was not named for the giver, but

for his father, a much beloved minister at Lancaster, Massachusetts, for many years, and for his brother, to whose business sagacity and enterprise Mr. Nathaniel Thayer believed himself much indebted.

The motives which prompted his gift were, therefore, gratitude and affection towards deceased members of his family, a generous desire and purpose to protect and further young men of moderate



PRESIDENT ELIOT.

means but large promise, and a hope of connecting the family name with a long-enduring institution to which he was himself giving personal service at the time, and which would probably be serviceable to the whole country for many generations to come. A bronze tablet in the lobby of the middle entry bears the following inscription:

THIS HALL IS ERRECTED BY  
NATHANIEL THAYER  
IN MEMORY OF HIS FATHER  
NATHANIEL THAYER, D.D.  
AND HIS BROTHER  
JOHN ELIOT THAYER.  
1870.

While Thayer Hall was in process of construction Mr. William F. Weld, who had an office in the same building with Mr. Thayer and had been concerned with him in various railroad enterprises in the West, was considering what he could do to express his affection for his brother Stephen M. Weld (Harvard A.B. 1826), then recently deceased. This brother had not been in business, but had kept an excellent school for boys in Jamaica Plain. He was also a very devoted alumnus of Harvard College, and had repeatedly taken active and successful part in raising money for the College. Indeed, active promotion of the interests of Harvard had been a source of great satisfaction to Stephen M. Weld; and his brother William, who had no such enthusiasms, was well aware of this element in his brother's happiness, which, on the whole, had been greater than his own, in spite of Stephen's comparatively modest means. Mr. Weld consulted Mr. Thayer as to what he could do for his brother's memory in connection with Harvard College; and Mr. Thayer naturally advised him to do what he was doing—build a dormitory for the College in memory of his brother. Mr. Weld accepted tentatively this advice, and selected Messrs. Ware & Van Brunt, Boston architects, to prepare drawings

for a College dormitory, but admonished them to secrecy. In order to prepare the drawings for the building it was obviously necessary for the architects to know where it was to stand; and my friend, Mr. William R. Ware, consulted me confidentially on that subject, without mentioning the name of his client. I recommended a site similar to that of Thayer Hall, but on the South side of University Hall, these two sites having the advantage of giving buildings, placed on them, principal facings to the East and the West, so that all the rooms in the buildings would get some direct sunlight during the day. I knew no more than this about Mr. Weld's project.

Coming home late one Saturday evening from an engagement in Boston, I was met in the front entry by a careful maid, then in my employ, who remarked that she was very glad to see me; for there was a strange man in the library who had insisted upon coming in and waiting for my return, that he had been there two hours, and that she had been sitting in the hall all that time. Going into the library, I found Mr. Nathan Matthews of Boston sitting in front of the fire, without occupation. I had seen Mr. Matthews and had heard about him; but we were almost strangers to each other. He entered at once upon a statement of his business, saying that it was urgent and that on that account he had waited long for me. He said that he proposed to build for Harvard College a better dormitory than any it had, and was ready to give orders to his architect on the subject, but he wanted the best remaining site in the College Yard for his building;—"where is that best site"? I described to him the site on which Weld Hall now stands, but added that a Boston gentleman unknown to me, who was proposing to give a dormitory to the College, had a claim on that site. Mr. Matthews asked if there were not some way to invalidate that claim. Was the gentle-

man really going to build a dormitory? Were any contracts signed? Couldn't his proposed building be just as well placed somewhere else? Since I really had no assurance that the generous in-

out delay, and that he be advised of the result.

He then stated the objects he—a man of scanty education—had in view in building a dormitory for Harvard Col-



NATHANIEL THAYER.  
NATHAN MATTHEWS.

WILLIAM F. WELD.  
EDWARD AUSTIN.

tentions of Messrs. Ware & Van Brunt's client were really going to be carried out, I was obliged to say that I should have to make further inquiry on the subject. Whereupon Mr. Matthews requested that inquiries be made with-

lege. They were, first, a general purpose to promote the interests of Harvard College, an institution which he believed capable of rendering great service to the community, and which was already contributing to the sound educa-

tion of his eldest son; but in the second place he wished to promote the interests of the American Protestant Episcopal Church and of the seminary in Cambridge maintained by adherents of that Church for candidates for its ministry. He, therefore, proposed to impose on his gift the condition that one-half the net income of his building should be devoted to the maintenance of scholar-

needy and promising, but would also carry into the service of the American Protestant Episcopal Church, and particularly into the Episcopal Theological School established in Cambridge, a stream of well-trained young men who would be especially valuable to that Church; because they would prove to be liberal-minded, well fitted for their function as regards manners and ad-



THAYER HALL.  
MATTHEWS HALL.

WELD HALL.  
AUSTIN HALL.

ships available in Harvard College, which should be assigned by preference to young men who professed an intention to become ministers in the Protestant Episcopal Church, the other half of the net income to be devoted to the general uses of the College. Mr. Matthews stated his confident belief that this application of his gift would not only put a good education at Harvard College within the reach of a class of young men who would be, as a rule, both

dress, and sober leaders of that Church in all matters relating to industrial and social reform.

Mr. Matthews lived to watch for many years the execution of the trust he that night described to me, and adhered stoutly to his original plan in spite of many entreaties on the part of families and friends to alter it, or make exceptions to it. The only modification which he ever asked the Corporation to make was that they include as candi-

dates for Matthews Scholarships the sons of Episcopal clergymen without requiring them to profess an intention to become ministers of the American Protestant Episcopal Church.

Having ascertained that the name of Messrs. Ware & Van Brunt's client was William F. Weld, I immediately called on him at his business office, to inquire whether he had come to any conclusion with regard to the building for which my friends Messrs. Ware & Van Brunt had, I understood, drawn plans, and whether he wished for the site in the College Yard which I had pointed out to Mr. Ware; and I explained to him that there was another proposing giver who desired that site. Thereupon Mr. Weld told me frankly that he had signed no contracts; that he had not much interest in Harvard College himself; that he was meaning to do something for his dear brother Stephen, and, on account of Stephen's affection for Harvard College, he thought this was the best thing he could do; but he added that to pay out such a sum of money, with no possible return, was to him like having teeth drawn. While he was talking about his brother he was much moved and shed tears. When I rose to go, he said that he would bring himself to sign those contracts, and that he wanted the site I had indicated to his architects; and he requested me to tell the other applicant for the site that he couldn't have it. Shortly after the contracts for Weld Hall were signed, and the construction of that building was begun.

The inscriptions at the back of the recess in the front of Weld Hall are as follows:

STEPHANO MINOT WELD  
VIRO DE UNIVERSITATE OPTIME MERITO  
FRATRI FRATER  
MORTUUS EST A. MDCCCLXVII  
LX ANNOS NATUS  
AEDIFICATUM A. MDCCCLXXI.

When I reported to Mr. Matthews

that the best remaining site in the Yard was already appropriated, he asked to be shown the next best. I took him to the spot where Matthews Hall now stands; but he protested that the space between Massachusetts and Dane (then standing about eighty feet north of its present position) was not wide enough for his proposed building if it faced East and West. Thereupon I suggested that he cause Dane Hall to be moved to the South far enough to give proper room for his proposed Hall. Mr. Matthews liked the site so enlarged, and paid for moving Dane Hall. With some valuable assistance from Mrs. Matthews, Mr. Matthews decided to confide the designing of his building to Messrs. Peabody & Stearns of Boston.

One cool autumn day in 1882 I was walking rapidly down Court Street on my way to a Corporation meeting in State Street when I saw Mr. Edward Austin of Boston coming towards me on the same sidewalk. When I was almost upon him, he held up his cane and said sharply, "Charles, stop!" He was an old old friend of my father and mother and had known me from boyhood. I halted, but reluctantly; for I feared I should be late at the Corporation meeting. With a quizzical expression of countenance he said "Charles, what is the next building you want at Cambridge"? I replied that I thought a new Law School was the most needed building; that Dane Hall was too small for the present number of students, and that the very valuable library of the Law School was there much exposed to destruction by fire. Mr. Austin turned down the corners of his mouth and replied, "Oh, the devil, a Law School! I hate lawyers", but after a brief silence asked how much a good building for the Law School would cost. I said that would depend on the size of the building and the nature of the materials, but that I thought a thoroughly good building might cost from sixty to eighty thousand dollars. Mr. Austin said, "Would one hundred thousand dol-



lars do it"? "Yes", I said, "surely". "I'm your man", said Mr. Austin; "let me know what architect you would be satisfied with." I hastened to the Corporation meeting and reported the interview. They advised me to ascertain whether H. H. Richardson, the eminent architect, would be agreeable to Mr. Austin. I soon ascertained that Mr. Richardson was Mr. Austin's choice; and he was at once commissioned to prepare plans for a building which was to stand on Holmes Place. Mr. Richardson, being provided with a statement of the number of rooms desirable in the new building and the uses of those rooms, soon submitted to Mr. Austin a design much resembling the design of the present Austin Hall, except that the two wings were as high as the rest of the building. It appeared, however, that this design would probably cost \$165,000. Mr. Austin was much interested in the handsome design, but declared that he would not give so much as \$165,000 and that the plans must be reduced. Mr. Richardson made some reductions very unwillingly, and still the lowest bid on the new design amounted to \$135,000. Thereupon the then Treasurer of the University, Edward W. Hooper, to whom Mr. Austin was much attached, and who was also an intimate friend of Mr. Richardson, was brought into the negotiation. The procedure was as follows: "If I give you my cheque for \$135,000, will you undertake to build this Hall on Richardson's modified designs, and will the Corporation undertake to pay all extras which may arise on the contracts, and also agree that no building shall ever be placed within sixty feet of my Hall"? Mr. Hooper procured the assent of the Corporation to these conditions; whereupon Mr. Austin handed his cheque to the Treasurer for the amount specified.

After the contracts were signed, Mr. Austin told me that he was giving the University this building as a memorial to his older brother Samuel, who had

brought him up in business and been the making of him. The inscription over the fireplace in the reading-room of Austin Hall declares the main motive which actuated the giver:

SAMUEL AUSTIN  
BOSTONIENSI VIRO CARISSIMO QUI VIXIT  
AB ANNO MDCLXXXI ANNOS LXVI  
PIETATIS TESTIFICANDAE GRATIA FRATRES

Neither Samuel nor Edward Austin was a graduate of Harvard University. Indeed, no one of the four benefactors I have been speaking of was himself a graduate of Harvard, although they had all lived for many years in Boston, and had witnessed in numerous friends and acquaintances the good effects of a Harvard training. Three out of the four were moved by a strong affection for a brother; and in all four cases the beneficent action was spontaneous, and not solicited or even suggested by me, or by any other agent or officer of the University. Each one of these four buildings has been of great value to the University, and is likely to be serviceable through many generations. They bear witness to the lasting effects in the promotion of human welfare of individual goodwill and of simple, natural loves and reverences.

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#### FOR THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

Three Harvard men were among the small number of candidates who passed the examinations recently held by the United States Government for the diplomatic service. The Harvard men were: Elbridge G. Greene, '11, Louis A. Susdorff, '10, and John C. White, '07. Two of the other successful candidates also have or have had Harvard connections. They are Oliver C. Moles, A.B. (Univ. of Denver, Colo.) '13, now in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, and Glenn Stewart, Ph.B. (Yale) '08, who was in the Graduate School during the academic year 1912-13.

## Letters to the Bulletin

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The BULLETIN for March 4 arrived at the University today, and the two letters therein on "Ph.D. Dissertations" have impelled me to try at length to rewrite a letter in response to Mr. Buckingham's, appearing in the issue of January 7.

In that letter of his, Mr. Buckingham says, "I have never heard of any reputable university except Harvard which would grant the Ph.D. degree before the printing of the dissertation. . . ." In answer, Harvard need not necessarily be in the wrong. Are the geniuses of this world conformers to what the majority accept? How were the great reformers of thought looked upon in their day? So there is a very slight chance that Harvard is not absolutely wrong in living up to its tradition of thinking and acting for itself.

The second reason for requiring the printing of the thesis is, "that it prevents the acceptance of work which would not, if published, be a credit to the men who accepted it." I hold, however, that our Harvard professors need not such a spur to keep them aware of their responsibility in maintaining a universally recognized standard: that they are now fulfilling their duties as honorably as they ever can.

The next point seems to be that "it is precisely that this expense has a salutary tendency to make him boil his work down"—in so much as he is obliged to pay so much per page for publishing. In other words, Harvard professors cannot recognize "diffuseness" so readily on a sheet printed by a typewriter as on one printed by a cylinder press.

It is true that a student can economize by using reprints from a journal. But how is the intellectual public protected by the fact that such or such a thesis has been printed by some "journal?" Are these editors better equipped to judge as to "substance" and lack of "diffuseness" than our Harvard professors?

In sum, Mr. Buckingham overstated himself when he said, "The fact that this is the practice [having theses printed] of the most important universities is sufficient in itself." Secondly, Harvard professors are just as honorable as any others. Thirdly, the candidate for the degree is at most not quite so good a judge of "diffuseness" as his professors. Lastly, editors of "journals" probably cannot judge work according to our "diffuseness" and "substance" standard any better than Harvard Professors.

Permit me to be among the many who will correct some of the statements of Mr. Lyman, whose letter appeared in the March 4 issue. He says with delightful assurance, "Since there are no 'snap' courses here", etc. I am at a small Illinois university. A young man came over here last semester to take some make-up work. He was from the State University. I met him. He was an agreeable enough young fellow, but the fact that he is from Illinois State gainsays in my mind the statement that there are no "snap" courses there. He stood for "frat" life, and painted me a touchingly glowing picture of it as it is over yonder. He was avowedly against industrious study, thinking that a matter of mood. He did not pass preparatory mathematics here, except with a condition. Not inconclusive evidence, to be sure, but quite enough to shake gently such a presumptuous assurance and reflection on Harvard.

Again, one smiles as he reads, "There are twenty-five national and five local fraternities here, some of which have handsome houses, but none of them has run to magnificence in the private rooms to compare with what is planned for the new Freshman Dormitories at Harvard." Do all the students at Illinois belong to fraternities? No, and because, in most cases, it costs more. Will all freshmen live in the Freshman Dormitories? Yes, so therefore there will be no distinctions,

or few. Mr. Lyman states that a man can live at Illinois in a "frat" with an allowance which would not provide the necessities at Harvard. In other words, the little fish in Harvard can be big fish at Illinois. But there are many still smaller fish there. In short, as things now are at Harvard, the distinctions seem to be no greater in quality, but rather a trifle in degree. But when we have the Freshman Dormitories where all must live, democracy at Illinois will be left far behind!

Mr. Lyman might have omitted to flaunt such figures in the faces of loyal and fair-minded graduates. The fact that Harvard has an increase of only 92 students while Illinois numbers one of 887 tends to disprove the statement of "snap" courses not being found there. Harvard, in retaining stiff entrance examinations, is but following out her standard of quality and not quantity. If Harvard took down her bars, she'd be flooded in five years. It is possibly true that "snap" courses at Harvard with present entrance requirements would be simply awful in a school not requiring such examinations for entrance.

Despite all the faults which may be seen in Harvard by unjust knockers, she will doubtless continue for several years to come to turn out a good share of the intellectual cream of the country.

PHILIP E. DOUGLASS, '13.

Decatur, Ill.

#### THE TREES IN THE YARD

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Opinion among the graduates seems to be almost overwhelmingly in favor of planting elm trees to replace the old trees of the Yard. It is evident also that there is a very natural desire to see large elms planted. Now, with only a reasonable amount of brains, experience and money, these things may be brought to pass. It is, sad to relate, rather apparent that those in charge of this matter are hampered by a lack of, let me say, one of these three requisites.

I have moved forest elms (never before transplanted) twenty odd miles across country, from a sandy to a clay-gravel soil, and these trees are today in a flourishing condition. When moved, they averaged about a yard in circumference (measured four feet up from the ground) and about 30 to 35 feet in height. With reasonable care and experience in handling, a loss of not more than 15 to 20 per cent. is to be expected. The average cost of transplanting was about \$40 per tree.

I suggest that, if the College authorities are willing to have the matter handled in this way and will signify to the Alumni Association their attitude, it would be easy to form a volunteer committee of, say, five of the graduates, whose business it would be to raise the necessary funds by subscription among the classes, and to carry out the planting of the large trees. In this latter portion of their labors, they would, of course, avail themselves of the several departments of the University best qualified to give aid. The maintenance of the trees after planting would, of course, devolve upon the University. The committee could so arrange that sufficient of its funds would be held in reserve to replace trees which did not thrive. According to my idea, one tree for each class now having an organization should be planted. Fifty dollars from each class would be sufficient. The committee, coöperating with the class secretaries should not have a great deal of difficulty in collecting the necessary funds. This, I believe, is a workable plan, and will, I hope, find favor with the alumni and the College authorities.

HENRY H. BUCKMAN, JR., '08.

Indianapolis.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

What is the matter with the New England tree planters? The "Wilson Elm" in the White House grounds at Washington seems, in the photograph of its transplanting, to be a fairly big

tree. Such plantings or similar ones are a daily occurrence in the proper season in our town. Anyone here who would plant such little sticks as are scattered about the College Yard would be drummed out of town.

The trees may die, but the question won't.

S. H. KNIGHT, '83.

Detroit, Mich.

### THE HIGH COST OF DINING

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I have at hand a matter which, to my mind, is important and which, if straightened out, would benefit a fair number of good Harvard men. The subject of this matter is the sum asked for the annual dinners of the Harvard clubs. The price of the dinner here in Philadelphia, given at one of the largest and most expensive hotels, is five dollars a plate, including wine; and that price seems to me very high, especially when a man does not drink. If one wishes to have wine, let him have it and pay for it. Why make the abstainer stand for that part which is distasteful to him? Many men do not "indulge", yet those men, if they wish to attend the dinner, have to pay for their food and the wine of others, and, in order to avoid doing so, they stay away, and there is lost from the dinner a spirit which should be there. Again, there are not a few men to whom, if they are just starting out to shift for themselves, and have no one on whom they can draw or fall back, that amount of money means a lot, and they do not feel that they can afford it.

During the last two years I have met a dozen or more Harvard men whom I have asked about the dinners, and who have told me they had not attended, not because of "Harvard indifference", but because they did not drink and did not propose to pay one dollar or two dollars extra, that one better off financially might do so; that they could not "stand the price", as they could get two din-

ners for that amount, or get one dinner and see a show. I have, through business or otherwise, come in contact with many University of Pennsylvania men around Philadelphia, and the men of the class of 1909 have told me that they started out with the five dollar dinner idea, and that of about two hundred men within hailing distance, not more than thirty or forty attended. They saw their "Veritas", changed their policy, and made the dinner one dollar and a half or two dollars a plate, with all the beer and fatimas one could ask for. The result was that about seventy-five per cent. of the men responded, and the percentage is increasing each year, along with the spirit of good fellowship.

I should like very much to see this letter printed in the BULLETIN and to hear comments upon a subject, which to me seems important enough to merit the thought and consideration of "all good Harvard men", who are wanted at the club dinners.

J. G. B. PERKINS, '11.

Lansdale, Pa.,

### A PORTRAIT OF HENRY WARE HALL

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Miss Mary L. Hall has recently given to the University a portrait of her brother, Adjutant Henry Ware Hall, at one time connected with the class of 1860, who was killed in the Civil War.

This gift reminds us that there are only four marble busts, four oil paintings, and two crayon drawings in Memorial Hall to represent all the Harvard men who fought in the War. In addition there are oil portraits of three men intimately associated with the Civil War: Gov. Andrew, Charles Sumner, and Charles Francis Adams. Considering what Memorial Hall was built for, would not the University have cause to be thankful if we had gifts of more portraits of soldiers to hang beside those already in Memorial Hall?

EDWARD W. FORBES,  
Director, Fogg Art Museum.

## The Crew and the Nine

THE candidates for the university crew, separated into eight eights, have been rowing on the river for about a week. They have had to work under more or less difficulty, as there has been a lot of floating ice; one day the first crew ran its shell on a large cake and stayed there until some of the

3; Gardiner, 2; Murray, bow; Gallaher, coxswain.

Chanler, Harwood, and Reynolds are the only members of this crew who rowed in the eight last year; Gardiner and Murray were in the four-oar last year. Schall rowed in the freshman eight, and both the Middendorfs were in the



QUENTIN REYNOLDS, Crew. W. A. BARRON, JR., Track Team.  
D. J. P. WINGATE, Baseball. R. T. P. STORER, Football. W. A. WILLETTS, Hockey.

### CAPTAINS OF THE "MAJOR" ATHLETIC TEAMS.

managers came out in canoes and freed the boat from the float. On the whole, however, some progress has been made in watermanship.

The order of the first crew has not been changed in several weeks. It is seated as follows: Chandler, stroke; Schall, 7; H. S. Middendorf, 6; J. W. Middendorf, 5; Harwood, 4; Reynolds,

freshman four. All these crews won their races with Yale last year.

The second eight is not much inferior to the first eight. The men in the second boat are: Chichester, stroke; Soucy, 7; Parson, 6; L. Curtis, 5; Morgan, 4; Lyman, 3; Talcott, 2; Herrick, bow; Kreger, coxswain. All of these oarsmen, except Curtis and Herrick, were in

last year's freshman eight. Almost any one of them may before long be moved into the first eight. Parson is particularly promising, and no one would be surprised if he ultimately took the place of H. S. Middendorf at 6 in the first boat. Soucy and Morgan are good oarsmen.

The best man in the third crew is Pirnie, the stroke. He stroked the freshman eight two years ago and also stroked the university eight last year until illness compelled him to stop rowing. If Pirnie has entirely recovered his strength he has an excellent chance of making the first eight.

The first and second crews will go to Annapolis and be the guests of the Naval Academy during the coming spring recess; the men will live in the Navy dormitories and eat at the Navy training-table. The Harvard and Annapolis crews will race on the Severn on April 25; this contest will give the coach an opportunity to see what the crews can do under pressure.

Although only three veterans are now candidates for the eight, the indications are that the crew will be up to the average of recent Harvard crews. The material for the freshman crew, on the contrary, is the poorest seen at Cambridge in many years; there are enough candidates, but most of them are light and inexperienced.

The candidates for the battery positions on the baseball nine have been training in the cage since the mid-year examinations closed, and the men who are trying for the other places on the team began work last Monday.

The outlook for the nine is not very encouraging, although it is perhaps as good as it was a year ago. Pitchers and catchers are needed. Hitchcock, who made a good record in the box last year, is now on probation, but it is hoped that the April examinations will free him for the nine. Frye, another of last year's pitchers, seems to be better than he was then, but, unless he has more speed, he can

hardly be depended on for the important games. Whitney, who pitched for the freshmen last year, is on the university squad and gives fair promise. Dr. Sexton also has hopes that Nash, who played first-base on the freshman nine last year, may be developed into a pitcher. Nash has what the baseball men call "a good arm", and is a natural player; if he does not become a pitcher he will probably be used in the outfield.

Osborne and Waterman, who were substitute catchers last year, are again candidates. There is a possibility also that Clarke, who played second base last season, may be used as a catcher. He was tried in this position last year and did fairly well; he can throw a fast ball and has other qualifications. Weatherhead and Starbuck are other candidates for catcher.

Captain Wingate will undoubtedly play short-stop again, and Ayres will stay at first-base; both are good men. If Clarke goes behind the bat, there will be a vacancy at second base. Phillips, who was a substitute last year and played in one of the Yale games, seems to be first choice to fill Clarke's place, although Hardwick may be tried there. Tomes, last year's third-baseman, has finished his College course; the most promising man for his position is Fripp, who played third-base on the freshman team last season; Fripp's regular place is in the outfield, but he did well last year in the infield, and as he is a good hitter he is likely to be on the nine in some position.

Hardwick and Gannett will doubtless keep their positions in the outfield. Frye played in the outfield some of the time last year, and may be used there this season when he is not pitching. If Nash does not develop well as a pitcher he will surely play in the outfield, as he is an excellent batter. Coolidge, of last year's freshman nine, is also trying for one of the outfield places; he also uses his bat with good effect.

If a catcher and two pitchers are

found, the nine ought to give a good account of itself, but the prospects are not very bright. Much depends on the ability of Hitchcock to get in good standing at the College office.

### ART AND LIFE IN JAPAN

Professor Anesaki will give on Tuesday afternoons at 4.30 o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the Fogg Art Museum, four illustrated lectures on "Art and Life in Japan." The lectures will be open to the public. The dates and subjects of the separate lectures are as follows:

March 24.—Japanese Art, a General Survey. A general survey of Japanese art, with special reference to the epochs of the art-history of Japan and to the schools of painting and sculpture.

March 31.—The Imperial Court Life and Art. The court life during the Imperial régime, from the ninth to the twelfth century; its fall accompanied by uneasiness of sentiment, and the art of this period with reference to literature.

April 7.—The Warrior's Life and Art. The warlike period from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century; the mental training of the warrior and its expression in art.

April 14.—The People's Life and Art. The age of democratic upheaval during the peaceful reign of the Tokugawa (the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries); a reaction against classicism and political oppression; the rise of the genre, with the attempts at renovation.

### PROFESSOR HART AT BERLIN

Notice has been received that Professor Albert Bushnell Hart has been selected by the German Government as Harvard Exchange Professor at the University of Berlin for the academic year 1914-15. His term of service will fall in the second half-year.

Professor Hart received the degree of A.B. from Harvard in 1880, and the Ph.D. from Freiburg in 1883. Ever since the latter year he has been on the teaching staff at Harvard. He was instructor in American History, 1883-86; instructor in history, 1886-87; assistant professor of history, 1887-97; professor of history, 1897-1910; and has been Ea-

ton Professor of the Science of Government since 1910. In the academic year 1911-12 he was Harvard University Exchange Professor at Colorado College, Grinnell College, Knox College, and Beloit College. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Richmond in 1902, from Tufts in 1905, and from Western Reserve in 1907, and the Litt. D. from Geneva in 1909.

### LECTURES BY JOHN R. MOTT

John R. Mott, LL.D., General Secretary of the World's Christian Student Federation, will deliver on the Hyde Foundation of Andover Theological Seminary a course of five lectures on the general theme, "Forces to be Used for the World's Evangelization." These lectures will be given in Sanders Theatre, at 4.30 P. M., and will be open to the public. The dates and titles of the separate lectures are as follows:

Mar. 25.—Dedicated Personality.

Mar. 26.—Christian Statesmanship.

Mar. 27.—The Money Power.

Mar. 30.—Coöperation and Unity.

April 1.—The Christianized Impact of Western Civilization.

### 1903 DINNER

The class of 1903 will hold an informal dinner at the Harvard Club of Boston on Friday, March 20, at 6.30 P. M. E. W. Mahan, '16, the holder of the 1903 Decennial Scholarship will be present. A large attendance of the members of the class who live in New England and New York is expected. C. S. Penhallow, Jr., Sears Building, Boston, is in charge of the arrangements for the dinner.

Professor Barrett Wendell, '77, of the English Department, underwent a serious surgical operation last Thursday for a mastoid growth from which he has suffered for some time. The report from the hospital is that he is doing well, but that his complete recovery will be necessarily slow.

## Alumni Notes

LL.B. '60—John L. Cadwalader, A.B. (Princeton) '56, a prominent member of the New York Bar, president of the New York Public Library, and Assistant Secretary of State from 1874 to 1877, died at his home in New York City on March 11.

'79—John H. Taff died at his home in Charlestown, Mass., on February 5.

'98—James A. Butler is superintendent of the Boylston Manufacturing Co., shoe machinery, 251 A St., Boston.

'08—Percy W. Long is secretary of The American Dialect Society.

'08—William H. Porter is the Boston representative of Miller & Wolfer, makers of women's shoes; his offices are at 177 Lincoln St.

'08—Roger S. Warner has retired from the law firm of Warner, Warner & Stackpole, and opened an office at 60 State Street, Boston.

'01—Cecil A. Moore is professor of English at Trinity College, Durham, N. C.

Ph.D. '04—Edwin A. Greenlaw, A.B. (Northwestern University) '97, is professor of English at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

'05—Arnold C. Heath was married on February 12 in Brookline, Mass., to Miss Mildred M. Symmes.

'05—Sherman L. Lewis, formerly in the advertising department of the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co., is now in the sales department of the Niagara Lithograph Co., 200 West 38th St., New York City.

'06—A son, Dean Edmund Cogswell, was born to Edmund S. Cogswell and Mrs. Cogswell at Salem, Mass., on February 22.

A.M. '06—Harry W. Hastings, A.B. (Brown) '04, is instructor in English at Dartmouth College.

'07—Willard C. Brinton gave a lecture on "Graphic Statistics" at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration on January 6, and also delivered three lectures on the same subject at the Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance, Dartmouth College, on February 23, 24 and 25.

'07—Evan J. David is teaching English at the Horace Mann School, New York City.

'08—Isaac Blair Evans, LL.B. '13, and Lyman R. Martineau, Jr., '09, LL.B. '12, are practising law, under the firm name of Martineau & Evans, at 716 Walker Bank Building, Salt Lake City, U.

'08—A son, Benjamin Sturtevant Foss, Jr., was born to Benjamin S. Foss and Mrs. Foss on February 21.

'08—George R. Minot, M.D. '12, is an assistant resident physician at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

'09—Ralph W. Williams, formerly assistant secretary of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, is now superintendent of the Harvard Club of New York City.

'10—Charles M. Baker is instructor in English at Syracuse University. His address is 781 Ostrom Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.

A.M. '10—Earl C. Ross, Ph.B. (Brown) '08, is assistant professor of English at Miami University, Oxford, O.

'11—Henry N. Brehaut, formerly with the DuPont Powder Co., in Wilmington, Del., is now with the A. C. Lawrence Leather Co., Peabody, Mass.; he is living at 9 Warren St., Peabody, but his permanent address remains 28 Codman Park, Roxbury, Mass.

'11—James P. Morgan has been transferred from the plantation of the Hawaiian Pineapple Co. at Wahiawa to the main office of the company at Honolulu, Hawaii.

'12—Robert M. Blackall's present address is 13 South Seventh St., Lafayette, Ind.

'12—Thomas J. Campbell is with Willett, Sears & Co., 60 Federal St., Boston. He is living at 409 Broadway, Cambridge.

'12—Matthew R. Copithorne is librarian of the Cambridge, Mass., Public Library.

'12—Edgar C. Knowlton is instructor in English at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.

'12—Louis V. Lienrance is teaching English at the Florida Military Academy, Jacksonville, Fla.

'12—John Simpkins is cashier of the Brooklyn Cooperage Co., 352 C St., South Boston, Mass.

A.M. '12—Joseph M. Bachelor, A.B. (Miami University, O.) '11, is assistant professor of English at Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Ia.

A.M. '12—Marion H. Hedges, A.B. (De Pauw University) '10, is teaching English at Beloit College.

'12—Lincoln C. Torrey has returned to the engineering department of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Lines West of Pittsburgh. His address is 3117 Landis St., Sheridanville, Pittsburgh.

'13—Laurence R. Atwood is instructor in mathematics and chemistry at the Urbana University School, Urbana, O.

'13—Thomas H. Frothingham is with Post & Flagg, bankers, New York City.

'13—H. Sellers McKee is with the Hood Rubber Co., New York City.

Ph.D. '13—Garnett G. Sedgewick, A.B. (Dalhousie, N. S.) '03, is teaching English at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Ph.D. '13—John Van Horne, A.B. (University of Virginia) '08, is instructor in Greek and Latin at Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



# HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

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## News and Views

**President Lowell's Report.**

In the portions of President Lowell's report printed in this issue of the BULLETIN, there are provocations to thought in many directions. One of the impressions which it produces most clearly is that of emphasizing the value of a sound training in the subjects of general cultivation as a basis for later progress in special fields. Of the fate of Latin and Greek in the American scheme of education he says, for example: "The ultimate decision will depend upon the position the classics are able to maintain in the higher education of the country, for the undergraduate who drops Latin and Greek as soon as he enters College is not likely hereafter to see the need of his son's studying them at school." President Lowell goes on to align himself frankly with those "who believe in the value of the classics in education," and must "strive to counteract a tendency to the isolation of classical studies."

This view of the benefits to be derived from the *literae humaniores* is entirely consonant with the President's preference for an early beginning of the college course and for its continuance through four years. It consorts also with his expression of satisfaction in the further application of the principle of general examinations, testing a man's general grasp of the studies he has pursued rather than his ability to acquit

himself of one detached course after another.

Still another significant point is found in the information that a committee of all the deans in the University, and two members of the Corporation has recommended to the Corporation "the insertion in the next Quinquennial Catalogue of the general and special distinctions attained at graduation", and that the proposal has been adopted. The placing of a man's achievements in college on the same footing with his distinctions in later life marks an important recognition of scholarship. Incidentally it will add interest even to the academic record of a Homer Wilbur.

No one who has followed the plans of scientific instruction at Harvard can feel any fear that this branch of education is likely to suffer from neglect. It is in the balance of emphasis between the non-practical and the practical that the ideal of education suggested in President Lowell's report differentiates itself from other educational ideals. By a fortunate coincidence *The Nation* publishes almost simultaneously with this report a "symposium" of articles under the general heading, "Imagination in College," by four presidents of Middle-Western State Universities, representing institutions which "have specialized in practical efficiency." The questions considered in general by these writers is whether the present work of colleges and universities quickens the student's

imagination less or more than the work of the college of former times. President James of the University of Illinois finds more students on his campus "interested in art and literature, and looking forward to achieving something creative in those lines, than there were at Northwestern or Harvard, when" he "was a student at those colleges, nearly forty years ago." To "the visions which are seen by the young women and the dreams that are dreamed by the young men" in the great centres of popular education, President James looks for a change in the face of society, and a realization of the dream "that all the good which has been achieved by civilization thus far shall be maintained and made available for all mankind, rich and poor, educated and uneducated alike."

This is the dream of every generous dreamer—and doer—regarding popular education. Who shall say that it is to be realized in one way only? The institutions of which Harvard is, and is likely long to remain a type, stand in general on the principle that something more important than time is lost by the failure to blend the *dulce* liberally and systematically with the *utile*. It is this principle which finds expression in several of the most striking passages in President Lowell's report. They constitute a declaration of faith with which we believe the great majority of Harvard alumni to be in hearty sympathy.

The President's views upon the plan of coöperation between Harvard and Technology have been set forth so fully in the reports of his speeches at the New York and Boston Harvard Clubs that we are not publishing the pages of his report dealing with this subject. For another issue we are reserving his words about the requirements for admission to the Medical School, and also certain passages from the department reports.

We published recently a **Hospitalities.** list of the committees of the Chicago Harvard Club which are making arrangements for the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs at Chicago on June 5 and 6. It is obvious that every possible plan for making the visit to Chicago an occasion to remember is under consideration, and that vigor and success will attend the execution of these plans.

If we venture to make a plea for moderation in the Chicago projects of pleasure and profit, it is chiefly with an eye to the meetings which must follow the meeting of this year. So far the Associated Clubs have met in cities of strong resources, financial and social. Chicago in particular has much to offer to visitors, and its sons are so hospitable in their inclinations that the temptation to set an uncommonly high standard of entertainment will be hard to resist. But other cities, less thoroughly equipped for the tangible expressions of hospitality, will desire in turn to entertain the Associated Harvard Clubs. It will be increasingly more difficult for them to do so if every year the larger cities provide so elaborately for the meeting that a lavish scale of provision comes to be expected. It is no easy matter to hew straight to the line of the adequate and the warm-hearted, and to avoid the excessive. But, for the sake of the future, the effort is well worth the making.

We are sure our friends in Chicago will not misunderstand us if we say, "As you are strong, be merciful."

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**The  
Appointment  
Office.**

After a workman's tools are put into his hands he cannot always find a seat at the bench at which he is to use them. The finding of this seat is the function of the Harvard Appointment Office, conducted for the Harvard Alumni Associa-

tion, and of the University Appointment Office, directed by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. Naturally the Alumni Office is enough closer to the world of employment to find more positions for Harvard graduates than the Faculty Office. Figures have recently been compiled for 1912-13, showing that the Alumni Office filled 99 positions, and the Faculty Office 40. The holders of 129 of these 139 positions have reported their salaries amounting in all to \$125,793, an average of \$975.

These figures are important enough in their bulk, and in their implications, to deserve the attention of the alumni body. The Appointment Office of the Alumni Association, especially, should be far better known to employers by reason of its facilities for sending good men into manufacturing and mercantile houses. Opportunities in such houses are much sought by each graduating class. The field of high finance offers by no means the only attraction to young collegians entering business.

The Alumni Appointment Office, like that of the University, is different from most organizations of its kind in that its services are free alike to employers and to Harvard men seeking employment.

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**Harvard and Japan.** The suit of Japanese armor which the President of the Imperial University of Tokyo has recently sent to President Lowell is a gift that symbolizes more than any recent interchange of services between Harvard and Japan. Professor Anesaki of the Imperial University is at present a member of one of the Harvard faculties. Professorships of English Law and Political Economy at the College of Law in the Imperial University have recently been filled by the appointment of teachers with Harvard degrees, named, on request, by the Harvard authorities.

But the story is longer than that. These appointments follow others of the same sort, extending over a considerable number of years, and not confined to a single university. At Tokyo, besides the Government University there is a semi-private or endowed institution called Keiogijuku University. This institution also has for some time been asking Harvard to name its teachers of economics, and for some time successive vacancies have been filled by holders of Harvard degrees. A professorship of economics at Keio has just been filled by the appointment of D. H. Buchanan, A.M., 1912.

It was to President Eliot that the Japanese institutions, disappointed in some of their earlier American teachers, turned for help. That which he began has been well continued. The appointees have usually come to Harvard as graduate students preparing themselves to occupy teaching positions. That Harvard receives such men from all parts of America, and sends them to universities so remote as those of Japan—and that the men represent Harvard in a way which perpetuates the demand for Harvard teachers—is an encouraging token for those who like to consider the University in its broader aspects.

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**"We Have with Us Tonight."** Scattered through the reports of Harvard Club dinners from all parts of the country are allusions to the guests of the evening—frequently officers of administration or instruction, or men in the closest touch with affairs at Cambridge. In order to show how extensive is the relation between the alumni clubs and the active participants in the life of Harvard, we are printing on a later page a list of speakers and places at which they have spoken during the current year.

## From President Lowell's Annual Report

THE new plan of admission to Harvard College, although not yet perfected, has now been in operation long enough to give a definite measure of its usefulness. The proportion of applicants making use of it has been steadily increasing, while with the disappearance of the idea that it involved a lowering of the requirements, and the consequent lessening of poorly qualified candidates, the percentage of rejections has diminished. The plan is not, indeed, designed to open the door to less well-educated boys, but to those with well-stocked minds who have not been specially trained for admission to Harvard College. The result of the examinations seems to show that the best scholars from any good high school can pass them, while those who are at the most only fair scholars from distant schools cannot. This is by no means contrary to the object sought,—the admission of the most promising youth from schools in all parts of the nation.

One of the aims of any system of college entrance examinations is a relatively constant standard of requirements. Fluctuations from year to year in the severity of the tests, as a whole or in particular subjects, are discouraging to school teachers and unfair to the candidates. But constancy of standard is by no means so easy to obtain as an outsider may suppose. The examiners of necessity change, and the standard can be maintained evenly only by a survey of the whole list of marks after it has been completed. Yet the pressure for a rapid decision of cases causes the marks to be sent to the Committee as soon as they are awarded, and gives no sufficient opportunity for review by the examiners. Serious increases in the proportion of failures in the summer and fall of 1913 brought this matter to the attention of the Faculty, which agreed on October 21, 1913, that the Committee on Admission shall have power to call upon

the various departments to modify their marking if the standard appears to be irregular, or to deal with the marks received in such way as appears to the Committee to be just. The change is a marked improvement in the method of admission, and should secure a more even standard than has been possible heretofore.

A survey of the figures in the report of the Chairman of the Committee on Admission shows that the new plan admits a larger proportion of candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science than the old plan; that is, of boys who have not studied Latin, or who have not studied it thoroughly enough to offer it for examination. Since the plan springs from an effort to reach the high schools of the country, such a result is not a surprise.

The relative numbers of Bachelor of Arts and of Science, or of candidates for these degrees, in the last seven classes have been as follows:

Class of	A.B.	S.B.
*1911	414	44
*1912	419	52
*1913	406	56
†1914	331	38
1915	508	75
1916	536	83
1917	523	96

The increase in the proportion of Bachelors of Science has an important bearing upon the position of the classics as a part of general education, but upon nothing else; for the degree in Science means only that the candidate entered College without Latin. It involves no special study of scientific subjects, and the courses taken in College by the candidates for the degrees in Arts and Sciences may be, and often are, identical. In short, as Dean Briggs has expressed

\*These are the numbers of degrees conferred during the year, no distinction being made for those conferred in one year as of another.

†These do not include the three-year men who took their degree in 1913.

it, the degree of Bachelor of Science signifies, not knowledge of Science, but ignorance of Latin. The position is certainly anomalous and illogical, and ought not to continue indefinitely. It has been proposed that candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science should be required to concentrate in some scientific field. This would probably have the unfortunate effect of marking pure science as not an appropriate subject of a liberal education, and it would have the more immediate effect of forcing the issue whether Latin should be absolutely required, or not, for any College course devoted in the main to other than scientific branches; whether, for example, a student should or should not be allowed with it to concentrate in Economics or Music. This question must be faced at some time, but the College does not seem prepared to decide it now. The ultimate decision will depend upon the position the classics are able to maintain in the higher education of the country, for the undergraduate who drops Latin and Greek as soon as he enters College is not likely hereafter to see the need of his son's studying them at school. The future of the classics would seem to depend upon the possibility of making it, as it is in large measure in The Greats course at Oxford, a living part of the liberal education of the day: to attach to it such matters as modern history, economics, and philosophy. Those of us who believe in the value of the classics in education must desire earnestly such a development, and strive to counteract a tendency to the isolation of classical studies. . . .

Another recent change in the College has been the gradual diminution in the proportion of men taking their degrees in three years. . . .

The causes for the diminution of three-year men are probably to be sought, in part at least, in the stiffening of easy courses and in a greater appreciation of the value of the fourth year—a value

due not chiefly to the fact that it is the last, but rather to the fact that it is the fourth. Graduation in three years is sometimes taken to indicate unusual ability or industry; but, while it cannot be achieved by the really dull or indolent, it does not imply particularly good scholarship. It is less difficult to attain a C in five and a half courses a year than an A, or even a B, in four; and it is also less valuable as a training for after life—a fact not recognized by a few men who stay four years, taking their bachelor's degree in three, and a degree of Master of Arts in the fourth. A slight knowledge of the subjects taught in many courses is useful, but far less important than a better grasp of principles in a smaller number. To know what it means to do a piece of work thoroughly; to create for oneself a high standard of achievement, to put forth the strongest effort of which one is capable, is the most useful thing a man can learn; and the failure to bring home to the students the supreme merit of excellence in their work is the most grievous defect of our colleges. We lay stress on the mere earning of a degree, which can certify no more than mediocrity, and we do not emphasize enough the quality of attainment by which the degree was earned. With this in mind, a committee, consisting of all the deans in the University and two members of the Corporation, recommended to that body the insertion in the next Quinquennial Catalogue of the general and special distinctions attained at graduation. The proposal was adopted by the Corporation.

The failure on the part of the student to respect excellence in College work is not wholly unconnected with the American practice of counting by courses. In spite of every effort to maintain standards, courses will differ very much in difficulty; and the quality of mind required for winning high marks in a series of short detached courses is, not unnaturally, esteemed by undergraduates

less highly than that which enables a man to grasp and expound a subject as a whole. In the last report, the importance of general examinations, such as those adopted in the Medical and Divinity Schools, was urged, and it is therefore gratifying that, with the approval of the Faculty, the Division of History, Government, and Economics has decided to require a general examination from students concentrating in those subjects. The text of the regulation is printed in the report of the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. The principle is, perhaps, not needed or to be followed in all fields, for in some subjects, particularly Mathematics and Natural Science, each step on the ladder implies the one below, and an examination in an advanced course is virtually an examination on much of that which has gone before. But as an experiment in a range of subjects increasingly elected by undergraduates, the plan is to be welcomed, and supported heartily. It may well be destined to raise the whole level of college education.

One of the principal motives for staying in college only three years is the desire to get to work in the world as soon as possible. This may be due to poverty, and the need of shortening as much as possible the period of education, which is a pressing matter with many of our undergraduates. The number of students of small means at Harvard is little understood by those who do not come into direct contact with them, nor is the scale on which they are helped to find means of livelihood commonly known. The report of the secretary for employment, printed herewith, shows that in the aggregate students in the University earned last year not less than \$184,643.82, one half of which was obtained by work found for them through his office.

Some men stay only three years in College and hasten to get actively at work in the world, although they feel no financial pressure; and, considering the present age of entrance, this is not

without justification. Children in the United States are sent to school late, make slow progress, especially in the primary stage, and in consequence come to our colleges later than they ought to come. Moreover, boys who would be prepared for college at sixteen or seventeen are often deliberately held back at school, or after they have passed their entrance examinations, on the theory that they are too young to be exposed to the temptations of college life. This is clearly a mistake, for statistics collected by our Department of Education during the year demonstrated that the students who enter young are on the average better scholars and better in conduct than the older ones.\* In fact, on the chart, the lowering of average scholarship and the increase of the more severe forms of discipline progress quite steadily as the age at entrance advances. No doubt this is in part due to the fact that the boys who enter young are by nature quicker witted and more industrious; but probably the mere age at entrance counts for something. There is a natural time for the work and the pleasure of college, and the ordinary man who enters later than the normal has less impulse for study of which he can see no direct application, while he often seeks pleasures more highly spiced and less innocent.

The opening of the Freshman Dormitories will go far to remove the present motives for holding boys back from College for fear of a sudden transition from the protection and discipline of home, or boarding-school, to the wide freedom and the supposed lack of restraining influence of College life. The real difficulty with the College has not been that students tend to evil, or are in need of more stringent regulations, but that they have been imprisoned too much in small groups of friends with ideas and aspirations often narrow, and in

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\*Summarized under the title "Youth and the Dean", Professor H. W. Holmes, in the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* for June, 1913.

some cases mischievous, instead of being encompassed by large and heterogeneous masses of classmates whose aggregate outlook is wider and whose moral sense is on the whole very sound. Everyone familiar with the life of the students is impressed by the serious quality of the men who take part in those activities which affect any considerable portion of the undergraduates. The danger for the freshman has lain in the accidents of individual environment, not in a lack of general discipline.

The object of the Dormitories, therefore, is in the main to improve the environment; not to curtail freedom by special rules, but to help men learn to use it wisely. With this in mind, the Committee of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, appointed to consider the subject, recommended only a single regulation which has been adopted by the Faculty in the following form:

"All members of the freshman class will reside and board in the Freshman Dormitories, except those who are permitted by the assistant dean of Harvard College to live elsewhere. Exceptions will ordinarily be made in the case of students who wish to live at home."

In short, the only rule is that freshmen who do not live at home, or are not excused by the dean for exceptional reasons, must live and board in the Dormitories. In the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, students are required to be present at a certain number of meals each week in the common hall; but that involves the taking of attendance by monitors which would probably be felt vexatious by our students. Nor is it necessary, for the fact that they are charged for their board, whether present or not, is certain to secure a sufficiently regular attendance without hampering the freedom of occasional absence. The less the sense of formal restraint, compatible with the result desired, the better. In other respects, the freshmen will be subject to the discipline provided in College dormitories; although it will, of course, be possible

to give closer attention to the conduct and studies of the newcomers, and exert a stronger influence upon them than has been practicable while they were scattered about in many different places.

One of the aims of the Freshman Dormitories is to mix men of diverse origin and from different parts of the country, and thus foster intimacies among men with natural affinities who are not at present thrown together. Harvard has been called a rich man's college, and truly, if it means that there are many rich men in the student body. But it is still more a poor man's college, if we may judge from the report of the Employment Office on the number of students working their way by their own earnings. In fact, Harvard is in a singular degree representative of the different elements in the American people, and, therefore, an excellent place to fit oneself for citizenship in the nation if one seizes the opportunity it affords of friendly companionship with the many types of men within its walls.

Another aim of the new Dormitories is to bring students earlier into the full current of College life. Juniors and seniors get far more out of the life, intellectually and socially, than freshmen. In his first year, a man finds it hard to adjust himself to his new surroundings. Being unfamiliar with the possibilities about him, he does not know how to take advantage of them, and this is the more true of the broad opportunities of a large college. The freshmen, of course, can never get as much out of College as the upper-classmen, but they can get far more than they do now in the comparative isolation in which they stand. By being brought at once into the compact body of the class, they can be placed in a large stream of College life flowing in a larger channel than any smaller group they meet today.

Apart from some unforeseen catastrophe, the Dormitories will be finished several weeks before the opening of the College in the autumn of 1914, and, in

fact, the rooms are already being assigned by Professor Yeomans, the assistant dean of Harvard College in charge of freshmen. What immediate effect the Dormitories will have on the size of the entering class, it is impossible to foretell. Nor is it important. Their full results will not be seen until they have been in operation two or three years. . . .

#### DR. THOMAS MORGAN ROTCH. '70

Thomas Morgan Rotch, Professor of Pediatrics, died at his home in Boston on March 9, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. Funeral services were held at the Rotch Memorial Building (Infants' Hospital), Boston, on Thursday, March 12.

Dr. Rotch was born in Philadelphia, December 9, 1849. He received from Harvard the degrees of A.B. in 1870, and of M.D. in 1874. He then studied medicine in Berlin, Vienna and Heidelberg for two years, returning to Boston and beginning practice there in October, 1876.

Almost immediately he became interested in the study of infants and children and of disease as manifested in them. He soon became identified with both the Children's Hospital, and the Infants' Hospital, and was at the head of the medical staffs of both of these institutions for many years. Under his guidance the Infants' Hospital was developed from a dispensary and nursery into the first hospital in America devoted entirely to the study and treatment of infants. The number of other hospitals which have since been established exclusively for infants shows the correctness of the view which he always held that infants, as distinguished from adults and children, should be studied and treated in a hospital by themselves.

The chief interest of the last years of his life, after the sad death of his only son in 1902, was the erecting and equipping of the new Infants' Hospital building next to the new Harvard Medical

School buildings. This has just been completed, and was first opened for patients during his last illness. He was consulting physician to many other hospitals, among them the Infants' Hospital in London.

Dr. Rotch became identified with the teaching of pediatrics early in his career, and well deserves the title of the father of pediatrics in New England and the organizer of the department of pediatrics in the Harvard Medical School.

He should also be remembered as the founder of modern, scientific infant feeding. The first laboratory for the modification of milk for babies was established in Boston in 1891 under his direction. There are now laboratories in most of the large cities of the United States as well as in Canada and in England.

Dr. Rotch contributed largely to the periodical literature of pediatrics and published a large text-book on the diseases of children, entitled "Pediatrics", which is one of the standard works on the subject. He was one of the founders of the American Pediatric Society, and served as its president in 1891. He was the first president of the New England Pediatric Society in 1908, and a member of many national and local medical societies.

#### DUDLEIAN LECTURE

The Trustees of the Dudleian Lectures have appointed Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D.D., Pastor of Unity Church, New York, N. Y., to give the Dudleian lecture for the current academic year. The subject is the first of the series prescribed by the founder, Judge Paul Dudley, in 1750, namely, "Natural Religion":

"The first Lecture or anniversary sermon to be for the proving, explaining, and proper use and improvement of the principles of natural religion, as it is commonly called and understood by Divines and Learned men."



## Harvard Medical School of China

**I**N previous years the BULLETIN has published accounts of the purposes and achievements of the Harvard Medical School of China. A portion of a recent report by Dr. Henry S. Houghton, Dean of the School, is now given:

February 4, 1914.

I venture to submit a brief and informal report of the work of the School during this first half-year.

Buildings, equipment, etc.—In preparation for the courses given during this session, the following laboratories were furnished and equipped:—pathology, bacteriology and parasitology (one room), physiology, chemistry, and physics. The equipment for the courses in physiology and bio-chemistry was provided by a special appropriation: the remainder, including furniture, structural alterations, water, gas and lighting extension and fixtures for all of the laboratories, was a charge upon the local funds. The expense thus incurred was naturally a heavy one, but was essential, in order to give us the means of giving these laboratory courses. The School is now in possession of facilities for giving excellent instruction along the lines mentioned. The equipment for the Department of Physiology and Bio-chemistry is unusually complete. In the other departments various items are still lacking, but makeshifts can be devised for the time being. We need a new laboratory room for histology, embryology, osteology, etc., completely equipped with microscopes, lockers, incubator, instruments, models, etc. At present the School is seriously handicapped by the lack of space and equipment for this very important work.

Additions should be made as soon as possible to the number of current periodicals subscribed for, and wherever possible, back numbers should be obtained and bound. Thanks to special gifts, etc., we are now in possession of

a fair number of reference texts on numerous subjects.

The number of applications for admission to the School at the opening of the autumn session was small: sixteen appeared for examination, of which number two passed and were admitted to the first year class. A little later another candidate was admitted to this class on presentation of certificates from St. John's College. One student was admitted to advanced standing; he brought credentials from the University Medical School in Canton, in which institution he had completed most of the first two years' work. . . . The examinations this year have been even more searching than previous ones, and the requirements in the class room and laboratory have been more rigorous than heretofore. The weeding-out process of last year has had a most salutary effect. The behavior of the students, also, has been exemplary. There have been no instances of misconduct in the dormitory, and the boys have been uniformly quiet and studious. A gentleman who has had many years of educational experience in China said to me not long ago, that he had never before seen in China a group of students so alertly intelligent, and so intent on their business, and so modest and quiet in their behavior, as these students of ours. This gentleman has been in the Hospital, with his wife, for nearly five months, and has had excellent opportunity of observing the operation of the School.

There are two reasons why the enrollment for the present session is so small; in the first place, it was thought best to delay the announcement of our entrance examinations for a new class until there was a positive assurance that the additional instructors required could be secured by the Executive Committee in time for the opening of school, so that the interval between the publication of our announcement and the date set for

examinations was very brief; and secondly, in September the political situation was still tense from the rebellion, and great uneasiness existed in eastern China. . . .

The Faculty proposes to make such changes in the formal requirements for admission as will bring them more into line with the present status of preliminary education in China. . . .

**Red Cross Work.**—Toward the latter part of July, 1913, fighting broke out in Shanghai, heavy engagements being fought at the Kiangnan Arsenal and at the Woosung Forts. Firing at the Arsenal began about three o'clock on the morning of July 22nd, and at six the wounded began to arrive at the Hospital. Our entire staff, with the exception of Dr. Cox (who was directing the field work of the Red Cross Corps) were promptly on hand and began the work of caring for the wounded.

In view of the limited capacity of the Hospital and the good operating facilities here, it was arranged that only the graver cases were to be sent to this place: the less seriously wounded were cared for at the Tientsin Road Branch Hospital. The wards, reading and recitation rooms and halls were soon filled with patients, and cots were placed on all of the verandahs and in the dormitory: a separate ward for women was opened, as many non-combatants were being injured, among them not a few women and children. Three tables were set up in the operating suite, and the surgical procedures were very concentrated, to say the least, for the first few days.

Later on, after fighting in Nanking had begun, a large mat shed was erected on the lawn, which accommodated about forty beds. We received over a hundred patients from Nanking, and in all have treated three hundred and sixty-four of the wounded. Nearly three hundred operations, of varying magnitude, have been performed.

The Red Cross Society financed all of the unusual items connected with this work, such as supplies, bedding, food,

nursing, etc., indeed, all expenses arising in any way from the care and treatment of the wounded were borne by the Society. The staff contributed all of their time and skill to the work. The amount expended by the Society through our hands was over \$6,000, not including a balance still due, of \$1,600.

The results obtained in this work, medically speaking, were remarkably good, considering that in many ways we were working under primitive conditions, as regards bedding, crowding, etc. The number of patients accommodated was, of course, far beyond the capacity of the building.

**Out-patient Department.**—That some immediate arrangement for this work is imperative, will be clear when I remind you that beginning with next October we are under obligations to our classes for clinical courses, and unless steps are taken at once to provide for patients we will be unable to offer a single clinical course. To open a clinic on our own account will require the expenditure of no small amount of money, but if we are to continue to teach our classes, there seems to be no other way. . . .

#### A GIFT FROM JAPAN

The suit of Japanese armor here shown is now on exhibition at the Fogg Museum. The circumstances of its presentation to President Lowell are suggested in the following letter:

Tokyo Teikoku Daigaku, (Imperial University of Tokyo), Tokyo,  
Japan, Jan. 16, 2574, 1914.  
Abbott Lawrence Lowell, Esq., LL.D.,  
Ph.D., etc.,

President of Harvard University,  
Cambridge, Mass., U. S. A.  
Dear Sir:

On behalf of the Imperial University of Tokyo, I write to beg your acceptance of a suit of old Japanese armor of the early Tokugawa period, which is being forwarded to you through the Department of Foreign Affairs and our Embassy at Washington.

The armor is sent to you by this university as a slight token of our appreciation of your very kind help in securing for us the services of Professors Kauffman and Price, who now occupy the chairs of English Law and Political



Economy respectively at our College of Law.

With the hope that you will do us the further kindness of accepting the armor, and with the assurance of my regard, I am, Dear Sir,

Yours most faithfully,

K. YAMAGAWA,

President of the Imperial University of Tokyo.

P. S.—Herewith the picture of the armor is enclosed.

#### SPEAKERS AT HARVARD CLUBS

During the current academic year officials of the University and others closely identified with its interests have spoken at meetings of Harvard Clubs in the following places:

President Lowell—New York, Chicago, Boston, and Philadelphia.

Roger Pierce, general secretary of the Alumni Association—Bangor, Me., Haverhill, Mass., Rochester, N. Y.; Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, New York, St. Louis, Columbia, Mo., Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, Phoenix, Ariz., Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Ore., Seattle, Spokane, and Salt Lake City.

Dean Sabine—Pittsburgh.

W. R. Castle, Jr.—Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Washington, D. C.

G. W. Cram—Cleveland.

Professor C. H. Grandgent—St. Louis.

Percy D. Haughton—Buffalo, Cleveland, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, and Chicago.

Professor C. H. Moore—Minneapolis, Denver, and Des Moines.

Sidney Curtis—New Hampshire, Fall River, Mass.

Dean H. A. Yeomans—Fall River, Mass.

Professor R. B. Merriman and R. T. P. Storer—Portland, Me.

James F. Curtis and Lothrop Withington—New Hampshire.

Professor W. B. Munro—Rochester, N. Y.

Professor G. H. Palmer—Los Angeles.

Professor F. G. Peabody—San Francisco.

Professor G. C. Whipple—St. Paul.  
S. B. Pennock, Lowell, Mass.

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Norman Hapgood, '90, editor of *Harper's Weekly*, spoke in Emerson D last Friday evening under the auspices of the Harvard Equal Suffrage League. His subject was "A Man's World."

## Harvard Club of Philadelphia

The Harvard Club of Philadelphia celebrated its 50th anniversary on Saturday, March 14, at a dinner in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. This celebration was the most important event in the club's life since 1908, when the club entertained the Associated Harvard Clubs, and first gave that organization, formed and nurtured in the middle west, a taste of eastern hospitality.

Owen Wister, '82, who was toastmaster at the 1908 dinner, and is now president of the Philadelphia Harvard Club, was the toastmaster on March 14 also, and of the four speakers this year, three were speakers in 1908; these were A. Lawrence Lowell, '77, President of the University; Major Henry L. Higginson, '55, then, as now, a member of the Corporation, but now also president of the Boston Harvard Club; and Augustus E. Willson, '69, former Governor of Kentucky. The fourth speaker at the recent dinner was Dr. Percival J. Eaton, '83, President of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

Two hundred and fifty members of the club attended the dinner, and eight other Harvard Clubs sent representatives, every club in the Associated Clubs having been invited to send some member to the dinner. The eight clubs which accepted were: the Boston Harvard Club, represented by Odin Roberts, '86, vice-president; the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs, by Charles G. Saunders, '67; the Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania, by G. Cook Kimball, '00; the Harvard Club of New Jersey, by John Reynolds, '07; the Harvard Club of Rhode Island, by William G. Roelker, '09; the Harvard Club of Maryland, by Judge Carroll T. Bond, '94; the Harvard Club of Cincinnati, by Lucien Wulsin, '10; the Harvard Club of Newburyport, by Edward H. Little, '01; and the Harvard Club of New Bedford by J. E. Norton Shaw, '98.

The Harvard Club of Chicago claims

57 years of existence, but that club, for many years, was most informal. The Harvard Club of Philadelphia is the oldest that has had a definite club form from the start. The toastmaster, Mr. Wister, referred to this fact, and read from the first minutes of the club, formed in 1864, when the venerable Horace Binney, of the class of 1797, was elected its President.

President Lowell, the first speaker, was greeted to the tune of "Our Director," with

Here's to Lawrence Lowell, he is true blue,  
Now all together, we love him through and through.

For the Tech and Freshmen his plans prevail,  
Three cheers for Lowell! And Harvard! hail!

The President confined himself almost exclusively to an exposition of his Harvard policies. The Freshman Dormitories, to be completed August 1, he predicted would, by force of contact, promote democracy among the students. The price of rooms, ranging from \$35 to more than \$400 a year, had sufficient latitude to appeal to any member of the freshman class. Three-quarters of the rooms had already been applied for. He defended what he said had been called the "luxurious" character of the dormitories by saying that only those buildings in Harvard which had been the very best of their time, retained their dignity and worth, instancing Hollis and Holyoake. He also answered criticisms he said had been made of the proposed cost of board, \$5.25 a week, by saying it had been determined there should be no more cases of ill-nourished, underfed students. He spoke of the medical examination, which will be made by a resident physician of all the freshmen in the dormitories, as a means to give proper advice as to diet, exercise, etc., and maintain the men in good physical trim.

His policy of restricting the freedom of the old elective system he explained by the simile of a boat beating to wind-

ward. Under him, the craft had left the tack of "opportunity," but the point steered for was the same as ever. Each generation, he said, has a different idea of the best way to accomplish things, and the educational methods used now will look as crude in future years as the methods of the past look to us in the present.

The nearly-completed Widener Memorial Library, provided by a Philadelphian, Mrs. George D. Widener, in memory of her son, Harry E. Widener, '07, President Lowell said was one of the best things that had come to the University in his administration. "It has been said that the library dominates the University", he continued. "It should dominate the University, for the library is the life of a university." The new library, he said, would be the best of its kind in the world.

No Harvard dinner is complete without the refutation of the idea that Harvard is a rich man's College. "It is a rich man's College", said President Lowell, "but it is also a poor man's College." He said that from one-third to one-half of the men in College were known to be wholly or partially working their way through, and that this proportion was probably even larger, since all the men do not give information to the College authorities on this point. It is known that \$185,000 was earned by the students last year.

Major Higginson spoke on national topics, and Ex-Governor Willson was silver-tongued, as usual. Dr. Eaton urged a big attendance at the next meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs at Chicago next June, and at the 1915 meeting in San Francisco. He rather stunned those at the dinner by announcing a plan to have the eastern Harvard men charter a steamship in 1915, and proceed to the western coast via the Panama Canal; he announced further that the Harvard Club of Honolulu had invited everybody attending the San Francisco meeting to follow the crimson setting sun to Hawaii, and that

those who got as far as Hawaii were invited by the Harvard Club of Japan to go to the Land of the Rising Sun. It will be seen, he said, that the sun never sets on a Harvard club.

After the "high-jinks" were over, the diners gathered for the "low-jinks" at the "round-table" where the undergraduate double quartette had been singing at intervals during the evening. Gordon Hawes, '07, presided. Ex-Governor Willson and Doctor Eaton, sang the old songs, including the classic, "The smoke goes up the chimney just the same", Morris Earle, '83, chorister of the Philadelphia Harvard Club, rendered the perennial "Health to King Charles", and A. F. Pickernell, '14, leader of the Glee Club, and J. R. O. Perkins, '14, gave a number of amusing specialties.

The committee in charge of the dinner included Edgar C. Felton, '78, Owen Wister, '82, W. G. Morse, '99, Evan Randolph, '03, George Howe, '08, Spencer Ervin, '08, Percy C. Madeira, Jr., '10, H. V. Morgan, Jr., '09, E. W. Clark, 3d, '07, and W. F. Kurtz, '08.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF CHICAGO

The 57th annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Chicago was held at the University Club in that city on Saturday, February 21. The meeting was one of the largest the club has ever had; 273 men were present, including representatives from the clubs at Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Omaha, and San Francisco.

The speakers were: President Lowell; President MacLaurin, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Norman Hapgood, '90, the editor of *Harper's Weekly*; Professor John M. Manly, A.M. '89, Ph.D. '90, head of the English Department of the University of Chicago; P. D. Haughton, '09, coach of the football eleven, Redmond D. Stephens, '96, president of the club, was toastmaster.

The Associated Technology Clubs had a dinner at the Blackstone Hotel in

Chicago at the same hour the Harvard Club had its dinner. After President Lowell had spoken at the Harvard Club, a committee from the Technology Clubs escorted him to the Technology dinner where he spoke; simultaneously, a committee of the Harvard Club escorted President MacLaurin from the dinner of the Technology Clubs to the Harvard dinner. Both presidents spoke of the recent agreement entered into by Harvard and Tech. Mr. Hapgood spoke on: "What a Modern Periodical Should Strive to Accomplish."

On Monday, February 23, the directors of the Harvard Club of Chicago gave a dinner to President Lowell and the principals of the secondary schools in and near Chicago; about 20 members of the club who had been active on the committees on scholarship and the relations between the University and the secondary schools were also present. There was a general discussion of the entrance requirements, the cost of living, and general conditions at Harvard.

The Harvard Club of Chicago states that it is prepared to give information about these subjects to any who are interested.

#### HARVARD CLUB IN MAINE

The Harvard Club in Maine held its annual dinner on February 27 at the Falmouth Hotel in Portland. Robert T. Whitehouse, '91, was toastmaster; the speakers were Professor R. B. Merriam, of the Department of History; Rev. Ashley D. Leavitt, Yale, '00; Charles E. Brickley, '15, the captain of the football eleven; and William M. Bradley, '76, the president of the club.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, William M. Bradley, '76; first vice-president, Charles D. Booth, '95; second vice-president, Thomas L. Talbot, '76; secretary, James C. Hamlen, Jr., '09; treasurer, Robert Payson, '06.

The men at the dinner were:

Nathaniel Hobbs, L., '58-'60, Howard Corn-

ing, '90, Harold R. Rafsky, '10, Dr. Addison S. Thayer, '81, Frederick L. Jerris, '91, Frank D. Marshall, '93, Merle S. Brown, LL.B., '08, Frederick C. King, '10, Harry Butler, '79, David W. Snow, L., '78-'79, Emile H. Ruch, '10, Roscoe T. Holt, '04, Nathan Clifford, '90, Sidney St. F. Thaxter, '04, Robert Payson, '06, Clifton M. Foss, '07, James C. Hamlen, Jr., '09, Dr. Charles O. Files, '68, J. B. Bancroft, '03, Henry A. Kelley, D.M.D. '88, Carl E. Lincoln, '08, Thomas L. Talbot, '76, Charles D. Booth, '95, James A. Spalding, M.D. '70, Max L. Pinansky, '09.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

The Harvard Club of New Hampshire had its annual meeting at the Eagle Hotel, Concord, on the evening of February 18. Gordon Woodbury, '86, was toastmaster. The speakers, were: Rev. Henry G. Ives, S.T.B. '04, James F. Curtis, '99, Lothrop Withington, '11, Col. Rufus N. Elwell, and Allen Hollis, L., '92-'93. Provision was made for a scholarship of \$150 for some New Hampshire boy at Harvard.

The following officers of the club were elected: President, Robert P. Bass, '96, of Peterboro; first vice-president, W. W. Simmons, '86, of Manchester; second vice-president, R. E. Faulkner, '90, of Keene; secretary, Robert L. Manning, '95, of Manchester; member of the executive committee, R. W. Sulloway, '98, of Franklin.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF NEWBURYPORT

The Harvard Club of Newburyport, Mass., had its regular mid-winter dinner on February 21. Professor C. N. Greenough, '98, of the English Department, was the guest of the evening; he spoke particularly of the Freshman Dormitories.

The club proposes to publish a book containing a list of all the men who have gone from "Old Newbury" to Harvard University, and biographical sketches of the more prominent ones.

The following men were at the dinner:

James T. Connolly, LL.B. '08, Laurence P. Dodge, '08, Ernest Foss, '99, Laurence Hay-

ward, '01, Wilford L. Hoopes, '91, Burton J. Legate, '77, Edward H. Little, '01, Leon M. Little, '10, Ernest H. Noyes, M.D. '80, Hugo Parton, '01, Edmund L. Pearson, '02, Harold W. Pritchard, '03, John W. Thurlow, '14, Philip C. Ware, '09.

On February 28, Lothrop Withington, '11, spoke on football to the members of the club and their guests and also to the boys in the upper classes of the preparatory schools. He displayed a number of interesting football photographs.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF MINNESOTA

The annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Minnesota was held in the University Club, in St. Paul, on February 19. There were 84 Harvard men present, including the guests, M. D. Follansbee, '92, and Kay Wood, '92, of Chicago, Professor C. H. Moore, '89, and P. D. Haughton, '99. F. J. Ottis, I.L.B. '96, president of the club was toastmaster.

The attendance at the dinner was very large and it was one of the most enthusiastic meetings the club has had.

#### INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATES

Yale, Princeton and Harvard will meet in their annual "triangular" debate next Friday. The subject will be: "Resolved, That the women of the United States should be given the suffrage on Equal terms with men." One Harvard team, taking the affirmative side of the question, will debate with Yale at New Haven, and the other Harvard team will support the negative side against Princeton in Cambridge.

The members of the Harvard team which will speak at New Haven are: Henry Epstein, '16, of Brooklyn; E. R. Adams, '14, of Galesburg, Ill.; and P. L. Sayre, '16, of Chicago. The alternate on this team is John Bovingdon, '15, of Cambridge.

The members of the Harvard team which will meet Princeton in Sanders Theatre are: R. L. West, '14, of Millis, Mass.; B. H. Knollenberg, '14, of Rich-

mond, Ind.; and Frank Stern, 3L., of Boston. The alternate on this team is Leo Brewer, 3L., of Mayfield, Ky.

Professor E. H. Warren, of the Law School, will preside at the Cambridge debate. The judges will be: Hon. Samuel J. Elder, Hon. Samuel W. McCall, and Walter I. Badger, three well-known Boston lawyers; Mr. Elder and Mr. Badger graduated from Yale, and Mr. McCall from Dartmouth.

Tickets for the Cambridge debate are on sale at Amee's and the branch shop of the Coöperative; tickets are 50 cents for the floor and 25 cents for the balcony.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF BOSTON

Members of the Harvard Club of Boston have organized musical clubs, made up of men formerly connected with the undergraduate organizations. The officers of the Glee Club are: President, M. H. Wentworth, '01; leader, Malcolm Lang, '04; secretary, A. E. Burr, '91. S. B. Blodgett, '11, is leader of the Maudolin Club, and G. Sturgis, '13, is manager.

#### 1905 SMOKER

The Class of 1905 will have another "smoker" at the Harvard Club, in Boston, on Tuesday, March 31, at 8 P. M. Dr. Lewis K. Hackett will be the guest of the evening and will deliver his famous "Poison Ivy" oration. Dr. Hackett is about to start for Central America to do research work on the hook-worm disease for the Rockefeller Institute.

#### 1910 DINNER

About 125 men were at the annual dinner of the class of 1910, at the Boston Harvard Club on Thursday, March 5. G. G. Browne talked informally about the Yale football games of the past two years, and Philip W. Carter, general secretary of the Alumni Social Service Bureau, spoke on the activities of that organization.

# Alumni Notes

'72—Charles R. Lawrence, former president of the old Bunker Hill National Bank and the Warren Institution for Savings, died at his home in Brookline, Mass., on March 15.

'76—Frederic J. Stimson has been appointed by Governor Walsh a trustee of the Massachusetts State Library.

'79—David O. Ives, manager of the Boston Chamber of Commerce's Transportation Department, and well-known among railroad men as an expert on traffic matters, died at his home in Chestnut Hill, Mass., on March 18.

'81—Louis M. Clark, judge of the Suffolk County Land Court, and a former chairman of the Boston Board of Aldermen, died suddenly on March 15, in Boston.

'83—Charles P. Curtis is president of the Mutual National Bank, 40 State St., Boston.

'86—Richard King Longfellow died at his home in Boston on March 13.

'94—James J. Sheppard, who was principal of the New York High School of Commerce, and president of the Interborough Council of the Borough Teachers' Association, died at his home in Morsemere, N. J., on March 13.

'95—A daughter, Alison Blackwell Belden, was born to Charles F. D. Belden and Mrs. Belden at Cambridge, Mass., on March 6.

'02—Hermann T. Fick is a master at the Middlesex School, Concord, Mass.

'03—Richard Washburn Child, LL.B. '06, formerly with Stone & Webster, has opened an office for the practice of law at 75 State St., Boston.

'07—Carl S. Downes is instructor in English at Leland Stanford, Jr., University. His residence address is 385 Waverley Street, Palo Alto, Cal.

'08—Harold W. Gammons is professor of modern languages at Pennington Seminary, Pennington, N. J.

'09—Phillips Ward Page, formerly in the Columbus, Ohio, office of the B. F. Goodrich Co., is now salesman for the company with headquarters in Cincinnati. His address in Cincinnati is 807 Raa St.

A.M. '11—Harry A. Doak, A.B. (Guilford College, N. C.) '08, is instructor in English at the University of North Dakota, University, N. D.

A.M. '11—Clinton J. Masseck, A.B. (Tufts College) '08, is instructor in English at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

A.M. '12—Roger P. McCutcheon, A.B. (Wake Forest College, N. C.) '10, is instructor in English at the University of Minnesota.

Ph.D. '12—Wilbert L. MacDonald, A.B. (Toronto) '08, is professor of English at the

University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N. B.

'13—William J. Blake is with William H. Minton ('06) & Co., investments, 49 Federal St., Boston.

'13—Philip E. Douglass is assistant professor of modern languages at James Millikin University, Decatur, Ill.

'13—Grover W. Harrison is teaching at the Thacher School, Nordhoff, Cal.

'13—Ralph K. Hubbard is teaching at Buchtel Academy, Akron, O.

'13—Watson Leonhauser is with the J. Walter Thompson Co., advertising agents, 44 East 23d St., New York City. His residence address is 3 Prospect Ave., Montclair, N. J.

'13—John D. Pearmain, son of Sumner D. Pearmain, '83, was married in Boston on March 12 to Miss Barbara Pierce. Mr. and Mrs. Pearmain will live in Framingham, Mass.

'13—Stephen C. Pepper was married in Concord, Mass., on February 12 to Miss Ellen Hoar.

A.M. '13—Earle S. Alden, A.B. (Colorado College) '09, is assistant professor of English at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind.

A.M. '13—Eugene F. Bradford, A.B. (Bowdoin) '12, is teaching English at Syracuse University.

A.M. '13—Ross R. Calvin, A.B. (De Pauw University) '11, is instructor in English at Syracuse University.

A.M. '13—B. Vincent Crawford, A.B. (Cornell College, Ia.) '10, is instructor in English at the University of Minnesota.

A.M. '13—George C. Curtiss, A.B. (Northwestern University) '08, is teaching English at the University of Rochester, N. Y.

A.M. '13—Ralph H. Goodale, A.B. (University of Michigan) '10, is instructor in English at the University of Minnesota.

A.M. '13—Easley S. Jones, A.B. (University of Colorado) '07, is teaching English at the University of Illinois, Urbana.

A.M. '13—Joseph B. Wadleigh, A.B. (Bates College) '09, is teaching in the Hackensack, N. J., High School.

A.M. '13—Robert B. Weirick, A.B. (Colorado College) '11, is instructor in English at the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, at Ames, Ia.

M.B.A. '13—Archie H. Leland, A.B. (Williams) '11, is in the accounting department of the Larkin Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Ph.D. '13—Charles A. Cornelson, A.B. (Davidson College, N. C.) '04, is assistant professor of English at Washington State College, Pullman, Wash.



# HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

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## News and Views

### "Eating from the Hand."

Senator Hollis of New Hampshire, of the Harvard Class of '92, provided the newspapers with a fruitful topic of discussion a week ago by talking in the Harvard Union about the shortcomings of eastern universities. "The belief", he said, "is prevalent among public men in Washington that every eastern college is eating from the hand that has robbed the pockets of the people." The evil consequences of this state of affairs were his chief theme. Apparently these evils are the common property of endowed institutions. Indeed if Senator Hollis's speech had been made elsewhere, the printed reports of it would hardly have led the newspapers to regard it as a criticism of Harvard in particular.

Whether the sweeping charges it contains were meant to be specific or general, there is nothing to be gained from assailing or denying them. What is untrue in them refutes itself in short order. If there is something of truth behind them, there is every advantage in having it uttered. The suppression of everything unflattering is just as bad for one institution or person as for another.

But both sides of questions in dispute deserve to be stated. The concrete, moreover, needs to be placed beside the abstract. Just at this moment we happen to have before us a portion of a letter from a recent graduate of Harvard,

a western man, of careful thought and strong sympathy with modern progressive movements, now beginning his professional studies at one of the western state universities best known for its representation of the tendencies which Senator Hollis misses in the eastern colleges. "I value this year at —", the student writes, "for the novel experience of it, but I shall be glad to be back at Harvard again for a final year of study. Although the faculty here may take more radical and advanced stands on political and economic questions than they do at Harvard, I feel certain that the Harvard undergraduate body is more intelligent and thoughtful on such questions than are the students here."

If it is by their fruits that teachers are known, this permits one to believe that the case of the eastern colleges is not yet hopeless.

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**The Hon.  
Bertrand  
Russell.**

The University is fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Bertrand Russell as Lecturer on Philosophy during the second half-year. Mr. Russell, a grandson of Lord John Russell, comes to us from Trinity College, Cambridge. He is giving a course of Lowell Institute lectures on "The Scientific Method in Philosophy", and two regular courses at Harvard. These Harvard courses represent his two great interests. One is on "Symbolic" or Mathematical Logic, a subject of which Mr. Russell is per-

haps the most distinguished living representative. To this subject he has contributed "The Foundations of Geometry", "The Principles of Mathematics", and, in collaboration with Whitehead, the monumental "Principia Mathematica." Mr. Russell's second course at Harvard, on Theory of Knowledge, represents his more general philosophical interest, which has found expression in his "Philosophy of Leibniz", "Philosophical Essays", and his most recent and popular book, "The Problems of Philosophy."

In this field Mr. Russell is at the height of his power. He may be regarded as the most conspicuous leader among those who abhor obscurantism and seek to make philosophy an exact science. He is inspired by the belief that philosophy is now at a crisis similar to that which physics reached at the time of Galileo. He believes, in short, that in the new developments of logic, philosophy has at length obtained a technique by which it can obtain genuine and attested knowledge. This technique he exemplifies in his own extraordinary lectures. His natural keenness and wit, his unusual precision and mastery in abstract thinking, and his undeniable open-mindedness and love of truth combine to make these lectures an event of first importance.

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**Harvard Health Talks.** A very small book just issued by the Harvard University Press marks the beginning of

what may well prove a large and important undertaking. This book is the first volume in the new series of "Harvard Health Talks", in which it is purposed to present the substance of the public lectures at the Harvard Medical School, and "to provide in easily accessible form modern and authoritative information on medical subjects of general importance."

The subject first chosen is "The Care

and Feeding of Children." It is treated by Dr. John Lovett Morse, '87. His little book, excellently made, is packed with the practical information most needed by the mothers of young children—the sort of information which a specialist like Dr. Morse would impart to his private patients. Its value is enhanced by observations not strictly within the specialist's province. For example, after dealing with specific matters like "Loss of Appetite" and "Feeding of the Sick", he turns to "Grandmothers", and frankly remarks: "One of the greatest obstacles to the proper feeding of young children is the opposition and interference of grandmothers. . . . They had to take care of their own children when they were sick, and consequently took good care that they did not get sick. They do not have to take care of their grandchildren, and consequently are not so careful." Again, in writing of schools and the time wasted during the first years through incompetent teaching. Dr. Morse observes: "The best teachers should be assigned to the young children who have to be taught and made to learn, and, if it is necessary to have poor teachers, they should be assigned to the colleges where the students themselves are old enough to want to learn without being forced."

It is in passages like these—in which the academic quality is not supreme—that the promise and earnest of the new series are partly to be found.

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**Intercollegiate Debates.** In a recently published pamphlet on Debating at

Harvard it is claimed that the intercollegiate debates carried on for many years by Harvard, Yale and Princeton, are distinguished among intercollegiate contests in requiring no iron-bound agreements and in having led to no disputes off the field of actual argu-

ment. In arranging for the warfare of words there appears to be an almost utopian absence of the contentious.

This year's debate on woman suffrage, conducted in Cambridge, New Haven and Princeton on the same night of last week has resulted in a triangular tie: Harvard defeated Princeton; Yale defeated Harvard; Princeton defeated Yale. In every instance the team arguing against woman suffrage won. The victory was not without its penalty, for it is reported that the winning anti-suffrage teams were immediately challenged by the Suffrage Associations of Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey to meet teams of actual suffragists in public debate.

However these debates may result, it is worth noticing that the annual inter-collegiate contest excites something of the interest generally reserved for athletics. This in itself is a hopeful sign. It is also encouraging to observe that up to the present time Harvard has won eighteen times from Yale and twelve from Princeton; Princeton has won eight times from Harvard, Yale six times. Since the triangular arrangement went into effect the record of victories has been: Harvard, 8; Princeton, 6; Yale, 4.

**The  
University  
Church.**

Professor E. C. Moore, in his annual report to the President on Appleton Chapel and Phillips Brooks House, expresses himself regarding the Chapel services and building in terms which call less for editorial comment than for immediate reading. We accordingly quote the following paragraph:

"With the establishment of the services upon a firm footing and with the acknowledged place which they have taken in the University life, with the provision which has been made for their maintenance and with the solution of

many subordinate questions, it is not too much to say that the great need is now that of a new chapel in which the needs of worship could be more adequately met. A member of the Board of Preachers, now a member of the Corporation, returning a few years ago to the service of the Chapel, after a long absence, characterized the present building as one of our greatest limitations. It is a hindrance now to the development of a life which shows otherwise great vigor and is in other respects well provided for. Year after year mention has been made in these reports, now of one need and now of another. With highest generosity those needs have been met almost as soon as they were made plain. For an addition to our equipment so large as the one now alluded to we may be content to wait, but it is not too soon to make just and reasonable reference to it. It is a need which will surely appeal to some as one of the greatest needs of the University."

The practical side of this need is brought home whenever the Chapel is filled to overflowing, as it was last Sunday morning, when Mr. John R. Mott was the preacher.

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**Professor  
Frankfurter.**

On January 12 the Corporation appointed Mr. Felix Frankfurter of New York, Professor of Law from September 1, 1914; on February 27 the Overseers gave their consent to the appointment. In this issue of the BULLETIN Mr. Frankfurter's qualifications for his new post are set forth by one especially qualified to appraise them—the Hon. Henry L. Stimson, who after graduating at Yale in 1888, spent two years at the Harvard Law School, and has since attained a distinguished place at the New York bar, besides serving as Secretary of War under President Taft.

# The New Professor at the Law School

BY HENRY L. STIMSON, A.M. 1889.

ONE of the great changes worked in the modern state by the growth of collectivism is the increasingly important demand made upon the law-making body. With the greater complexity of our social and industrial life, produced by our gathering together into cities and our highly organized manufactures and commerce, comes a need for scientific legislation covering the new conditions thus created. Hand in hand with this must also come scientific administration in the application of the general legislative standards to the specific problems involved. Both involve the highest type of work for the trained law student. The underlying principles of legislation must be studied in order to reach the legal generalizations necessary for the guidance of future law making. Scientific rules of administrations must be evolved in order to avoid mere

executive caprice or whim. In other words the bar must be called upon not only for the necessary supply of trained men for administration and legislation, but—a matter of even greater importance—for the laboratory work necessary to generate correct principles.

The vital importance of these new fields has hardly been recognized thus far. Our statute books are filled year after year with crude social and industrial experiments, based upon no careful analysis or tabulated experience and our civil service has only just begun to grope after intelligent standards.

It is a matter of sincere congratulation that the Harvard Law School should now enter this field. The fact that the new work is to be done by the leading institution of the world in the study of the common law, is an assurance that the much needed progress will be based upon the sure foundation of a careful study of the lessons of experience.

In Mr. Felix Frankfurter, the professor who is to take special charge of this work, the Law School has obtained a man who most fitly represents the new purpose and the old method. Born in Vienna on November 15, 1882, and not coming to America until the summer of 1894, Mr. Frankfurter has during the short intervening years since that date gained a mastery of the historic ideals of American life and an acquaintance and experience with its practical present-day problems which may well



FELIX FRANKFURTER.

put us older Americans to shame. From the public schools of New York City, he entered the College of the City of New York graduating with the degree of A.B. in 1902. Then came a short interval of public school teaching and a clerkship in the Tenement House Department under the administration of Robert W. DeForest. In October, 1903, he entered the Harvard Law School from which he graduated in 1906 with the highest honors of his class and a membership on the Law Review.

The same summer he was recommended by Dean Ames for the position

of Assistant United States District Attorney in New York. The long series of prosecutions and other litigation which marked the new activities of the Federal Government in regulating business were just beginning, and during the ensuing five years there was hardly an important Federal case in the Southern District of New York in which Mr. Frankfurter did not have a most important part. He participated in the rebate cases against the New York Central and other trunk line railways and against the American Sugar Refining Company as shipper, which put an end to the offense of rebating in the East. He participated in the proceeding against Edward H. Harriman; he helped to try Charles W. Morse and Fritz Augustus Heinze. He assisted in the preparation and trial of the well known sugar weighing fraud cases against the officers of the Sugar Trust, and he carried through alone the argument of the appeals in most of those cases.

In July, 1911, he received the appointment of Law Officer of the Bureau of Insular Affairs in the War Department, a position which he has filled until the present time. As such he has performed the duties of chief legal adviser of the Colonial administration of the United States. All of the important legal problems arising during that period in the government of eight million Filipinos, of twelve hundred thousand Porto Ricans, in the virtual protectorate over San Domingo from our administration of its customs, have come before him for solution, and he has argued before the Supreme Court the important litigations therein involved. In addition to these regular duties, he has, during my administration of the War Department at least, been continually called upon for help in the miscellaneous questions which are constantly cropping up in that many-sided Department. His industry has been indefatigable; his power of absorption apparently unlimited. With a profound scholarship he combines what we

so often miss in the scholar, a never-failing good sense and feeling of proportion. With it all he has what amounts to a veritable genius for sympathetic acquaintance and friendship among all types and classes of men. When it is considered that his courses for next year will include the Public Service Laws, Criminal Law Practice and modern Penal Administration and Legislation, it is difficult to conceive how a teacher could have a more appropriate and practical experience in what he is to teach than Mr. Frankfurter. And those who are personally acquainted with his capacity and thorough methods have every confidence that the wisdom of the Law School in the initiation of its new departure and in the selection of its new professor will be amply vindicated.

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#### LAW SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

The fifth annual dinner of the Harvard Law School Association of New York City was held in Harvard Hall in the Harvard Club on Friday evening, March 20. Francis C. Huntington, A.B. '87, LL.B. '91, presided. The speakers were Ezra R. Thayer, A.B. '88, LL.B. '91, Dean of the Law School; Felix Frankfurter, LL.B. '06, who has recently been appointed a professor in the School; Hon. George L. Ingraham, Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court for the First Department; and Hon. Charles M. Hough, United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York.

In addition to those mentioned, the following were seated on the dais: Hon. Henry W. Rogers, formerly Dean of the Yale Law School, and now judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit; Hon. Henry G. Ward, also a judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit; Hon. Walter C. Noyes, formerly a judge of the same court; Hon. George C. Holt, until recently

United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York; Hon. Learned Hand, A.B. '93, LL.B. '96, United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York; Hon. Julius M. Mayer, also a District Judge; Hon. Francis K. Pendleton, A.B. '70, LL.B. '75, Justice of the New York Supreme Court; and Hon. Peter B. Olney, A.B. '64, LL.B. '66, formerly president of the Association.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Hon. Henry L. Stimson, A.M. '89, L. '88-'90, formerly Secretary of War; vice-presidents, James Byrne, A.B. '77, LL.B. '82; Hon. William Church Osborn, LL.B. '88, Joseph P. Cotton, Jr., A.B. '96, LL.B. '00; secretary, Carl Ehlermann, Jr., A.B. '05, LL.B. '08; treasurer, Charles E. Hughes, Jr., LL.B. '12; executive committee to serve for three years: Frederic B. Jennings, LL.B. '74, Francis C. Huntington, A.B. '87, LL.B. '91, Cornelius W. Wick-ersham, A.B. '06, LL.B. '09, Walbridge S. Taft, LL.B. '10, Alfred L. Loomis, LL.B. '12.

The following minute read by Charles P. Howland, L. '94, was adopted:

"The death of Mr. John Lambert Cadwalader last week brings us all to the annual meeting of this Association with a feeling of personal grief at the cutting off of a cherished relationship.

"Mr. Cadwalader, once Assistant Secretary of State, a trustee of a sister University, and an important factor in many of the best aspects of New York's civic life, is commemorated by many institutions and groups of public and private friends. To us his life has a particular side: he represents a success in the profession which it is honorable to covet without envy; a high and even difficult standard of conduct which transcends the requirements of professional ethics and measures a lawyer's conduct by the nicer tests of a gentleman's conscience; and a distinction of style partaking alike of culture and of personality,—these qualities in combination making him not

only a leader of the Bar, but an exemplar of what a pronounced individual endowment can accomplish with a background of cultivation and the best professional training. Be the contribution of the Harvard Law School to his composite excellence what it may, it is still permitted to us as an incentive for ourselves to believe that in some particular he derived from his training in that school, as well as from his association with many of its distinguished graduates, some of that fineness of quality with which he has passed to us the best traditions of the Bar of earlier days.

"He was a man of composed and elevated habit of mind, and of sincere and friendly character; and he increased the self-respect of men of all classes and stations by his courtesy and graciousness toward them. It was a privilege to us to have him for our president, and we make this note upon our records as much in the sense of satisfaction at having such an example left to our body as in the feeling of personal loss which is felt so deeply and by so many."

#### HARVARD MEN IN ST. LOUIS

Harvard men and Harvard influence are conspicuous in an undertaking of great proportions and striking significance at St. Louis. The project is designed to give noble expression to civic spirit, to stimulate "get-togetherness", and to add to the happiness of the people. The bulletin of the enterprise outlines it as follows:

"The romantic history of Saint Louis, together with a symbolic prophecy of the future of the city, will be shown in the form of an absorbing play in the Pageant and Masque of St. Louis, to be given in the natural amphitheatre at the foot of Art Hill, in Forest Park, next May.

"In this play more than 7,000 Saint Louisans will take part. In the historical Pageant will be re-enacted the storied past of the city, from the time of the building of Indian mounds to the close of the Civil War. The Masque, which is to follow the Pageant and to begin shortly after the sun has set, will disclose the wonders of the future by means

of a poetic artistry of which Percy MacKaye, poet and dramatist, who is to write the Masque, is America's greatest master.

"More than 300 St. Louisans are members of the various committees in charge of the Pageant and Masque. The central object of the Saint Louis Pageant Drama Association, which has offices at 750 Century Building, is to foster the 'get-together' spirit in Saint Louis.

"In addition to MacKaye, the Pageant organization has retained Thomas Wood Stevens, head of the school of drama in the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, and Joseph Lindon Smith, one of America's foremost Pageant producers, as Pageant masters. Frederick S. Converse, one of the founders of the Boston Opera Company, and composer of the opera 'The Pipe of Desire', recently produced at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, will write the music for the Masque. Saint Louis soon will be advertised from New York to San Francisco by means of a poster painted by J. C. Leyendecker, a leading magazine illustrator."

A large number of Harvard men are actively engaged in this civic enterprise. At the head of the list is Percy MacKaye, '97, and Frederick S. Converse, '93. Dwight F. Davis, '00, the former champion, and now the generous patron of international tennis, expert on municipal government, and park commissioner of the City of St. Louis, was one of those who originated the idea. He is an active member of the executive and other committees, and is chairman of the dancing committee.

George D. Markham, '81, an Overseer, is chairman of the music committee, and one of the most valuable members of the finance committee, whose chief function it is to raise over \$100,000 to pay the expenses. The book committee has as its vice-chairman, former Circuit Judge, Walter B. Douglas, LL.B. '77, and among its members are Gustavus Tuckerman, '82, civic secretary of the St. Louis City Club, Eugene H. Angert, LL.B. '99, president of the St. Louis Harvard Club, and John Livingston Lowes, Ph.D. '05, Professor of English Literature at Washington University.

On the cast committee is H. Chouteau Dyer, '94. On the stage-setting committee is Eugene S. Klein, '99. Horace

M. Swope, '05, is secretary of the costume committee. Melville A. Burke, G. '08, teacher at the Yeatman High School, is a member of the stage-management committee. Paul Blackwelder, '00, assistant librarian of the Public Library, Roger N. Baldwin, '05, secretary of the Civic League, and Edward Mallinckrodt, '00, are members of the properties committee. J. Clarence Taussig, '93, and Oliver F. Richards, '99, are on the music committee. John Gully Cole, '01, is on the publicity committee.

It is said that the number of Harvard men who are taking an active part in the project is three times as large as the representation from any other college.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF WASHINGTON

The 31st annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Washington, D. C., was held on February 20 at the Army and Navy Club in that city. More than 200 members and guests were present.

John W. Holcombe, '75, presided. The speakers were: W. R. Castle, Jr., '00, formerly Assistant Dean of Harvard College; Dr. Percival J. Eaton, '83, of Pittsburgh, President of the Associated Harvard Clubs; Franklin D. Roosevelt, '04, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Professor T. N. Carver; Herbert L. Clark, '87, of Philadelphia, one of the vice-presidents of the Associated Harvard Clubs; Thomas W. Slocum, '90; Talbot O. Freeman, '14, of Medfield; and Dr. Henry L. Washington, who spoke for Yale.

One of the striking features of the dinner was the "passing" of the cup which the Harvard Club of New York gave last year to the Associated Harvard Clubs. While the cup was being passed about, the company sang "Fair Harvard" under the leadership of Pickering Dodge, '79, a grandson of Rev. Samuel Gilman, 1811, who wrote the song.

Representatives Edmund Platt, '88, of New York, R. J. Bulkley, '02, of Ohio,

and Thomas C. Thacher, '82, A. J. Peters, '95, and F. S. Deitrick, LL.B. '98, of Massachusetts, were at the dinner. Others present were:

Francis G. Caffey, '91, C. H. Chapman, '80, R. A. Spare, '08, Frank W. Hackett, '61, George H. Clement, '84, Victor Cobb, '10, Hennen Jennings, '77, A. J. Gordon Kane, LL.B., '71, Percival Hall, '92, Luther W. Mott, '66, Story B. Ladd, M.E., '73, John Cummings, '91, I. K. Phelps, A.M., '98, George A. Geiger, '08, Thomas P. Ivy, '81, E. B. McGettrick, L., '66-'67, Asaph Hall, '82, C. N. Osgood, '79, Stedman S. Hanks, '12, W. C. Dennis, '97, H. G. Whitmore, G., '11-'12, H. C. Jones, '03, E. W. Spalding, '88, O. F. Black, '91, Sidney Gunn, '04, C. T. Brainard, '90, Rep. Edmund Platt, '88, Dr. Thomas S. Lee, '91, John R. Desha, '12, M. T. Fisher, '13, E. L. Smith, '04, Wickliffe Rose, A.M., (hon.) 1913, John W. Davidge, '02, Dr. J. M. Gitterman, '88, Dr. Truman Abbe, '95, Sidney M. Ballou, '93, F. A. Fernald, '82, J. W. Holcombe, '75, Charles V. Imlay, '07, Chauncey Hackett, '03, Daniel L. Hazard, '85, D. W. Lord, '80, Pickering Dodge, '79, B. Pickmann Mann, '70, Charles T. Tittman, LL.B., '08, W. D. Collins, '95, J. H. Eaton, '06, Louis L. Hooper, '89, E. M. Evarts, '09, C. L. Bouvé, '99, M. X. Sullivan, '99, J. E. Carmalt, LL.B., '64, Dr. J. P. Leake, '03, Everett Fraser, LL.B., '10, Daniel W. Shea, '86, Archibald King, '03, T. W. Slocum, '90, L. Russell Alden, A.M., '07, C. R. Eastman, '90, George N. Henning, '04, Lathrop Brown, '04.

#### LOWELL HARVARD CLUB

The Lowell Harvard Club held its 14th annual dinner at the club house of the Boston Harvard Club on Wednesday evening, March 4, 1914. The guests were: Assistant Professor Harvey N. Davis, of the physics department, A. J. Garceau, '91, and S. B. Pennock, '15. Rev. Charles T. Billings, '84, president of the club, was toastmaster. The speakers were the guests and Hon. Frederick Lawton, '74, and F. H. Nesmith, '06. The committee in charge of the dinner was composed of Thomas Nesmith, '71, G. S. Motley, '79, and F. B. Greenhalge, '98. The following members of the club were present:

J. M. Abbott, '98, C. T. Billings, '84, C. S. Bodfish, '04, A. M. Dumas, '11, Dr. J. B.

Field, '80, T. W. Fernald, '12, F. B. Greenhalge, '98, A. S. Howard, '96, W. H. Howe, '86, E. J. Hylan, '97, C. W. Irish, '85, P. T. Jackson, Jr., '93, Hon. F. Lawton, '74, J. L. Mellen, '90, J. A. Nesmith, '81, E. H. Nesmith, '06, F. Nourse, '70, H. Nickerson, '05, H. E. Pickering, '97, J. F. Preston, '83, C. S. Proctor, '87, H. Selfridge, '97, H. K. Spaulding, '70, A. C. Spaulding, '99, G. H. Spaulding, '96, L. T. Trull, '79, R. B. Walsh, '05, and C. Woodman, '07.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF ARKANSAS

The Harvard Club of Arkansas was organized at a meeting and dinner of Harvard men held on Saturday, March 21, at the Hotel Marion, in Little Rock.

The following officers were elected: President, J. R. Hamlin, '04; vice-president, Cummins Ratcliffe, LL.B. '09; secretary-treasurer, H. M. Trieber, '06; 923 W. 2d Street, Little Rock; executive committee, E. F. Shannon, Ph.D. '12; E. H. McCulloch, LL.B. '13, and S. L. Kahn, '07. The other charter members of the club are: J. C. Hamlin, '09, D. L. Savage, L. '14, J. V. Johnson, LL.B. '06, A. G. Kahn, '07, and C. H. Newton, '11.

The club has at its disposal a scholarship of \$300 which will be awarded before the opening of the next college year to the best-qualified applicant in the state of Arkansas who proposes to take the degree of A.B. or S.B. at Harvard.

#### WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA CLUB

The Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania had an informal dinner on March 21 at the University Club, Pittsburgh. Twenty-three members were present.

E. B. Lee, '99, whose plans for the new \$3,000,000 municipal building of Pittsburgh have been accepted, gave an address, illustrated by stereopticon views, on that great structure. Allan Davis, '07, gave readings from contemporary authors.

The annual dinner will be held on May 1, at the University Club in Pittsburgh. It is hoped that every Harvard man in Western Pennsylvania, whether



he is a member of the club or not, will be able to be present. Communications in relation to the dinner may be addressed to H. F. Baker, secretary, 413 Wabash Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF NEW JERSEY

The Harvard Club of New Jersey invites all Harvard men to its annual dinner, which will be held on April 18, at 8 P. M., at the Down Town Club, 75 Montgomery St., Jersey City, opposite the entrance of the Hudson and Manhattan tube. Among the speakers will be Evert Jansen Wendell, '82, Norman Hapgood, '90, Witter Bynner, '02, Ralph S. Foss, '03, Captain Brickley of the football team, and Captain Reynolds of the crew. W. G. Peckham, '67, the president of the club, will be toastmaster. A glee club of undergraduates will lead the singing.

The dinner will cost \$1.50 a plate. Those who expect to attend are asked to send word as soon as possible to A. R. Wendell, Rahway, N. J.

F. C. Wodman, '88, headmaster of the Morristown School, has invited the members of the New Jersey Club to have their annual spring outing on May 30 at his school and to bring their friends.

The club has notified all the high schools in the state that it offers a scholarship to the New Jersey boy who passes the best examination for admission to Harvard College.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF NEW YORK

Professor Ernst von Dobschütz, who has recently completed his term of service as German Exchange Professor at Harvard, gave a lecture on "Universities in Germany and America," at a meeting of the Harvard Club of New York City on March 14. Before the lecture, Professor Dobschütz was entertained at dinner by the officers of the club.

The following nominating committee has been appointed to suggest candidates for officers of the club who will be elect-

ed at the April meeting: Charles S. Fairchild, '63, chairman, George R. Sheldon, '79, George Blagden, '90, Daniel F. Murphy, '97, and W. Barclay Parsons, Jr., '10.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF BUFFALO

Hon. Peter B. Olney, '64, a former president of the Harvard Club of New York City, visited Buffalo on Saturday, March 7, as the guest of the Lawyers' Club of that city. He was entertained at luncheon by the Harvard Club of Buffalo; about 35 members were present. John Lord O'Brian, '96, president of the club, presided. Mr. Olney gave some reminiscences of the College as it was in his undergraduate days. In the evening he spoke before the Lawyers' Club on political issues. A committee of the Harvard Club attended the dinner.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF LOUISIANA

The annual meeting of the Harvard Club of Louisiana was held on January 10. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Carleton Hunt, '56; first vice-president, Edward C. Palmer, '87; second vice-president, M. A. Aldrich, '95; secretary-treasurer, R. B. Montgomery, '90.

#### BUSSEY INSTITUTION ASSOCIATION

Twenty members of the Bussey Institution Association attended a dinner at the Boston Harvard Club on February 26. Dr. William H. Ruddick, B.A.S. '81, the president of the association, was toastmaster. The speakers were: Elisha W. Morse, B.A.S. '97, of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, who told about the Bussey Institution as it was in his time; C. C. Little, '10, student and teacher at the Institution, who outlined the work now being done there; and Isaac S. Whiting, A.M. '85.

The following officers of the associa-

tion were reelected: President, Dr. William H. Ruddick; vice-president, Richard G. Harwood, B.A.S. '08; secretary and treasurer, George H. Crosbie, '10, 79 Milk Street, Boston.

#### CLASS OF 1862

Room 22 in the house of the Harvard Club of Boston will be designated "The Room of the Class of 1862". I wish to obtain photographs and other memorials of the class for the walls and bookcase of this room. I ask the co-operation of the class and of those interested in the class to enable me to secure photographs of the class, of groups, of societies, and clubs, of boats and crews, of club tables, of war groups, and scenes whether Federal or Confederate, and of individual photographs that are significant in any unusual way. Also, I wish the books written by or relating to members of the class. I wish to locate such souvenirs now and to assemble them later. Kindly address: HENRY M. ROGERS, Chairman of the Class Committee, 89 State Street, Boston, Mass.

#### 1903 DINNER

The Boston members of the class of 1903 had a dinner at the Harvard Club on Friday, March 20, in honor of E. W. Mahan, '16, the holder of the 1903 decennial scholarship. About forty-five men, including two from out of town, Richard Derby and A. R. Campbell, were present. S. H. Wolcott, in behalf of the class, welcomed Mahan into its membership.

Plans for more frequent and regular gatherings of the Boston members of the class were discussed, and it was decided to hold informal dinners at a round table in the Harvard Club dining hall on the first Monday evening of each month, to which all 1903 men will, of course, be heartily welcome. The suggestion was made that a Boston 1903 club, or some similar organization, be formed, and S. H. Wolcott was chosen

chairman of a permanent executive committee for the Boston district. It is expected that dinners of the class will hereafter be held at least twice a year.

The project of furnishing a 1903 bedroom at the Harvard Club of Boston was brought up, and J. D. Clark generously offered to subscribe the amount necessary. Members of 1903 will be given preference in the occupancy of this room.

#### A COPELAND READING

On Thursday evening, March 26, Professor C. T. Copeland read at the Harvard Club of Boston his essay on "Dickens's Best Book", followed by extracts from "Pickwick" and the "Tale of Two Cities", and Kipling's "Mandalay." The reading took place in the Library, where three hundred men were accommodated. This was Mr. Copeland's first appearance in Boston in what has become an annual event in New York—his evening at the Harvard Club.

#### TIE IN INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATES

Yale, Princeton, and Harvard tied in the intercollegiate "triangular" debate on woman suffrage last Friday evening. The team maintaining the negative side of the question won in each case—Yale from Harvard at New Haven, Princeton from Yale at Princeton, and Harvard from Yale in Cambridge. This debate was the second which has resulted in a tie.

#### ST. PAUL'S SOCIETY

The St. Paul's Society has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Robert G. Dort, '15, of Keene, N. H.; vice-president, Cecil H. Smith, '15, of Cambridge; secretary, Francis H. Cabot, Jr., '17, of New York, N. Y.; treasurer, Henry K. Holmes, '16, of Edgewood Park, Pa.; secretary of speakers and services committee, Arthur E. Restarick, '16, of Honolulu; social service secretary, E. C. Peck, '16, of New Britain, Conn.

# Letters to the Bulletin

## THE TREES IN THE YARD

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In view of all that you have published in regard to trees in the College Yard and to the very general belief that it is perfectly possible to move successfully large trees, it is unfortunate that the College is tied up to the only firm of "landscape architects" who advise against the use of large trees. I have talked with them and to me their arguments are unconvincing, but I think it is due the alumni of Harvard that they put themselves on record distinctly stating their reasons for maintaining a position which appears to be opposed to the policy of other similar firms and to the desires of the alumni, so far as they have expressed themselves. I know from the response of the Class of '83 to the suggestion that a class tree be planted in the Yard that the money would be at once forthcoming for a large proportion of the trees necessary for planting the Yard.

In view of the letters you have printed and the recent picture in the Boston *Transcript*, it is due the alumni that Mr. Guy Lowell or Mr. Sargent state their reasons for their attitude.

A. K. STONE, '83.

## THE HIGH COST OF DINING

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

As to the letter of Mr. Perkins of Lansdale, Pa., about the cost of Harvard Club dinners, it seems to me a safer method to accommodate the cost of these dinners to the men who go to them, rather than to those who don't.

When each diner pays for his own wine the color-effects are often bad.

Persons who do not drink get the benefit of the conviviality of those who do drink, and ought not to shirk their share of the reckoning. It is a considerable inconvenience to drink much. If they escape that, they get off well enough,—better, possibly, than they de-

serve, for drinkless persons are seldom of value at a dinner. If everyone patterned by them, it would be that, as our Pennsylvania friend says, there would be "lost to the dinner a spirit that should be there."

You can put the price too high. Harvard dinners in New York used to be \$9.00, and were reduced to \$6.00.

I dare say a \$1.50 dinner suits the class of 1909, U. of Pa., better than a \$5.00 dinner, but beer and fatimas do not always agree with such venerable men as totter out to the Harvard dinners.

Besides, if you adjust the price of dinners to the standards of 1911, what are you going to do when the class of 1914 speaks up and tells you what is really up to the date?

There are too few opportunities for practice in temperance. It is best done where drink is free and discretion is not complicated by questions of cost.

SEVENTY-SEVEN.

South Rahway, N. J., March 23, 1914.

P. S.—Besides: What should one take who is about to sit under club-dinner speakers? Chloroform? A few bubbles of champagne seem as harmless as anything.

## Ph.D. DISSERTATIONS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

That many Harvard Ph.D. theses are found worthy of publication without any compulsion is gratifying, though not at all unknown or surprising to any one who has much personal acquaintance with the Faculty. It is also very agreeable to have the information,—given in Mr. Luce's interesting letter in the BULLETIN for March 4—but not, I think, in the Catalogue—that the Department of the Classics has adopted the plan of requiring the publication in "Harvard Studies etc." of outlines of all the theses it accepts. This is a step in the right di-

rection: it is to be hoped, and seems hardly doubtful, that other steps will follow, and that Harvard will fall into line with the other universities which have an international reputation to care for.

The requirement of printing is a precautionary measure. The regrettable expense is quite like our expense for police and battleships which we hope may never have any serious work to do: if it proves to have been needless it has fulfilled its purpose. No one imagines that the universities of Paris and Berlin, to say nothing of a host of others, require the printing of theses for the sake of saving jewels of learning from oblivion; even the German university professors have more sense of humor than that. Doubtless each university feels as sure of the judgment of its own men as Harvard does, but they do not consider the imposition of the requirement beneath their dignity; and it is not, for it is obviously proper and is so recognized. Any university has a right to institute a new degree and make the requirements such as may seem expedient in view of its own circumstances. But the doctor's degree is not a local one nor even a national one like many of our minor degrees. It is an international one in the sense that it passes current all over the civilized world and is understood to have been granted on certain conditions, among which is the one now under discussion.

Real publication is, of course, much better than private printing which, with the present abundance of journals, has come to be merely a makeshift for the benefit of the student who has written something longer than is warranted by its importance. There is a disgusting flood of boresome dissertations, but why read them? The good ones are sure to be published at reasonable length in some journal that one has to look over anyway. When a man lets dissertations interfere with his work he is over-conscientious and should take the small risk involved in a vacation.

It is doubtless true that if every candidate had to pay for printing a thesis of the inhuman length of 300 pages or over there would be fewer candidates, though it by no means follows that a man like Professor Kittredge—who is not a Ph.D.—would have any less influence or be deserted by any students who had sense enough to value learning above degrees. And if some charity relieves the candidates, it may be a good thing, though I do not believe it would always be advantageous any more than unlimited free tuition would be. But the question who does the paying is a minor one: what is important is that Harvard should fall into line with the great universities that have created the degree and set the standard for it.

E. BUCKINGHAM, '87.

Chevy Chase, Md., March 15, 1914.

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Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

To Mr. Whitmore's contention that the printing of the Ph.D. dissertation is too great a financial burden for the student, Mr. Buckingham has offered no rebuttal. Will he please to tell us where the money is to come from? Will he or the class of '87 endow the project?

DEAN P. LOCKWOOD, '03.

New York,

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JOHN ALDEN, '93

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

On March 16, at the age of forty-three years, John Alden, of the class of 1893, died at Portland, Me. For the last fifteen years he had been head-master of Latin and Greek in the Portland High School; in that capacity he was daily doing work of the rarest quality.

It is commonly said that Greek cannot live in the practical American community, that it must die the death of the old aristocracy which used to support it. If this were really true, then Greek would have died last century, so far as Portland is concerned; for the students of Portland High

School come from a typically heterogeneous population and are very largely foreigners of the first or the second generation.

But Greek did not die in John Alden's hands; he constantly had beginners' classes of from ten to twenty students. He achieved a double miracle; he was a fine scholar of the severest standards, yet the Greek classes he taught were elected in a school where election is absolutely free; and his teaching was alive and stimulating. The humanities, whenever he dealt with them, acquired a new meaning; they were never "dead from the waist down." The boys of one school near Boston will not soon forget the vivid fascination of some lectures he gave a year ago upon "The Greeks as Human Beings."

All his work was done in the truest spirit of a missionary; he never expected or wanted to be "recognized" or famous. Yet his work was beginning to be widely known, and was highly valued in the colleges to which his pupils went.

Especially that the possibilities and achievements embodied in such a life as his may be more fully recognized, this letter is written.

R. K. HACK.

Harvard University,  
Cambridge, Mass.

#### THE UNIVERSITY PREACHERS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I find it difficult to believe that the editorial under the heading, "The Student Council," in the issue of the BULLETIN for March 11, is intended to be taken seriously. If it is, it surely indicates an extraordinary attitude of mind.

From among the great prophets of our day, a few are invited by the University from time to time to occupy the College pulpit and thence to point out to men the way of righteousness through the knowledge of God Almighty. They are men of profound learning and wide experience of life; they offer valuable time,

and energy hard to spare from their busy lives, at the call of the University. More than that, they are ambassadors from the King of kings. But what reception is accorded them? If you quote correctly from the recent report of the Student Council and interpret its meaning accurately, I gather that these ministers of God are accepted on lower grounds and receive a lesser measure of courtesy and respect than, let us say, a lecturer on bugs or a demonstrator of blood-circulation in the hind-foot of a frog. They are "weighed in the balance"; their popularity or unpopularity is judged and reported to the President; they are warned that they must "do their very best". And by whom? By a number of immature undergraduates presumably as ignorant of the deep things of God as they assuredly are of the honor due to a prophet—at least to a prophet not "in his own country and in his own house". May I ask whether the self-respect of any member of the Harvard Faculty would allow him to retain his position, were he informed that the boys under his instruction intended to weigh him in the balance of their self-conceit, and report upon his popularity; and that upon their report would depend his appointment for another year? Merely to state so preposterous a question is to answer it. The dignity of the University, as well as of its honored (or, in this case, its dishonored) guests is at stake in this matter.

WILLIAM C. STURGIS, '84.  
Colorado Springs, March 22, 1914.

#### A CORRECTION

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I find that in my letter in regard to the Freshman Dormitories, I should have said 70 per cent instead of 60 per cent for the low passing mark at the University of Illinois.

I might say in regard to some remarks of the editor about things being cheaper at the middle western universities, that

when the instruction is equal, a student is apt to go where he can get the most for his money unless his father is unusually well supplied with this world's goods. The day has passed when the parents of the middle west are hypnotized by the names of Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, and Princeton, unless graduates of one of them. Most of the young men who think of going to college now and have no blind prejudice, will get a bunch of catalogues and see what the various universities have to offer in specialized courses of study in lines like ceramics for the boy who liked mud pies, railway transportation for the boy interested in railroads, or railway mechanical engineering, journalism for the boy who was an editor of a high school paper, or perhaps the commercial secretary course. Unless the old established university in the east can deliver the goods far better than the one near home, the student of small means will not go from a distance; he will go where he can get most value for the money.

Last summer, I thought of taking up a course of study to become a life insurance actuary, since I had worked three years in a life insurance office, so I sent for catalogues of eight or nine universities. I found that the University of Michigan had the best course of study in that line, Illinois second, and Harvard third, with U. of Penn. a poor fourth. Some weeks later, I decided that agriculture was what I wanted, so I chose the school which gave most emphasis to the business side of farming, and that was Illinois.

I notice some remarks in the news columns about the Alumni University Day at Yale during the middle of the year, as "An experiment well worth watching." Illinois has a Fall Home Coming which was started in 1910 when they arranged for the alumni to come back in November, and be shown around. It has worked well here, and has become a permanent event, so our friends

at Yale will quite likely have the same experience with their Alumni Day.

Yours very truly,

RICHARD DANA LYMAN '09.  
Urbana, Ill., March 15, 1914.

#### RURAL SCHOOL HYGIENE

A conference on Rural School Hygiene was held at the State Normal School in Worcester, Mass., on Friday, March 27. The sanitary conditions of the schools in the country districts and the best methods for bringing about improvement were discussed.

Among the speakers were the following Harvard men: William H. Burnham, '82, Professor of Hygiene, Clark University; William B. Aspinwall, '96, Principal of the State Normal School, Worcester; William A. Baldwin, S.B., '97, Principal of the State Normal School, Hyannis, Mass.; Albert G. Eldridge, S.B., '08, Superintendent of Schools, Blackstone, Mass.; and J. Mace Andress, A.M., '08, Professor of Hygiene and Psychology, State Normal School, Worcester.

#### BEQUEST FROM MORRILL WYMAN, '77

Morrill Wyman, '77, who died in Cambridge a few weeks ago, made a direct bequest of \$50,000 to the College; after the payment of certain bequests to individuals the residue of the estate, which, it is understood, is large, will go to the University for the promotion of medical research.

A part of Mr. Wyman's will which relates to Harvard University is here quoted:

"I give and bequeath unto the President and Fellows of Harvard College the sum of fifty thousand dollars and being convinced that it is of the highest importance that Harvard University shall always exert a direct influence in preserving and establishing the foundations of our government as we have received it from our fathers it is my wish that the income of this fund be applied to

promoting good citizenship by the study of the history of republican government and of the dangers which have beset and hereafter may threaten republican institutions but I leave to the President and Fellows not only the selection of the best means of carrying out my wishes as above expressed and of rendering the public service which I have indicated but I commit to them the control of the income of the fund unrestricted by any obligation or trust whatsoever leaving it to their discretion to apply such income in any way within the scope of university work as occasion may require."

One half of the residue is also given to the President and Fellows of Harvard College to be held as a fund in memory of the testator's father, Doctor Morrill Wyman, and to be called the Morrill Wyman Medical Research Fund, the income to be applied in promoting in or through the Harvard Medical School, or under its direction, investigation concerning the origin, results, prevention and treatment of disease.

#### BEQUEST FROM J. L. CADWALADER, LL.B.'60

Harvard University will receive \$20,000 from the estate of John L. Cadwalader, LL.B., '60, whose will was recently filed for probate. The income of this fund will be used to purchase books for the library of the Law School. Mr. Cadwalader also bequeathed \$5,000 to the New York Alumni Association of the Harvard Law School, of which he was president at the time of his death.

#### CERCLE FRANCAIS

The Cercle Français has elected the following officers: Honorary president, Professor Charles H. Grandgent; president, Rudolph Altrochi, '08, of Cambridge; vice-president, F. S. Allen, '16, of Pelham Manor, N. Y.; secretary, Courtney Bruerton, 2G., of Malden, Mass.; treasurer, L. W. Coleman, '16, of Chicago; councillors, Professor A. C. Coolidge, Professor W. H. Schofield,

Professor Louis Allard, and Frederic Scheuck, '09, of Lenox, Mass., all ex-officio, and Mr. E. L. Raiche, Mr. L. J. A. Mercier, and C. W. Cheney, '15, of Boston.

At the meeting at which the officers were elected, the members of the Cercle took steps to form a closer alliance with the French Department of the University. It is proposed to hold frequent meetings, to have discussions and debates under the direction of Mr. Mercier, of the French Department, to continue the annual theatrical performances, and in general to make the organization much more active than it has been in recent years.

#### LECTURES BY DR. HENRY O. TAYLOR

Dr. Henry Osborn Taylor, of New York, will give in Divinity Chapel during the month of April a course of eight lectures on "Spiritual Adjustments." The lectures will begin at 4.30 P. M., and will be open to the public. The dates and titles of the individual lectures are:

April 6.—China: Confucius and Chuang Tzu.

April 8.—India: Jainavalkya and Gotama (or Brahmanism and the Buddha).

April 10.—The Prophets of Israel.

April 13.—Greek Epic and Dramatic Characters.

April 15.—Greek Philosophers.

April 17.—Intermediaries.

April 27.—Jesus and Paul.

April 29.—Augustine.

#### LECTURE BY PROFESSOR LEFRANC

Professor Abel Lefranc, of the Collège de France, will lecture on "Molière et les Médecins de son Temps," on Monday afternoon, April 6, at 4.30 o'clock, in Emerson D. The lecture will be given in French and will be open to the public.

Professor J. S. Pray has been appointed by the Corporation to represent Harvard University in its coöperation with the Planning Board of the City of Cambridge.

## Alumni Notes

'86—Eugene H. Babbitt is assistant professor of modern languages at Tufts College, Mass.

'80—George W. Lee, librarian of Stone & Webster, delivered a lecture on "The Specialized Library of Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow" at a joint meeting of the Engineers Club, Special Libraries Association (Eastern District), and the Efficiency Club of Boston on March 6 at the Engineers Club, Boston.

'96—Herbert A. Ross was married in Hartford, Conn., on March 21 to Miss Laura E. Wheeler.

'98—Philip B. Wells is master in modern languages at the Lake Placid School, Lake Placid, N. Y., and Coconut Grove, Fla.

A.M. '98—W. Dawson Johnston, A.B. (Brown) '93, is librarian of the Public Library of St. Paul, Minn.

'00—Herbert W. Moses, superintendent of the Welfare Bureau of the Edison Electric Illuminating Co., of Boston, spoke on March 6 at a joint meeting of the Engineers Club, the Special Libraries Association, and the Efficiency Club of Boston. His subject was: "Educational Methods of the Edison Co."

'01—A daughter, Ruth Brown Shurtleff, was born to Flavel Shurtleff and Mrs. Shurtleff at their home in Winchester, Mass., on February 2.

'01—Dr. Walter B. Swift read a paper entitled, "A Voice Sign in Chorea", on February 27 before the New England Pediatrics Society.

'02—William T. Arms is the New York representative of Baker, Ayling & Co., bankers, of Boston.

'03—Walter R. Tuckerman has become treasurer of the Real Estate Investment Co., 816 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C. This company has taken over the business of H. W. Hilleary & Co.

'04—A daughter, Harriet, was born to Newell J. Ward and Mrs. Ward on March 18.

'05—William O. Batchelder, who has been with the General Electric Co., in Minneapolis, has been transferred to the P. and M. Department of the same company, Monadnock Block, Chicago.

'05—A daughter, Anna, was born to R. M. DeCormis and Mrs. DeCormis on February 17 at their home on Dwight St., Brookline, Mass.

'05—Henry W. Schurr has been transferred from Santos, Brazil, to the New York office of Hard & Rand, coffee importers and exporters, at 107 Wall St. He is living at 147 Clinton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

'06—Edward L. Cutter was married in Bel-

mont, Mass., on March 11, to Miss Mary Reed. After a trip abroad, Mr. and Mrs. Cutter will live in Milton, Mass.

'07—George E. Eversole, M.D., '13, was married on March 20 in Melrose, Mass., to Mrs. Helen Brown Bourdon.

'07—Albert C. Titcomb, of the New England Foundation Co., Boston, was married in Philadelphia on January 14 to Miss Mildred Covell.

'07—Benjamin M. Woodbridge, Ph.D. '13, is adjunct professor of Romance Languages at the University of Texas, Austin.

'08—Wendell W. Faunce is with Brooks & Co., bankers, Miners Bank Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

'08—William M. Wall was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., on March 11, to Miss Helen C. Trott. Mr. and Mrs. Wall are living at 498 First St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

'08—Noel T. Wellman, who has been since 1908 with the General Chemical Co., has become chief chemist of the Hudson River Works, Edgewater, N. J. His residence address is Anderson Avenue, Palisade, N. J.

'09—Ernest F. VerWiebe is with the B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, O. He is living at 59 S. Balch St.

A.M. '09—George A. Underwood, A.B. (University of Missouri) '05, is professor of Romance Languages at Kenyon College, Gambier, O.

A.M. '10—Harold Gibson Brown, A.B. (Williams) '05, is instructor in English at the University of Wisconsin, Madison.

'11—Albert D. Barker, formerly with the *Brockton Enterprise*, is now editor of the *Refrigerating World*, 116 Nassau St., New York City.

'11—John A. Sweetser, the secretary of his class, is with Lawrence & Co., 24 Thomas St., New York City. He is living at 138 East 40th St.

'13—Walter G. Hill is head bookkeeper in the Department of Education of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, 316 Huntington Ave., Boston.

'13—Robert M. Nelson is with the General Roofing Manufacturing Co., East St. Louis, Ill. His residence address remains 4552 Laclede Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

'13—Harold J. Rosatto is teaching at the Santa Barbara School, Carpinteria, Calif.

A.M. '13—LaFayette L. Butler, A.B. (Princeton) '08, is teaching English at the High School of Commerce, Springfield, Mass.

A.M. '13—G. Byron Waldrop, A.B. (Georgetown College, Ky.), '06, is teaching Latin and Greek at Acadia College, Wolfville, N. S.



# HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

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## News and Views

**The Law School.** The passage from Dean Thayer's annual report printed on a later page of this issue emphasizes the need of the Law School for endowments on behalf both of teaching in certain directions and of keeping the Library in its first place among libraries of law.

The fact that there can be any need for money in a school which out of its own accumulated earnings built Langdell Hall at the cost of \$350,000 and made a book fund of \$100,000 will be noted with some surprise. But the surplus had its growth while the students of the school were inadequately housed in Austin Hall. The very fact that they are now suitably disposed in both the old building and the new, which involves a maintenance charge of about \$10,000 a year over and above the \$15,000 of income previously derived from the funds now invested in the building, goes far to explain the situation. Under present conditions the surplus remaining from the earlier years grows smaller instead of increasing. At the same time there is a steady increase in the value of the work the school is doing—and that is where the increase should be found.

Some years ago a distinguished teacher of law at Harvard said before the American Bar Association, "that the first requisite for the conduct of a university is faith in the highest standards

of work; and that if maintaining these standards does not pay, this circumstance is nothing to the purpose,—maintained they must be, none the less. It has been justly said that it is not the office of a university to make money, or even to support itself, but wisely to use money."

The maintaining of the highest standards of teaching and of learning, the incessant enrichment of the Library, long ago defined by President Eliot as "the very heart of the School",—these have been the tasks to which the Law School has set itself through all its history. It has performed them with such credit to itself and with such far-reaching advantage to the profession of law in America that Dean Thayer's suggestions regarding the need for endowments cannot be imagined as going unregarded. Hitherto the Law School has in large measure supported itself, and even made money. Under new conditions, with steadily enlarging opportunities for usefulness, the time is more than ever ripe for it "wisely to use money."

\* \* \*

**The Trees.**

Instead of the usual communications on the subject of the trees in the College Yard we are printing this week a more important contribution to the long-continued discussion. This is the announcement that the care of the trees has been committed to Professor Fisher of the Forestry Department. The announcement is supple-

mented by a statement of his own.

His record as a forester shows why he was chosen to teach forestry at Harvard—and also why he is precisely the man to do what needs to be done in the present emergency. The tree question is one on which there are almost as many opinions as there are graduates of the College. But when all those opinions have been expressed, there can be only one of them on which it will be possible to act. To this action Professor Fisher will bring a highly trained knowledge of his specialty—and the best wishes of all the tree-lovers will attend him.

\* \* \*

#### **A Symphony From Harvard.**

After all that has been said about Ph.D. dissertations and giving them to the public, it is a pleasure to call attention to the fact that the Symphony in E minor by Philip Greeley Clapp, '08, which the Boston Symphony Orchestra will play this week, was produced, in its original form, as a part of the composer's work towards his doctor's degree at Harvard. It is also to be noted that this is the first symphony by a Harvard graduate to be played in its entirety by the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

When Mr. Higginson established the orchestra the provision of good music at Harvard was an inherent part of his plan, and the concerts at Sanders Theatre have constantly fulfilled this purpose. In return Harvard has brought its quota to the list of American compositions played by the orchestra. Arthur Foote, '74, and F. S. Converse, '93, have been represented by many productions. In January of 1899, the first movement of a symphony by Converse was played. Professor Paine's symphonies appeared on the programmes in earlier years, but Paine was not a graduate of Harvard. Mr. Clapp's symphony, therefore, holds a place of its own with reference both to

Harvard and to the programmes of the Boston Orchestra.

For this number of the BULLETIN, he has written something about the composition of his symphony. To his general statements we may add that while Mr. Clapp was an undergraduate he led the Pierian Sodality; that after taking his A.M., with Highest Final Honors in Music, in 1909, he held a Sheldon Travelling Fellowship for two years; in 1911 he received his doctor's degree and became assistant in the Department of Music at Harvard; since 1911 he has been instructor in music at Middlesex School.

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#### **The Fire Risk.**

We print in our correspondence column this week an inquiry about the means taken at Harvard to prevent such a disaster as that which has recently overtaken Wellesley College. To answer the inquiry in detail would be to fill many pages with printed words. A few statements of fact may serve to bring assurance that no precautions are neglected.

In the first place it ought to be said that at Harvard no single building contains so large a proportion of the physical resources of the institution as the Wellesley building which the fire destroyed. There are, however, in Harvard University large buildings in which treasures of great value are accumulated. Chief among these is the University Museum—and that is equipped virtually throughout with the apparatus of automatic sprinklers, which is believed to provide the best protection known. The portraits in Memorial Hall are possessions which could not be replaced: for their safe-keeping the kitchen beneath the hall is in a fireproof compartment, and the floor of the hall itself is fireproof; besides there are sprinklers in the basement of Sanders

Theatre. The Jefferson Physical Laboratory is almost wholly under sprinklers, which are installed also in the basement and some of the corridors of Austin Hall. New buildings, like the Medical School, are fireproof—as the Widener Memorial Library will be. Meanwhile the books not in Randall Hall, a fire-proof building, are in the safest of keeping. The permanent University records are stored in a fireproof vault in a fire-proof building. The daily records are kept in fireproof safes.

These are merely a few points in a long story. So long as the vicinity of Boston is spared such ruin of its water-supply as only an earthquake could effect, it does not seem possible that the poets of Harvard can be called upon, as they were after the burning of Harvard Hall in 1764:

"But come my Bards  
Approach my awful ruins, stand around  
Your once lov'd Nursery, behold my Woe,  
Gather my Ashes, and let that Reward  
Your *pious* Care to mitigate my Grief,  
And to perpetuate in elegiac Verse  
The sad remembrance of that fatal Night,  
When Science fell a Victim to the Flames."

\* \* \*

#### The Schools and College Aid.

With the publication of the second list of assignments of Price Greenleaf Aid, the College scholarship record for 1913-14 is made complete. In the list as published on a later page the Scholarship committee for the first time has indicated, whenever the information was available, every school in which preparatory work was done. In this way it is hoped that whatever credit is due to the schools where men of high standing have prepared may be more fairly apportioned.

The second assignment of Price Greenleaf Aid resembles the award of scholarships in that it is made on the basis of College work. There are, how-

ever, no honorary assignments of aid, and awards are made only to men who need them.

In the list of first and second group scholars for 1913-14, comprising 214 men, 31 are known to have prepared at more than one school. These 31 were credited in the published list to the schools from which they entered. So far as the records show, it appears that more boys, who intend to enter Harvard and for some reason change schools during the preparatory course, resort to Exeter than to any other school. Of the twelve scholarship men who were reported as entering from Exeter, nine had done preparatory work at other schools. On the other hand, two who had received the earlier part of their training at Exeter were credited to other schools. Of the four scholarship men credited to Andover, only one had preparatory work elsewhere; and two men who had worked at Andover were credited to other schools.

\* \* \*

Albert Matthews, '82, contributor to *The Nation* for March 19 an interesting paper on "Early Plays at Harvard." He points out the fact that thirty-six years before the first theatre was opened in Boston—in 1794—plays were given by Harvard students with the sanction of the authorities. Apparently the character of the plays was carefully scrutinized, for in 1760 there is the record in an undergraduate's diary: "Acted *Tancred* and *Sigism 'da* for which we are like to be prosecuted"; and five years later the same diarist wrote: "Scholars punished at College for acting over the great and last day in a very shocking manner."

What the earlier authorities would have said to more recent Harvard dramatics, it is not difficult to imagine.

## Report of the Dean of the Law School

**A**FTER reviewing the progress of the Law School, and especially of its Library, for the year 1912-13, Dean Thayer writes in his annual report:

"The bequest of Mrs. James Munson Barnard is a benefaction which calls for special mention. In making this gift Mrs. Barnard was carrying out the wishes of her husband, who had long been a friend of the school. Mr. Barnard's designation of the purposes to which the income of this gift is to be applied—to the study of jurisprudence, legislation, administration, and allied subjects in the United States of America', and 'for the purchase of law books for the law library'—is worthy of notice as marking with special foresight two needs of the Law School which, in the nature of things, demand an endowment. The graduate work, leading to the degree of Doctor of Law, is a matter of peculiar importance at the present time, when problems of such moment in legislation and judicial administration present themselves for solution. The school will not be doing its duty by itself or the community if it does not develop this branch of its activity as rapidly as is consistent with proper care in laying the foundations and choosing the right men for the work. But such a course, if properly conducted, cannot hope to be in any degree self-supporting, since if properly given it will be undertaken not by numbers but by a few men of exceptional quality. Mrs. Barnard's gift is thus noteworthy as beginning the endowment for which this work imperatively calls. Carrying it forward will be a great benefit to the school.

"Much the same is true of the library, which may now claim a position of primacy among the law libraries of the world. Through this position come heavy responsibilities. The larger a law library is, the faster it must grow. Old serials must in general be kept up, and

new serials must be constantly added. What may be called the fixed expense thus inevitably tends to increase. Obviously the library should be sure of funds to meet this fixed expense. Moreover, if it is to take full advantage of its opportunities, it sorely needs a fund large enough amply to supply what may be called working capital. Much of the value of the Olivart collection is due to the activity of the Marquis de Olivart in keeping abreast of the times, and adding, at relatively slight expense, contemporary matter which might soon become costly or even unattainable. His successor is under a moral obligation to continue that policy; but it is a policy which, here as elsewhere, calls for sums which current income cannot be expected to supply, so long as the school adheres to the policy, from which it cannot think of departing, of considering standards only and not numbers. The endowment of the library is today insufficient to meet even its fixed expense, to say nothing of the supply of working capital. That the library should continue largely dependent on necessarily fluctuating tuition fees is matter of grave concern. A proper library endowment is one of our first needs, and we remember with gratitude that in this particular Mrs. Barnard's bequest only follows out beginnings made by the generosity of herself and Mr. Barnard during their lifetime."

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### FRESHMAN OFFICERS

The class of 1917 has elected the following officers: President, O. G. Kirkpatrick, of San Antonio, Tex.; vice-president, J. E. P. Morgan, of New York City; secretary-treasurer, Westmore Willcox, Jr., of Norfolk, Va.; members of the Student Council, E. A. Teschner, of Lawrence, Mass., H. B. Cabot, Jr., of Brookline, and J. C. Harris, of Brookline.

## Price Greenleaf Aid

THE Committee on Scholarships and Other Aids for Undergraduates has made assignments from the Price Greenleaf Fund for the academic year 1913-14 to the following students in Harvard College. The list contains, after the name of each student, his home, and the school or schools in which he fitted for College:

Thomas James Abernethy, West Pembroke, Me. East Maine Conference Seminary, Bucksport, Me.

Saul Berman, Roxbury. Boston Latin School.

Lewis Edward Brett, Malden. Wakefield High School. Malden High School.

Walter Llewellyn Bullock, Cambridge. Rugby School, England.

Wilbur Dare Canaday, Newcastle, Ind. Newcastle High School.

Roy William Chestnut, Waynoka, Okla. State Normal School.

Maurice Cohen, Washington, D. C. George Washington University.

Maxwell Abraham Cohen, Boston. Boston English High School.

Alexander Cooper, Pittsburgh, Pa. Central High School.

Ralph Laurence Dodge, Cambridge. Beverly (Mass.) High School.

James Warren Feeney, Andover. Phillips Academy, Andover.

Norman Lincoln Felder, Pequannock, N. J. Paterson High School.

Henry Sumner Finkel, Roxbury. Boston Latin School.

David Fisher, Everett. Everett High School.

Edward Philip Freedman, Salem. Salem Classical and High School.

Noah Moses Gediman, East Boston. East Boston High School.

Abe Robert Ginsburgh, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. University of Rochester.

William Gresser, Brooklyn, N. Y. Manual Training High School.

Myron Guren, Cleveland, O. Central High School.

Albert Haertlein, St. Louis, Mo. Yeatman High School.

William Joseph Hever, New York, N. Y. Evening High School. Phillips Academy, Andover.

Allan Ludvig Gustav Jensen, Portland, Me. Portland High School.

Thomas Parke Joy, Dorchester. Dorchester High School.

Aaron Loeb Kallen, Roxbury. Boston Latin School. Boston English High School.

William Morris Konikon, Malden. Malden High School.

Theodore Lang, Newark, N. J. Barringer High School.

Robert Levenson, Roxbury. Boston Latin School.

Lawrence Meyer Levin, Jamaica Plain. West Roxbury High School.

Adrian James McDonald, Ogdensburg, N. Y. Ogdensburg Free Academy.

Malcolm Perrine McNair, Dansville, N. Y. Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa.

Clifton Ellsworth Neal, Braintree. Boston University.

Hayne Harry Parker, Roxbury. Boston English High School.

Raymond Parmer, Roxbury. Somerville High School.

Oren Hutchinson Persons, Cazenovia, N. Y. Oberlin College, Oberlin, O.

Harry Rose, Beachmont. Boston Latin School.

Saul Leo Seiniger, Boston. Boston English High School.

Harry Shapiro, Chelsea. Boston University.

Eugene Nathaniel Siskind, Roxbury. Boston Latin School.

Philip Slepian, Medway. Medway High School.

Edward Forbes Smiley, Winchester. Phillips Exeter Academy.

Bernard Joseph Snyder, Roxbury. Boston English High School.

Benjamin Strauch, Memphis, Tenn. Central High School.

Walter Wright Webster, Syracuse, N. Y. Phoenix, N. Y. High School. Syracuse, N. Y. Central High School.

Westmore Willcox, Jr., Norfolk, Va. Groton School, Groton.

Frederick Colburn Wilson, Andover. Punchard High School, Andover. Phillips Academy, Andover.

Plenyono Gbe Wolo, Grand Cess, Liberia. Mt. Hermon School.

Arthur William Wright, Ridgefield Park, N. J. DeWitt Clinton High School, New York, N. Y.

Sydney Zanditon, Dorchester. Boston Latin School.

The University bestowed 87 degrees at the end of the mid-year period. In the list of degrees awarded were: A.B., S.B., A.M., Ph.D., M.C.E., M.E., M.Arch., and LL.B.

## Harvard Square at Three Periods



FROM A PRINT OF 1831.

THE earliest of these views is dated 1831. The church seen in the picture was the predecessor of the present Unitarian Church, and stood about where Dane Hall now stands. The print here reproduced was annotated by a lady who lived in Cambridge in 1831, as follows:

"This lithograph gives an accurate view of the church and the splendid elms which in 1831 adorned this part of Cambridge. The small house at the only tavern for many years in Cambridge. The other buildings seen are stores. The two poplar trees mark the end of the street now termed Dunster

Street.—The Law School under Judge Story and Mr. Ashmun was established in this building [small house at right], 1830, until Dane Hall was erected.—1831.—There were two wooden houses which stood beside each other, termed College House No. 1, and No. 2. This last was of three stories and had rooms for students. No. 1 was of two stories, the corner is seen in this view, and was taken for the Law School until 1832."

The second view reproduced cannot be accurately placed in point of time, but dates back to the early days of photography and street-cars.

The third view shows Harvard Square as we know it today.



IN THE DAYS OF HORSE-CARS.



WITH SUBWAY AND MOTOR.

# The Composition of a Symphony

By PHILIP GREELEY CLAPP, '08.

[At the request of the BULLETIN, the composer of the Symphony to be played by the Boston Symphony Orchestra on April 10 and 11 has written the following account of his work.]

I BEGAN actually to write the symphony in E minor while at Florence, during May, 1910, but the idea of the work did not originate then. As early as the winter of the academic year, 1907-08, while still a student at Harvard, I planned a symphony based on the present first theme, but as I wanted practice then in writing for strings, I used the theme as a basis for a string quartet, one movement of which I completed, using also the present second theme. A year later I was asked to write a quintet for strings and piano-forte, to be played by a student organization, and I then composed, for use in the quintet, the themes of the present trio and slow movement. All these themes as they now appear are radically changed, but the germs from which they sprang date from those earlier plans and productions; the other themes in the symphony are of course more recent in their origin.

The composition of the symphony in its first draft (which is the draft submitted to Harvard University as part of my work toward the degree of Ph.D.) occupied me until the winter 1910-11, and during that time I traveled as Frederick Sheldon Fellow of the University to Munich, Lucerne, Heidelberg, Berlin, and London. While in Stuttgart during the winter, 1909-10, I had planned the form pretty completely, so change of scene had no effect upon the eventual aspect of the piece, as I had only to find a quiet room wherever I was and then consult my memory.

During my two years of study in Europe I was also at work upon a thesis, "Modern Tendencies in Musical Form." The new symphony sought to embody some of the conclusions to which I had come as a result of this study.

Classical symphonies usually embody

not only certain principles of order and development in the presentation of their material, but also a certain conception of "symmetry"—that is to say, practically every classical symphonic movement contains, at or near the end, a more or less literal restatement of its principal theme or themes as given out at the start. Wagner found very early in his career that this idea of symmetry was an obstacle to dramatic continuity in opera, so he boldly cast it aside and wrote music in his operas which clearly shows that "form" in music—that is, balance and intelligibility—depends not upon symmetry but upon suitable arrangement of the climaxes and development of the themes in a particular piece so adapted as to prepare and emphasize the particular disposition of the climaxes upon which the composer may have determined. In the symphonic poem and its child, the tone-poem—both forms of descriptive music—Liszt and the moderns have followed a similar conception of "form"; but in the symphony, though much has been done to make the "symmetrical" part less cut and dried, there has been a curious lack of courage on the part of composers in determining to break away from "symmetry" entirely and avail themselves of the flexibility of method earned for them by their colleagues in other fields.

In the E minor symphony I tried to make the course of development from the beginning of the first movement to the end of the last continuous, without the usual retracing of ground at the close of each movement. Technical "recapitulations", that is to say, restatements, do indeed occur, but always to summarize and never merely to reiterate what has gone before; and the exact presentation of the material in these restatements is always changed enough in aspect to



safeguard against their being mistaken for literal "recapitulations." The type of each movement except the last is standard, and that changes only in order that it may summarize the whole symphony.

About a year and a half ago, I decided that the symphony was too long and complicated, so I decided to rewrite it, doing better what I attempted to do in the first draft. Consequently I shortened the whole composition, improved the instrumentation, and altered the treatment to the end that the form should be more clearly evident; this necessitated several changes in the themes and many in the development. This second draft occupied me during the spring and summer of 1913, and is the one which will be used in the coming performances.

The symphony has no "program"—that is to say, it attempts to tell no story; but as the episodes of the symphony are developed each out of its predecessor the succession of moods may offer some dramatic suggestiveness.

The first movement is grim and tragic, with alternations of activity and a sort of brooding quiet; the scherzo begins with boisterous exuberance, becomes quieter in the trio, and resumes something of the mood of the first movement, resolving into a march which grows softer and softer till it disappears; the slow movement is calm, almost philosophical, and in it the reminiscences of the strife in the first two movements seem mere echoes; the finale is a résumé and climax to the whole. The symphony is scored for a full modern orchestra, and requires about three quarters of an hour in performance.

#### FOGG ART MUSEUM

An exhibition illustrating the history of engraving on copper has been placed in the print room of the Fogg Museum. Some of the finest and most valuable prints belonging to the Gray and Randall collections are shown, including an

Otto print, which is a unique impression, the Assumption of the Virgin, formerly attributed to Botticelli, impressions of plates by Dürer, among which are the Knight of Death, St. Jerome, and Melancholia, and many others from the earliest times down to the present day.

In the main gallery of the Museum two paintings lent by Mrs. John Elliott have recently been placed on exhibition. One is an Assumption of the Virgin, by a 16th century master of the Flemish School. The other represents the head of King Philip II of Spain. This last is evidently a fragment of a once larger picture. It has been ascribed to Pantoja de la Cruz.

There has recently been placed on exhibition a series of rubbings from English monumental brasses, presented by Mrs. George Fiske in memory of her husband, who was a member of the class of 1872. These make a fine and interesting display of lines in black and white, and show the rare decorative ability of those Gothic workmen.

The Annunciation by Lazzaro Bastiani, and the Venetian Madonna and Child belonging to H. E. Wetzel, '11, which were in the Museum last winter, are again on exhibition.

The Society of Friends of the Fogg Art Museum, which has been established to purchase works of art from time to time, is now taking steps to acquire a beautiful Sienese Annunciation painted by Andrea Vanni (about 1332-1414). Nearly half of the money has been raised.

A collection of book-plates etched by George W. Eve, and lent by Pierre la Rose, '95, is now on exhibition in the centre cases in the print room of the Museum. The designs are nearly all heraldic, and are believed to be the most interesting work of this kind done since the time of Dürer and the Little Masters. Among the book-plates shown are several of the royal library of Windsor Castle and many belonging to the English nobility.

# Letters to the Bulletin

## LECTURES ON POETRY

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

May I raise the question of the lack in Harvard of the services, regular or intermittent, of some of the poets that Harvard assuredly has in the world? Professor Woodberry, once at Columbia, lives close by Cambridge, yet never so far as my reading of College matters goes has he given a series of lectures at the College; there is Edwin Arlington Robinson; there was recently a great poet of our alumni at Chicago, now dead, the wonderful poet Moody; there is the younger band with Bynner, Ficke and Hagedorn, no one of whom is unworthy of opportunity of telling something of poetry at Harvard. There are more, for in this age given to easily despising its poetry, and rarely reading it, we have some creative poets who are doing much in verse to hew out and shadow forth the aspirations and inspirations of this time; and if Harvard stands aside from this current, does not do what it did in an age with possibly no more genius, if as much—the age of Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes and Emerson—then it misses the better part. It has its schools of business and economics and chemistry highly developed. Perhaps schools of poetry and social welfare are no less an item in the culture of a well educated Harvard man; surely opportunity should be extended, and royally, without stint or bashfulness.

Our great and stimulating English department is not herein criticized adversely, for I know how much I personally gained from its teachers, but poetry is not distinguished evidently in this day. Professor Briggs, so dear to all of us who were in Cambridge in his deanship, was Professor of Poetry, it occurs to me, but, with his manifold duties and his pervasive influence, even he could do little to forward this movement for more teaching and stimulus in

that realm. So I ask why may we not have new energy in poetry—by taking advantage of graduates like Woodberry, Robinson, or Moody, Stickney, and Lodge who are gone now?

L. J. EDDY, '03.

## THE HIGH COST OF DINING

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The communication of Mr. Gilman on "The High Cost of Dining" and Wining, and "77's" reply, are timely for two reasons,—they break the dreary monotony of Yard tree discussion, which ought to be buried along with the trees, and raise an issue in your columns which is as alive as are the many Harvard clubs throughout the country. "77's" observations, it may be presumed, are humorously intended and consequently diverting to read. There are, however, some people who, accustomed to think of the Harvard motto as "In Vino Veritas" will seriously welcome his remarks as a justification of their point of view. Apparently in South Rahway, and in some other quarters, this point of view is in danger of adoption by those in charge of the Harvard Club festivities. The matter seems to be, therefore, one deserving of more than light treatment.

Shall Harvard Club functions cost so much that attendance is seriously impaired, and those who go, unless they are the more wealthy alumni, do so at a genuine sacrifice? Such gatherings should collect as many members as possible and give them as good a time as possible. They should not be attended grudgingly, or exclude many who, by the nature of the exclusions, are antagonized. There may be a few who go to these occasions primarily for the food and free wine and cigars, and in the expectation that they will be entertained by some of their less (?) abstemious companions, but it is a fair guess that the majority go with a different purpose.

They wish to promote good fellowship among Harvard men, and to enjoy themselves in a way that is worth while. The entertainment they seek, and the kind they get, at the Harvard Club of Boston, at least, is not the kind whose success is proportionate to the amount of liquor consumed, or to the raciness of the anecdotes related, but is derived from the display of wholesome wit and humor, or from an instructive and not infrequently inspiring address. Enjoyment of this sort is not dependent upon a French chef, choice Madeira or free Havanas. If it is not there without these, it is to be sought in vain. Harvard clubs from South Rahway to Seattle should encourage membership, rather than discourage it by a combination method of taxation without representation and forcible feeding.

LAWRENCE G. BROOKS, '02.

Boston, April 3, 1914.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The several letters on the above subject have interested me, and I might say entertained me much. There is no doubt that those who do not drink get the benefit of the conviviality of those who do. But in return, the drinkers get the benefit of the money paid by the abstainers, which makes them at least of slight value to the feast. Does not '77 mean to say that there would be "lost to the dinner, spirits that should be there", and further could we not rectify the difficulty suggested in his postscript, and enliven the occasion by filling the speakers with the champagne?

There are, too, a few men who do not smoke, yet they pay for the "beer and fatimas" mentioned by University of Pennsylvania 1909, and get the full benefit of an atmosphere laden with smoke most distasteful to one's wife.

How would a sliding scale of rates do? Dinners with wine, beer, fatimas, cigars and food, \$9.00; dinners with fatimas, cigars and food, \$6.00; and lastly, dinners consisting of food only, \$3.00.

Then everyone would get what he paid for, and would not be paying for what he did not want, and the much talked of "spirit" or spirits would not be "lost to the dinner."

NINETY SEVEN.

Cohasset, Mass.,

April 4, 1914.

#### FIRE HAZARD AT HARVARD

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The recent disaster at Wellesley College, where an important building together with valuable records, apparatus and results of years of painstaking original research, was destroyed by fire, prompts me to ask: May not a similar tragedy occur at Harvard in certain of the older buildings, and what steps may be taken to prevent it?

JOHN T. BOYD, JR., '06.

#### PHI BETA KAPPA ORATIONS

The Phi Beta Kappa Society has delegated to a committee consisting of Professor Clark S. Northup of Cornell University, William C. Lane of the Harvard University Library, and Mr. John C. Schwab of the Yale University Library, the preparation of a volume of representative orations delivered at meetings of the society at various colleges in this country. Scores of notable addresses have been made before the various chapters of the society since its organization in 1776. It is proposed to publish fifteen or twenty of the best of these in a volume of about 500 pages, with a photogravure frontispiece, in a limited edition. As the committee must guarantee the publishers a sale of 500 copies, it invites subscriptions, which may be sent to any member of the committee. The price of the book will not exceed \$3.

In the printed list of addresses from which the contents of the volume will probably be chosen, three were delivered at Harvard: Emerson's on "The American Scholar" (1837), A. P. Peabody's on

"The Connection between Science and Religion" (1845); and President Woodrow Wilson's on "The Spirit of Learning" (1909). Harvard graduates and professors speaking elsewhere are of more frequent appearance in the list. Among them are: Professor Bliss Perry, J. J. Chapman, '84, Professor A. B. Hart, '80, President Eliot, '53, Professor Barrett Wendell, '77, and Professor Josiah Royce.

#### TO LOOK AFTER THE TREES

Professor R. T. Fisher, of the School of Forestry, has been requested by the Corporation to undertake the oversight of the trees and shrubs in the College grounds.

Professor Fisher graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1898. When he left College, he received an appointment as collector from the United States Biological Survey, and was assigned to a small party in the Shasta region of California. The next year he spent at Harvard as assistant in English. In June, 1899, he went to the state of Washington as student assistant, to work on an investigation of the Douglas fir. The next year he reported on the California redwood. He then entered the Yale Forest School, from which he received the degree of M.F. He thereupon returned to the service of the federal government, but after a short stay, came to Harvard as instructor in forestry.

After a short trip abroad, he organized the first forestry work at Harvard. For four years the Harvard Forestry School provided a part of the undergraduate programmes of the Lawrence Scientific School, but became in 1908, when the Scientific School was abolished, a strictly graduate institution.

Professor Fisher has been at the head of the school from the first, and has also kept in touch with outside professional work through his connection with the office of Fisher and Bryant.

Since his appointment Professor Fish-

er has made the following statement for the BULLETIN:

In regard to immediate operations on the trees in the College Yard, certain things can be considered settled: the planting design as made by Mr. Guy Lowell will be followed out; the greater part of the large trees, which are fruitful breeding places for borers, and also such of the small oaks as are dead or dying, will be taken out; in the spots indicated by the planting plan, new trees to replace those removed will be planted during the present spring; eight or ten middle-sized elms which are still fairly healthy, will be given every care to increase their vigor.

No comprehensive plan for the development and maintenance of trees on the College property in general can as yet be announced. Such a plan involves the bringing together of a great deal of information as to how the factors affecting tree growth have altered in the recent past and how they are likely to change in the future. Some of this material is already available in the reports of experts, but much remains for additional investigation. To name but one of several questions, and one which, in the published suggestions for the treatment of the trees, has hardly been mentioned: how much has the soil moisture been affected by the various large excavations near the Yard? Questions of design, of the relation of planting plans to buildings and future University life, must also be settled, and by the advice of qualified experts. The regeneration of the Yard trees will be at best a slow process. To make it a sure one will require both time and study.

#### LECTURES BY PROFESSOR DURAND

Professor E. Dana Durand of the University of Minnesota will give four lectures at Harvard during the week beginning April 12, under the auspices of the Department of Economics. He will give two public lectures in Emerson D on the general subject, "What Shall We

Do with the Trusts?" The first of these lectures will be given on Monday evening, April 13, on "The Necessity of Regulation of Prohibition"; and the second, April 15, on "Pending Legislation regarding Combinations and Corporations."

In addition, Professor Durand will lecture on Tuesday and Thursday, April 14 and 16, at 11 A. M., in Emerson D, to the members of Economics 4a, his subjects being "Possibility of Preventing Combination and Difficulties of Regulation" and "The Alleged Economies and Advantages of Combination." Members of the University will be welcome at these lectures.

Professor Durand was Instructor in Economics at Harvard University, 1901-03. At one time he was Assistant Commissioner in the Bureau of Corporations at Washington, and afterwards Superintendent of the Census.

#### GIFTS TO THE UNIVERSITY

At the meeting of the Corporation on March 30, gifts amounting to \$87,043 were announced.

The largest item was \$50,000 to be added to the Matchett Fund. This fund was created in 1913 by the will of Sarah A. Matchett; the original amount was \$150,000—which was made a special fund for the general purposes of the College.

By the will of the late Judge Addison Brown, of New York, Harvard receives a bequest of \$10,000 to be applied as follows: "\$7,500 thereof in founding a scholarship bearing the name 'Addison Brown', the income thereof to be applied toward paying the expenses of some needy meritorious undergraduate student to be designated by the College under prescribed regulations; the remaining \$2,500 of said \$10,000 legacy in establishing a prize fund bearing the name 'Addison Brown' in the Dane Law School, now known as the Harvard Law School, the income thereof to be awarded annually or biennially for the best essay by one of the students in the Law

School on some designated subject of maritime or private international law under prescribed regulations."

Another of the larger gifts was \$10,000 which was given anonymously to the Collis P. Huntington Memorial Hospital.

#### GEOLOGY OF THE BALTIC PROVINCES

UPON the recommendation of the Division of Geology, a grant from the income of the Shaler Memorial fund has been made for the purpose of studying the Ordovician and Silurian strata of the Baltic provinces of Russia and Sweden. This region, known to geologists as the Baltic basin, has long been famous for the beautifully preserved fossils which it has furnished, and for the unique character of its Ordovician faunas. It has even been asserted that this basin was, in early Palæozoic times, the seat of an almost isolated arm of the sea, an arm which persisted through long geological ages, and had evolved within itself a unique fauna. The studies of Palæogeography which have been carried on in recent years, particularly in America, have, however, led to the belief that many of our Ordovician and Silurian faunas derived a certain percentage of their constituents from the Baltic Basin, which must, therefore, have had, at various times, communication with the American seas, probably through the Arctic.

The dates of these times of mingling of faunas are not as yet well established, and it has not been possible to synchronize the periods of deposition of sedimentary strata in the two regions. Numerous correlations have been attempted, the latest in November, 1913, but the views expressed have been widely divergent. No American familiar with the field relations in this country has ever made a detailed study of the strata in the Baltic basin, and no Russian, German or Swede who has written on the Baltic region has had the advantage of any extensive knowledge of the strata in America. It seems possible

that more accurate correlations than now exist can be made if the same persons have the opportunity of studying both areas. With the view of making such studies, Professor Raymond will leave for St. Petersburg late in April, and will be followed in June by Professor Twenhofel of the University of Kansas, who will cooperate in a part of the work. The region to be studied in Russia lies between Lake Ladoga and the shore of the Baltic in Estland, principally along the southern shore of the Gulf of Finland. Southern Sweden, including the islands of Gotland and Oeland, will then be traversed, and a final week spent about Kristiania in Norway.

Professor Twenhofel has in preparation for the Geological Survey of Canada a monograph on the stratigraphy and fossils of the island of Anticosti, and on this expedition will devote his time particularly to the comparison of the faunas of Anticosti and Gotland. It is rather a curious coincidence that one of Professor Shaler's first geological experiences was an expedition to Anticosti, and one of his early publications was the description of some of the fossils collected on that island.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF RHODE ISLAND

The Harvard Club of Rhode Island had its annual meeting and dinner on Friday, April 3, at the University Club in Providence. The speakers were Hon. Curtis Guild, '81, formerly Governor of Massachusetts and ex-ambassador to Russia, who advocated the creation of a national diplomatic school; and Leo H. Leary, '05, one of the coaches of the football eleven, who talked about Harvard's recent victories at the game. Dr. Oliver W. Huntington, '81, was toastmaster.

The following officers were chosen for the current year: President, George P. Winship, '93; vice-president, Rev. Augustus M. Lord, '83; secretary, L. S. Hill, Jr., '04; treasurer, Raymond G.

Williams, '11; secretary for Providence, William G. Roelker, Jr., '09; secretary for Newport, Hugh B. Baker, '03.

#### CONNECTICUT VALLEY CLUB

The Connecticut Valley Harvard Club had its annual dinner at the Noyasset Club, Springfield, Mass., on the evening of April 4. Thirty-three men attended. Gilbert A. Browne, '10, who played end-rush on the football eleven while he was in College, and has been one of the coaches during the past few years, gave an illustrated talk on the recent Yale games.

The following officers were re-elected: President, James R. Miller, '01, of Springfield; first vice-president, Sidney Stevens, '00, of Ludlow; second vice-president, G. M. Leonard, '03, of Springfield; secretary, D. M. Baker, '10, of Springfield; treasurer, W. M. Wharfield, '05, of Springfield.

Those at the dinner were:

D. M. Baker, '10, L. H. Baker, '11, C. H. Beckwith, '94, R. S. Benner, '99, R. A. Bidwell, '99, C. A. Bliss, '08, F. H. Bliss, '11, G. E. Boynton, '08, H. G. Chapin, '82, L. D. Chapin, '02, W. B. Day, '10, T. W. Ellis, '10, A. W. Gifford, '94, Donald Greene, '11, L. E. Herrick, '97, C. D. Hurley, '12, E. N. Jenckes, Jr., '06, J. F. Jennings, '01, F. M. Jones, '96, G. M. Leonard, '03, J. W. Mason, '82, J. R. Miller, '01, A. G. Rice, '02, C. R. Rogers, '02, J. W. Simons, '00, Joseph Shattuck, '92, E. C. Sullivan, M.D. '03, Sidney Stevens, '00, K. N. Washburn, Jr., '03, F. H. Wesson, '04, J. H. G. Williams, '02, W. M. Wharfield, '05.

#### ATHLETIC COMMITTEE REPORT

Dean Briggs has issued his annual report as chairman of the Athletic Committee. After speaking of the athletic victories of the year under review, he says:

"Not the least important thing in Harvard athletics of late years has been the steadily increasing friendliness and confidence of the relation between Harvard and Yale. Years ago this relation was frequently disturbed by suspicions which were often too nearly warrantable, and

for which each college was no doubt in part responsible. To expect that every player in every contest will always do exactly right toward his adversary is to expect something a little beyond human nature; but in general it may be said that the games between Harvard and Yale are now among the friendliest and the cleanest, as they have long been among the most intense, of college games, and that the negotiations between Harvard and Yale about them are among the most agreeable negotiations of the College year."

He says of the new rule in regard to baseball coaches:

"In May it was voted that beginning with the year 1914 coaches and graduates should be kept off the players' bench in baseball. For several years there has been a strong feeling in the Committee that in the actual games the baseball team, however thoroughly trained beforehand by the coach, should be thrown on its own responsibility and that the exigencies of the game should be met, not by the coach, but by the captain. The authorities at Yale and Princeton had for some time believed in just such a change, and had proposed it earlier in the year."

#### ADDITIONAL BASEBALL STANDS

The Athletic Association has contracted for the erection of additional baseball stands on Soldiers Field. Two sections will be built, one at each end of the present stands, and in addition several tiers will be added to the old stands to make them even in height. These changes will make an increase of 1200 in the seating capacity of the field. The work will be completed in time for the opening of the baseball season.

#### SPRING FOOTBALL PRACTICE

About 50 men reported for the spring football practice which began last Thursday. P. D. Haughton, '09, was in charge of the work; he had the help of

Captain Brickley, F. J. O'Brien, '14, F. J. Bradley, '15, S. B. Pennock, '15, and W. H. Trumbull, '15.

Another valuable assistant was H. R. Snyder, '05, who formerly played at Harvard, and for the past eight years has coached the eleven of Western Reserve University. Snyder has had a lot of experience with the forward pass, and his knowledge of that development of the game will be, it is believed, of great benefit to the Harvard players.

#### THE DOOLEY TEST

"I see be th' pa-aper that it's a shame that a base-ball player shud get three times as much sal'ry as a college professor, said Mr. Hennessy.

"He may be worth three times as much," said Mr. Dooley. "If a man's value to th' wurruud was measured be his wages, a shreet sprinkler wud get more thin a bank prisident. But it ain't."

"But d'ye honestly think Tris Speaker ought to get more thin th' prisident iv Harvard Colledge?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"That," said Mr. Dooley, "is a matter I can't give an opinyon on. I niver see Dock Lowell play. I'd lave th' matther to a vote iv th' studints iv that great an' fash-nable resort. I'd let thim decide which athleet it gives thim more pleasure to see perform."

(From "The Crisis", by Finley Peter Dunne.)

#### YALE BEATEN AT SOCCER

The Harvard "soccer" football team defeated Yale, 4 goals to 0, on Soldiers Field last Saturday, and on the preceeding Thursday won from Cornell 7 goals to 1.

Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association spoke in Emerson D last Thursday afternoon on "Votes for Women." The address was given under the auspices of the Harvard Equal Suffrage League.

## Alumni Notes

'83—John D. Pennock, general manager of the Solvey Process Co., spoke at a meeting of the Boylston Chemical Club in the Harvard Union on April 3. His subject was "The Alkali Industry in the United States."

'92—Thomas W. Lamont presided at a meeting of the graduates of Phillips Exeter Academy held in New York City on April 3.

'98—Harry Kelly Brent was married in New York City on March 14 to Miss Emily Rogers.

'98—Dr. Hamilton Rice has received, through the Royal Geographical Society, of England, the gold medal which the King bestows every year on some eminent explorer.

'99—A daughter, Louise Farwell, was born to Frederick B. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor at Turners Falls, Mass., on February 26.

Ph.D. '99—Arthur Henry Pierce, A.B. (Amherst) '88, professor of psychology at Smith College, died at Northampton, Mass., on February 20.

'01—A son, Robert Taft Hanson, was born to Clifford Taft Hanson and Mrs. Hanson on March 17 at Toledo, O.

'03—Henry C. Jones, LL.B. '06, has been appointed Dean of the Law School of West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va., and will assume office on July 1. The Law School of that institution is to be re-organized on the model of the Harvard Law School.

'03—J. Lowell White, formerly in Galveston, Tex., is with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co., (care of the President's Office), Wilmington, N. C.

'05—Henry S. Forbes, M.D. '11, is practising medicine in Berkeley, Calif. His address there is 2304 Telegraph Ave.

'06—Robert F. Guild is a bond salesman with Earnest E. Smith, '02, 78 Devonshire St., Boston.

'09—John W. Bicknell, who has been on leave of absence in this country for the past few months, has returned to Medan, Sumatra, where he is employed by the General Rubber Co.

'09—The engagement of John P. Reynolds, Jr., of Boston, to Miss Ellen L. Baxter, of Brunswick, Me., has been announced.

'09—Thompson S. Sampson is secretary and treasurer of the American Mutual Compensation Insurance Co., 18 East 41st St., New York City.

'10—Gustaf S. Bohlin is an engineering inspector for the Contractors Mutual Liability Insurance Co., 10 Tremont St., Boston.

'10—A son, George Hartley Crosbie, Jr., was born to George H. Crosbie and Mrs. Crosbie on March 25.

'10—Charles Goggio is teaching at the University of Wisconsin, Madison.

'10—Jewett B. Newton is with Monks & Johnson, architects and engineers, 78 Devonshire St., Boston. His address remains Cohasset, Mass.

'10—William T. Van Nostrand is with Whitney Bros., Inc., paper, twine and bags, 84 Chauncy St., Boston.

A.M. '10—John F. Sievers, A.B. (University of Missouri) '08, is professor of German at Acadia University, Wolfville, N. S.

'11—William DeFord Beal, formerly in Memphis, Tenn., is with Cooper & Brush, 807 Exchange Building, Boston.

'11—A son, Elwood Dadmur was born to Herbert F. Boynton and Mrs. Boynton on March 26, at Arlington, Mass.

'11—Richard Brunel has been transferred from the Boston office of J. R. Worcester & Co., to 550 Masonic Building, Portland, Me.

'11—Francis P. Byerly, who has been since 1912 with Stone & Webster has been transferred from the Houghton County Electric Light Co., Mich., to the Adirondack Electric Power Corp., Glens Falls, N. Y.

'11—Alton C. Roberts is special secretary for county and rural work of the state executive committee of New Jersey. His address is Flemington, N. J.

'12—Elza Gordon Bassett is instructor in French and Spanish at the Iowa State College, Ames, Ia.

'12—Henry Bollman is in charge of the advertising of the Package Confectionery Co., East 6th St., South Boston. His address is 90 Harvard Ave., Brookline, Mass.

'12—The address of George Draper Osgood for the next fifteen months will be care of Baring Bros., London, England.

'13—Samuel M. Felton, 3d, is with Bigelow & Harriman, building contractors, 127 Federal St., Boston. He is living at 58 Brimmer St.

'13—Hermann R. Habicht, who was temporarily in the American Consulate-General in Hamburg, is now French correspondent with Siegmund, Robinow & Company, Hamburg. His address is Schloederstrasse 31, Hamburg 24, Germany.

A.M. '13—James O. Knauss, A.B. (Lehigh, Pa.) '10, is instructor in German at Pennsylvania State College.

A.M. '13—Wallace Smith Murray, A.B. (Wittenberg, O.) '09, is teaching at the University School, Cleveland, O.

Ph.D. '13—Orie William Long, A.B. (Central University, Ky.) '03, is professor of German at the Worcester (Mass.) Polytechnic Institute.



# HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

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## News and Views

**Medical Study in France.** Near the end of March the Harvard Medical School received a visitor, Dr. Gustave Monod, of Vichy, France, whose mission had more than a common significance. Besides delivering to the students of the School, and the medical profession of Greater Boston, a lecture in which he included a remarkable analysis, on the cinematograph, of the movements of athletes in action, he gave an address on graduate medical instruction and the opportunities for advanced study in France. Realizing that these opportunities are not fully appreciated outside of France, the Minister of Instruction and members of the medical profession in Paris have entrusted Dr. Monod both with the study of methods of graduate instruction in other countries and with presenting the advantages of such instruction in their own land.

Time was when Paris was the natural city of resort for American students of medicine. Vienna, Berlin and other medical centres have attracted students who in earlier years would have gone to Paris—and all the while the progress of the medical schools of America has rendered foreign study less essential, and has even provided the visitor from France with valuable suggestions. By taking back to Paris all that he learns regarding methods of instruction in the schools of England and America, he may

well add materially to what Paris already has to offer.

May it not be that a closer relation between French and American medicine might serve as the first step in a broader international co-operation? Wherever the best teacher and the best facilities for mastering a certain subject are to be found—whether in Europe or in America—it ought to be possible for the best students of either continent to seize these highest opportunities. What has always been possible for a fortunate few might thus, through understanding and organization, be offered to all who are worthy of it.

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**Jones the Bell-Ringer.**

"Old Jones" is dead. For several years the bell in Harvard Hall has been rung by other hands, but Mr. Jones has still been seen about the Yard and the streets of Cambridge, looking little or no older than he has looked to one college generation after another for more than half a century.

His familiar figure embodied order and authority as that of "John the Orange Man" stood for relaxation and the comic spirit. The story of his faithful life, as it was told in the BULLETIN about three years ago, is in large measure a story of the eternal conflict between youth and age. Yet it was a conflict without bitterness, conducted in the tacit understanding that youth must have a fling which age must repress.

When Mr. Jones retired in 1908 from active service that had covered fifty years, the College Faculty gave him an arm-chair symbolic of their wishes for the remainder of his life, and an illuminated "sheepskin" signed by President Eliot and Dean Briggs. In this Mr. Jones was defined as "an example of fidelity and punctuality to all members of the University." An honorary degree could not have been conferred in more fitting phrase. As such an example Mr. Jones will be remembered till the youngest class to which he ministered shall join the Stelligeri.

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**Professor Dr. Cabot's sketch of the**  
**Kirsopp new Professor of Philosophy**  
**Lake. at Harvard, printed on a**  
 later page of this issue of the BULLETIN, speaks for a notable enrichment of the teaching force through Professor Hocking's appointment. The teaching of divinity, like that of philosophy, has been strengthened by a new appointment. The Rev. Dr. Kirsopp Lake of the University of Leyden is about to become a professor of theology at Harvard.

For the first half of the current academic year, Professor Lake gave instruction in theology at the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge—bringing rather a European than an American reputation to his task. An Englishman, in Anglican orders, a graduate of Lincoln College, Oxford, the Arnold Essay prizeman of 1902, cataloguer of Greek manuscripts at the Bodleian Library in 1903-04, he was called to Leyden in 1904 when that University needed a liberal theological teacher involved neither in radical eccentricities nor in the partisan controversies of Dutch ecclesiastical politics. He is a scholar of high rank, and among the very first in the field of New

Testament work, both on its technical side and in the investigation and presentation of matters of larger interest and wider view. His latest book, "The Earlier Epistles of St. Paul", well represents the scholarly and general value of his work.

Two points about his coming to Harvard are especially worthy of notice. He comes at a time when the Divinity School is instituting a system of general examinations for the degree of S.T.B., and will take his part in them as a man trained under both the English and the Dutch systems of this sort. He comes when there is no definite gap to be filled, but merely because his eminent scholarship could add to the teaching strength of Harvard. It is the sort of addition for which greater financial freedom is most desirable in all departments of the University.

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**Harvard An enterprising Boston**  
**Dames. newspaper published not long**  
 ago a series of interviews with the wives of Harvard students. These students are members of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, the Law School, and other departments in which matrimony is more common than in Harvard College. The subject of the interviews was the question of a dormitory for married students—a question which the Dean of the Graduate School has raised in more than one of his annual reports. It stands in abeyance at present, partly—one may well imagine—because there are so many other questions about dormitories in Cambridge waiting to be answered.

The interviews reveal a general desire for the community life which a dormitory would provide. Certainly it would relieve many married students from the anxious search for suitable

rooms within their slender means. But the vision of an academic apartment house from which babies are not excluded fails to satisfy everybody. It was not a wife but a husband who told the interviewer, "I want absolutely nothing to disturb my home unity, and I believe a dormitory of the kind suggested would threaten it. There is a danger apparent to any of us of the wives of our families spending too much time at chatting, or 'gadding', when they might be happier at their own work or at study." Here is somebody for the Harvard suffragists to convert to sounder views of woman!

The social instinct, however, seems the stronger among those whose opinion was asked. This instinct is now gratified through an organization called the Society of Harvard Dames. Besides the wives, it includes mothers and sisters who are sharing the lives of Harvard students. It meets every two weeks in the parlors of Phillips Brooks House, and really serves to promote acquaintance and fellowship among women otherwise rather pitifully exposed to loneliness. It is through such provisions for all conceivable needs that the organization of modern university life shows itself at its best.

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**The Professors' Union.** About a year ago a number of professors at Johns Hopkins took the first steps towards organizing a national association of university professors. In a circular letter setting forth the project, they described its general purposes, which are: "to promote a more general and methodical discussion of the educational problems of the university; to create means for the authoritative expression of the public opinion of the profession; and to make possible collective action, on occasions

when such action seems called for." The response to this letter was encouraging, and in November last eighteen professors, representing eight universities, met in Baltimore for a general discussion of the undertaking. This resulted in the formation of a larger committee, on which the principal universities and branches of learning are represented by a careful apportionment. The Harvard professors on this committee are Professor Roscoe Pound, representing Law, and Professor C. S. Minot, representing Medicine. The committee has in its hands the actual framing of the work the association may accomplish—a work obviously full of important possibilities.

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**The Overseers.** At the beginning of this week the Overseers have held a meeting at Cambridge, extending over two days. It is the repetition of a successful experiment made a year ago. In a concentrated fashion it accomplishes some of the results sought by the recently established Alumni University Day at Yale, for its object is to provide an opportunity for inspecting the University actually engaged in its daily work. The inspection is not thrown open to the alumni body in large numbers but to their chosen representatives who constitute the Board of Overseers. If an Alumni University Day is ever instituted at Harvard, it may well be that the experience of the Overseers at the annual visitations to Cambridge will prove a useful guide to what may be expected and accomplished.

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**The Next Bulletin.** By reason of the recess, extending from April 19 to April 25, inclusive, the next issue of the BULLETIN will appear two weeks hence, on April 29.

# Norwood Penrose Hallowell, '61

By HENRY L. HIGGINSON, '55.

**I**N our War of the Revolution a stalwart Quaker was a passenger on an American vessel which was attacked and boarded by an English man-of-war crew. The Quaker said to one of the boarders: "Friend, I cannot strike thee, but I can drop thee into the water", and he did so.

A Philadelphia Quaker family of our day reached the same result by sending to the Civil War two sons, one of them, Norwood Penrose Hallowell. He was one of six children born to his father and mother, from whom he inherited fine traits of character. He was a fair student in the class of 1861 at Harvard, and was at times mischievous or careless about some of the College regulations. When the Civil War broke out he was near his graduation, but could not live without enlisting in the great struggle, for he had been



This photograph of Col. Hallowell was taken on Soldiers Field, June 23, 1911, as, carrying the '61 banner, he led the procession of graduates to the Yale baseball game. It was the fiftieth anniversary of his class.

brought up in a strong anti-slavery atmosphere. He was commissioned first lieutenant in the 20th Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, and immediately after going to the front took part in the Battle of Ball's Bluff. In the dreadful retreat from that battle he distinguished himself by bravery and resource. Having saved his own life by swimming to the island, he with others rigged a raft or boat and brought back many men who could not swim.

He had gone out as a first lieutenant, was soon promoted to a captaincy, and saw very hard service on the Peninsula during the campaign of 1862, where his regiment did fine service and suffered terribly. At Antietam the 20th Regiment was in the great attack on the Confederate centre, and met a severe Confederate fire which drove back Sumner's corps. Hallowell

was severely wounded, and suffered throughout life from his injury. Presently he was commissioned lieutenant colonel in the 54th Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers (colored) of which Robert Shaw was colonel. Before leaving Massachusetts he was commissioned colonel of the 55th Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers (colored) and went to the front with that regiment, doing excellent service. But his wound had exhausted his strength, and he was forced to resign in the autumn of 1863, having done his utmost to save his country from ruin.

Since the War he has been a hard-working wool-broker and dealer, a railroad director, and later for many years an admirable bank-president, who has thought, dreamt and lived for his bank and for his stockholders.

In all these years since 1863 he has striven, as a good, devoted husband, father and citizen, to build up his country, and has raised a quiverful of children. He has championed the full rights of fellow-citizens, white and black, has spoken his mind fully and freely whenever occasion required, and above all has lived simply and bravely as a high-spirited, high-minded gentleman.

To Harvard men he was especially warm and hearty in his greeting, and never failed to talk, to march, to romp with the students, with old men, young men, boys and girls.

In business circles he kept an open mind and a high sense of integrity, and he always had a mind of his own about every transaction.

One of his friends and comrades, who marched with him, said yesterday: "He was as gallant an officer and gentleman as I ever have seen;" and that word "gallant" especially fitted him. Always cheerful, often gay, full of courage, sympathizing—he, with his tall, fine figure and handsome, pleasant face, will long linger in the memory of our people.

In his delightful home, with his three sons and three daughters, and his grand-

children about him, and with a noble wife who warmed and brightened all their lives as she brooded over them, he has enriched our community, and has left a happy memory. What more can any of us wish for?

#### COL. HALLOWELL'S RECORD

Col. Norwood Penrose Hallowell, '61, died at his home in West Medford, Mass., on Saturday, April 11, after a brief attack of pneumonia.

Col. Hallowell was born in Philadelphia, April 13, 1839, the son of Morris Longstreet and Hannah (Penrose) Hallowell. His people were Quakers, and he studied for two years at Haverford College before going to Harvard; he entered at Cambridge in the fall of 1857 and graduated in the class of 1861. The Civil War broke out before the end of his College course, and he at once enlisted. From April 25 to June 10, 1861, he was in the Fourth Battalion, New England Guards (infantry), Maj. Thomas G. Stevenson, stationed at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, but he took his final examinations with his class, and delivered the oration on Class Day.

On June 10, 1861, he was commissioned first lieutenant in the 20th Massachusetts Volunteers, and on September 24 went with his regiment to the front. He took part in the battle of Ball's Bluff, October 21, 1861. He was commissioned captain on November 26, 1861. He was engaged at the siege of Yorktown, was under fire at West Point, in action at Fair Oaks and at Savage's Station and was wounded at Glendale. He was in the battle of Malvern Hill, subsequently took part in a reconnaissance from Harrison's Landing to that place, was in the third line of battle at Chantilly, and at Antietam, September 17, 1862, received a severe wound which kept him on the hospital or invalid list during the following fall and winter.

On April 17, 1863, he was commis-

sioned lieutenant-colonel, 54th Massachusetts, Col. Robert G. Shaw; this regiment was the first composed of colored troops in the state. On May 30, at the request of Gov. John A. Andrew, Col. Hallowell accepted the command of the 55th Massachusetts, the second colored regiment enlisted from the state. He went with his regiment from the camp at Readville, Mass., to South Carolina, and on August 5, 1863, encamped on the northern end of Folly Island, Charleston Harbor. The 55th was engaged in the siege of Fort Wagner, and was among the first to enter it after its evacuation. On November 2, 1863, he was discharged from the service because of disability resulting from his wounds.

From 1864 until 1869 he was in the wool commission business in New York. On June 1, 1869, he removed his business to Boston and took up his residence at West Medford where he lived the rest of his life. In 1886 he was elected vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce, of Boston, and in 1891 was chosen president of that institution. He continued in that position until his death.

He was also a director of the Guarantee Company of North America, a trustee of the Medford Savings Bank, president of the Middlesex School, a trustee of the Military Historical Society, president and trustee of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, and treasurer of the Sarah Fuller House. In 1884 he was president of the Massachusetts Department of the Loyal Legion. He had been president of the Union Club, Boston, and was a member of the Harvard Club of Boston, and many other organizations.

On January 27, 1868, in New York City, Col. Hallowell married Sarah Wharton Haydock, who survives him. He leaves also six children, three sons and three daughters. All the sons are graduates of Harvard—Robert Haydock Hallowell, '96, Norwood Penrose Hal-

lowell, Jr., '97, and John White Hallowell, '01. Col. Hallowell's daughters married Harvard men. Anna Norwood Hallowell is the wife of Horace A. Davis, '91; Esther Fisher Hallowell, of Arthur Holdredge Morse, '02; and Susan Morris Hallowell, of Lawrence G. Brooks, '02.

#### DEATH OF AUSTIN K. JONES

Austin K. Jones, who for 50 years rang the bell on Harvard Hall to summon Harvard students to Chapel and other College exercises, died on Wednesday, April 8, at his home in Cambridge. He was 88 years old.

Mr. Jones began work for the College in 1858 as a janitor. In 1898 he gave up some of his responsibilities, but he continued to ring the bell until 1908, when he retired. He had lived for many years with his son-in-law, Mr. Walter C. Wardwell, formerly mayor of Cambridge.

There is hardly a graduate from 1860 to 1900 who did not know Mr. Jones. He was commonly known as "Old Jones", but that appellation showed affection rather than disrespect. For many years it was said that he knew by sight every living graduate of Harvard. One of his annual duties was to stand by the entrance to the old Class Tree and see that none but Harvard men were allowed to go into the enclosure. He had a wide acquaintance with the members of the teaching staff of the University.

The funeral services for Mr. Jones were held at his home. President Eliot, Professor Emerton, Dean Hurlbut and other members of the Faculty were present, and Professor Francis G. Peabody made an address.

The annual Commencement meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society will be held on Monday, June 15. Hon. William H. Taft will be the orator, and Bliss Carman, the poet.

## Harvard Men on a Rockefeller Commission

**H**ARRY PRATT JUDSON, President of the University of Chicago, Roger Sherman Greene, '01, Consul-General at Hankow, and Dr. Francis Weld Peabody, '03, of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, have been appointed Commissioners of the Rockefeller Foundation to inquire into the needs of Medical Education and

Commission is well known as one of the leading educational administrators of this country. He is an honorary graduate of Harvard, having received the degree of LL.D. in 1909. Mr. Greene, after his graduation in 1901, devoted a year to graduate work in preparation for the public service and received the degree of A.M. in 1902. His first ap-



R. S. GREENE, '01.



DR. F. W. PEABODY, '03.

Public Health in China. Since the Rockefeller Foundation was chartered last year under the laws of the state of New York it has had under consideration proposals looking toward medical work in China, based on the belief of their authors that the present is a peculiarly opportune time for foreign aid in that country. The China Medical Commission will devote from six to twelve months to a preliminary study of the field and upon the receipt of its report the Rockefeller Foundation will decide what part, if any, it will take in the suggested lines of work.

President Judson, the Chairman of the

pointment in 1902 as secretary to the American Minister in Brazil was soon followed by an appointment as Vice- and Deputy-Consul General at Rio Janeiro. Thence he was transferred successively to Nagasaki and Kobe, Japan, as Vice-Consul and Interpreter. He was then made Commercial Agent at Vladivostok and served through the period of mutiny and insurrection at that port at the close of the Russo-Japanese War, acting for a time as the representative of British and Japanese interests as well as of those of the United States. He was then promoted to the rank of Consul at the same post. In recognition of his services to

Japan he was offered the decoration of the Order of the Rising Sun, Fifth Class, by the Emperor of Japan—an honor he was obliged to decline under the rules of the service. He was later transferred to the consulship at Dalny and thence to Harbin, where he served through the last great epidemic of the pneumonic plague. Three weeks before the outbreak of the Chinese Revolution he was promoted to be Consul-General at Hankow and witnessed some of the opening hostilities there. During the subsequent period of disorder he was involved in delicate negotiations with the Revolutionary leader in Wuchang for the safe conduct of foreign residents. For his present service under the Rockefeller Foundation he has been given leave of absence by the Department of State.

Dr. Peabody entered the Harvard Medical School upon his graduation from College and took his M.D. in 1907. He was then an interne at the Massachusetts General Hospital, after which he received an appointment as a resident physician at the Johns Hopkins Hospital where he served under Dr. William S. Thayer, '85. In 1910 he was appointed Assistant Resident Physician at the Hospital of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research and was there engaged in clinical studies, first of infantile paralysis and then of pneumonia, to both of which he made valuable contributions. In 1912 he was appointed Assistant Physician to the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital and Alumni Assistant in Medicine in the Harvard Medical School, from which positions he has been given leave of absence.

In addition to sending a Commission of Inquiry to China the Rockefeller Foundation is extending around the world, under the name of the International Health Commission, the organization already perfected in this country for the eradication of the hookworm disease. Mr. Wickliffe Rose, the Director General of this Commission, received the honorary degree of A.M. at Harvard in

1913. Arrangements have been made with the Colonial Office of the British Government whereby the method of health propaganda and administration which has proved successful in the Southern States of this country will be initiated in the tropical dependencies of the British Empire. The work has been inaugurated in British Guiana and several islands of the British West Indies, and Mr. Rose is now on his way to Egypt, Ceylon and the Malay States to inquire into the needs there. Similar work is also to be carried on in various countries of Central and South America, and to this department the Commission has just appointed Dr. Lewis W. Hackett, '05, to whose charge the hookworm eradication in one of these countries will shortly be assigned. Dr. Hackett graduated from the Medical School in 1912 and took the degree of Doctor of Public Health in 1913. His appointment by the International Health Commission took effect April 1st.

The International Health Commission includes in its membership the following graduates of Harvard: Charles W. Eliot, '53, David F. Houston, A.M. '92, Jerome D. Greene, '96; and the following honorary graduates: Gen. William C. Gorgas, Dr. Simon Flexner, Dr. William H. Welch and Wickliffe Rose. The other members of the Commission are John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Walter H. Page, Frederick T. Gates, Starr J. Murphy and Charles O. Heydt.

#### APPOINTMENT FOR DR. B. M. PATTEN

B. M. Patten, Ph.D. '14, has received an appointment from the United States Fisheries Department to go on the "Seneca", a government patrol vessel, and make a study of the temperature, salinity, and other qualities of the water of the ocean at various depths. His trip will last about two months.

Dr. Patten graduated from Dartmouth College in 1911, and has been in the Harvard Graduate School ever since.



## Course on the Business of Lumbering

A two-years' course in the business of lumbering will be given next year by the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, in coöperation with the Harvard Forestry School.

John M. Gries, of the United States Bureau of Corporations, who made the country-wide investigation on which was based the report of the Bureau alleging that there was a private monopoly of the country's timber resources, has been appointed to give the new course so far as it deals directly with lumbering.

Mr. Gries, who, though he made the Federal lumber investigation, did not write and was not responsible for the Bureau's report thereon, has had wide practical experience, as well as thorough training in economics under some of the foremost teachers of the country. He is considered probably the best equipped man in the country to give instruction in the business of lumbering; and his general comprehension of the problems of both conservation and utilization is expected to give him wide influence in the campaign that is needed for the education of the public as well as of the lumbermen in making the most of our timber resources. Mr. Gries is appointed for the present as a member of the staff of the Harvard School of Forestry.

The new course covers two years, and is made up of a combination of parts of suitable courses already given in the Business School, together with some work in the Forestry School for those who have had no previous training in forestry.

The first year will include, besides new courses on the manufacture of lumber and on general lumbering to be given by Mr. Gries, certain Business School courses on accounting, marketing, factory management, business statistics, and investments. In the second year the Business School courses will be three—in industrial accounting, including cost

accounting, corporation finance, and an advanced course on manufacturing made up of parts of two existing courses. Lumbering occupies the whole of the second half year, which will be devoted to special investigations in the field; each student will be given a large problem in the lumbering business on which he will write his graduation thesis.

Forestry education, after the German pattern, apparently does not meet the needs of the lumbering interests. It is necessary to know how to protect existing tree growth and to start new growths, but the present and acute problem is how to manufacture the existing trees into lumber and to sell the lumber at a profit. The federal government itself is struggling with this problem in its attempts to dispose of lumber from the public reserves. For the private lumber interest the case is worse than for the government, because the private lumberman must show a profit on his operations. The course proposed at Harvard will be directed towards a solution of this problem.

There is needed also a kind of forestry research not hitherto available, to which the Harvard School of Forestry will now devote itself, turning over the subject of lumbering to the Business School. Within the accepted field of forestry there are several lines that give ample room for the training of the specialist.

Allied with the business of lumbering, as well as with forestry, are studies in wood technology,—research to discover, for instance, what new sources of supply there are for wood pulp, which is a pressing economic problem; what uses can be found for small trees, below accepted lumber sizes; what are the most practicable methods of reproducing forests; what processes of preservative or other chemical treatment will bring into use woods not suited to existing needs; and how diseases and insect pests can be controlled. Such things involve advanced

technical research closely linked with economic conditions; and in this direction it is expected that the Forestry School will contribute to the broadening of the business side of lumbering as presented in the Business School.

### PROFESSOR HOCKING

By RICHARD C. CABOT, '89.

William Ernest Hocking, who comes to Harvard next autumn as Professor of Philosophy, leaves a similar position at Yale, where he has taught ethics, the philosophy of religion and the philosophy of the state since 1908. He has gained wide reputation as a constructive philosopher since the publication, in 1912, of his book on "The Meaning of God in Human Experience."

Born at Cleveland in 1873, he has had an unusually rich and varied preparation for the teaching of philosophy. In his "wanderjahre" (1889-1899) he earned his living as a printer, a surveyor and publisher of maps, a teacher of mathematics, geology, and finally as a high school principal. His early training in mathematics and science has stood him in good stead since. When he could afford it he took periods of work at the Iowa State College and at Chicago University, so that it took him but two years to obtain his A.B. at Harvard in 1901. After taking a Harvard A.M. in 1902, he pursued his philosophic studies in Berlin, Göttingen and Heidelberg (1902-03), and returned to Harvard for his Ph.D. in 1904. In 1905 he was married to Agnes, daughter of John Boyle O'Reilly, well-known as a poet, as editor of the *Boston Pilot* and as a leader of Irish-Americans.

Hocking's first work as a teacher of philosophy was done at Andover Theological Seminary (1904-06). He was called next to the University of California. Reaching San Francisco in the summer just after the great fire, he naturally offered his services to the Relief Committee. What the city just then most needed was a stock of habitable wooden

shacks to house refugees temporarily sheltered in tents. Accordingly this well-equipped philosopher set to work as house-builder, and during the weeks before the autumn term opened, he served the city with both hand and brain.

He has since then helped to build a home for the human spirit as well. His ten years as a teacher of philosophy, the last six at Yale, have given him not only the skill of an accomplished teacher, but the leisure to write his first book. That book exemplifies the main principles which his later books will follow (I hope) into new paths. Those principles include a determination to learn from his philosophical opponents so much that they cease to be his opponents and become his aids. He grounds all his speculation not only in fact but in history. Few philosophers of his originality and daring have been affected so deeply as he by the fact that a certain chain of events,—the life and death of Jesus of Nazareth,—has occurred. Few have excelled him in his touch with actuality through science, wood-craft, fine art and practical art. In spare moments he enjoys the resources of an excellent musician. He is also a designer and maker of beautiful furniture. Take these arts in connection with his technical training and his ten years' practice in teaching, and it is hard to conceive a better outfit for one who is to fill a chair of philosophy at Harvard.

### THE LAMPOON BOARD

The following men have been elected to the *Lampoon* board: R. E. Connell, '15, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., D. Loring, Jr., '16, of Portland, Ore., R. McKinney, '15, of Albany, N. Y., E. C. Thayer, '15, of Worcester, and G. Hale, '15, of Chicago, Ill., regular editors; R. C. Bacon, '16, of Chicago, Ill., R. P. Baldwin, '16, of Boston, and S. L. French, '16, of Tuxedo Park, N. Y., business editors.

P. R. Mechem, '15, of Chicago, has been elected president of the board, and Theodore Sizer, '16, of New York, Ibis.

# Letters to the Bulletin

## CONCERNING TREES

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In the various communications which have appeared in the BULLETIN in regard to the condition of the trees in the Yard, I do not remember that anyone has paid attention to the fact that those trees which have suffered from the depredations of insects are old trees.

I do not know how old they are but I remember very well that in my time they were large and stately and then seemed venerable, 40 years ago, and my remembrance is confirmed by photographs of the Yard at about that period.

Every tree has its limit of life, and those in the Yard have doubtless reached the time when they should begin to lose vigor and to wither and decay, and consequently are more susceptible to insect attack. I think that this view is confirmed by the thriving condition of the young elms set up a few years ago both in the Yard and on Boston Common where also the old trees have suffered.

Therefore I earnestly hope that Professor Fisher will decide that there is no need to abandon the elm, the only suitable tree for the Yard, but that the present old trees should be cut down and eradicated, the ground ploughed deep and well manured, and young elms set out in deep well-manured pits.

Thus we shall pass on a plantation which in course of years will restore to the Yard the beauty and dignity which we in our time have enjoyed and admired.

ARTHUR P. CUSHING, '78.

Boston, April 8, 1914.

## THE HIGH COST OF DINING

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Why publish such a letter as that of the graduate who conceals himself behind the name of the class of Seventy-Seven? The logic which injects into the discussion such a proposition as "to

accommodate the cost of these dinners to the men who go to them rather than to the men who don't", and the ideals exhibited in the remark that "drinkless persons are seldom of value at a dinner", alike seem inspired less by true Harvard spirit than by long familiarity with the bottled variety. Men like Hollis and other lesser lights have only to turn to letters like that to make their attacks seem well grounded.

T. W. WATKINS, '06.

Coos. N. H., April 7, 1914.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Are Harvard Club and class dinners held for the purpose of allowing only the wealthy debauchees to go off on roaring, drunken parties? Certainly high-priced, "liquor-served-free" dinners draw neither the less well-to-do nor the order-loving members of the community. I firmly believe that the '77 man from South Rahway is in a small minority, and I thank Heaven that the majority is beginning to "see a light" on the subject.

"TWELVE."

April 9, 1914.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Two letters have appeared recently in your columns relative to the high cost of dining, conveying the impression that this high cost is due to the free wine served. In brief it is assumed that a cheap dinner is one without wine and an expensive dinner is one where wine is free. As the first letter, written by Mr. J. G. B. Perkins of Lansdale, Pa., refers to the 50th annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Philadelphia, a few figures relative to the cost of this dinner might be of value.

There are 950 names on our mailing list. Five notices and one return postal were sent to each. Two hundred and sixteen were present at the dinner, and

there were 25 guests, so that 191 persons paid the bill.

Advertising, printing, and miscellaneous . . . . .	\$370 ÷ 191 = \$1.93
216 Dinners, Flowers, Music Etc. . . . .	763 ÷ 191 = 4.00
Glee Club and Guests . . . .	250 ÷ 191 = 1.31
Wine . . . . .	243 ÷ 191 = 1.27
	<hr/> \$1626 ÷ 191 = \$8.51

The first item could be cut down to about \$200, or \$1.00 each in any year except a 50th anniversary.

The price charged was \$5.00, the deficit being made up from the annual dues of \$3.00 for resident members and \$1.00 for non-resident members.

These figures show that wine represents only 15 per cent of the cost of dining and its omission would not of itself result in a cheap dinner. In order to serve a cheap dinner, at say \$2.50 or \$3.00 a cover, it would be necessary to cut out many items altogether and reduce all the rest to the Beer and Fatima standard mentioned by "77" in his reply to Mr. Perkins. We agree with "77" that this might be appropriate for a class celebration, or for a small circle of friends in a small town, but we do not believe that it would satisfy the varied types of members, more or less strangers to each other, who would make up the two or three hundred guests at our tables.

W. G. MORSE, '99.

Chairman Dinner Committee.  
Manayunk, Pa.

#### PH.D. DISSERTATIONS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

It is hard to see how Mr. Buckingham's letter of March 15 strengthens his position. It simply repeats, with no added evidence, the contention that Harvard must fall in with a supposedly universal custom, merely because it is universal—which remains to be proved. Otherwise it exhibits a noteworthy care in avoiding any reply to the very definite queries which have been raised in the course of the discussion.

Mr. Buckingham's position, so far as I can make it out, seems to be that most theses are unimportant, and that therefore they must be prematurely printed at the writers' expense, in order to advance Harvard's reputation! Since, by the present system, the majority of theses are published in some form or other, with all the opportunity for revision which the later date affords, what conceivable advantage would Mr. Buckingham's plan give?

Mr. Buckingham's horror at the idea of a thesis of "the inhuman length of 300 pages" is frankly amusing. He seems obsessed by the delusion that a doctor's dissertation is a brief study of a small point, and cannot possibly cover any wide ground. A glance at Professor Campbell's recent study of Holberg, or at any volume of the Harvard Economic Studies—to cite no other examples—might serve as a corrective to this view. Is it possible that he has confused the doctor's thesis with the theses required in graduate courses?

It does not seem to me that the question needs further discussion. If Mr. Buckingham's attack is the strongest that can be directed against the present system, the defenders thereof scarcely need feel alarm. May I say, in conclusion, that self-constituted champions of Harvard's scholarly reputation might profitably be a little surer of their facts, and a little less sweeping in their assertions?

CHARLES E. WHITMORE, '07.

#### THE FRENCH CATHEDRALS

Professor H. L. Warren has just ended a series of four lectures at the Brooklyn, N. Y., Institute of Arts and Sciences on "The French Cathedrals." The subjects of the separate lectures were:

The Beginnings of Gothic—Noyon, Senlis.  
The Royal Power and the Rise of the Communes—Paris, Laon.

Chartres and the Religious Enthusiasm.  
The Craftsmen—The Culmination and the Decline—Amiens, Rheims, Beauvais.

## News from the Harvard Clubs

The Harvard Club of Santa Barbara, Calif., held its annual meeting and dinner on March 17 at the Hotel Potter in that city. Henry P. Starbuck, '71, president of the club, was toastmaster. The special guest and speaker was Professor George Herbert Palmer, '64.

The secretary submitted a report on the scholarship of \$300 which the club, although it has only 25 members, maintains at the College.

The following officers were elected for the year 1914: President, V. Mott Porter, '92; vice-president, G. F. Weld, '89; secretary-treasurer, Winsor Soule, '06.

Besides those mentioned above there were present: C. F. Carrier, '85, G. G. Whitelaw, '87, J. A. Starbuck, '10, E. L. Thayer, '85, E. R. Ray, '04, R. B. Gring, '05, Wolcott Tuckerman, '03, C. W. Cate, '07.

### ASSOCIATED HARVARD CLUBS

The Scholarship Committee of the Associated Harvard Clubs reports progress in the establishment of club scholarships in various parts of the country.

The Harvard Club of Florida which, with the assistance of the Associated Clubs, announced a scholarship last year, has now had sufficient pledges to maintain its own independent scholarship of \$300. As there are only 78 Harvard men in Florida, the successful completion of this project is all the more noteworthy.

The newly-formed Harvard Club of Kansas hopes to be able to raise the funds for a scholarship to send a boy from that state to Harvard. There are 136 Harvard men in that state. The Associated Harvard Clubs stands ready to guarantee any deficiency that may face the new Harvard club.

The Harvard Club of Dallas, Tex., is at work on its scholarship, and, as there are more than 200 Harvard men in Texas and the committee of the Dallas Club

is very enthusiastic and active, it is believed that a scholarship from that state will be secured.

The Harvard men in Utah, of whom there are 98, are forming a club and hope to establish a state scholarship there.

Roy Jones, '92, of Santa Monica, Calif., who has been chairman of the Pacific section of the Scholarship Committee of the Associated Harvard Clubs, has been forced by illness to resign. Frederick W. Dewart, '90, of Spokane, has been appointed to fill the vacancy. He will have charge of the work on the Pacific coast.

### HARVARD CLUB IN MICHIGAN

The annual dinner and meeting of the Harvard Club in Michigan was held at the University Club in Detroit, on Saturday evening, April 4. The speakers were: Dr. Percival J. Eaton, '83, of Pittsburgh, president of the Associated Harvard Clubs; Redmond D. Stephens, '96, president of the Chicago Harvard Club; Mitchell D. Follansbee, '92, of Chicago; and Professor Arthur L. Cross, '95, who was toastmaster.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. Remsen Bishop, '82; vice-president, Frederick M. Alger, '99; secretary and treasurer, Edward S. Bennett, '00, care of Hayden, Stone & Co., Detroit; members of the board of managers, E. R. Shippen, '87, C. S. Oakman, '99, A. D. Wilt, Jr., '03, and H. G. Knight, '13.

A large number of members signified their intention to attend the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs in Chicago in June.

The following were among those at the dinner:

John S. P. Tatlock, '96, Louis C. Ling, '98, Raymond W. Reilly, '13, A. D. Wilt, Jr., '03, F. A. Shaw, '00, Edward S. Bennett, '00, J. Remsen Bishop, '82, Henry Duffield, '90, Arthur E. Corbin, '01, Bradshaw Langmaid,

'11, Eugene R. Shippen, '87, Vincent M. Brennan, LL.B. '12, T. S. P. Griffin, '13, S. H. Knight, '83, Francis Duffield, '96, Hale G. Knight, '13, Albert S. Borgman, A.M. '12, Edward L. Adams, '00, Ralph M. Lane, '10, W. P. Manton, M.D. '81, H. D. Jenks, '90, William A. Spencer, '06, Dayton O. Slater, '08, Robert T. Emery, '13, Arthur Lyon Cross, '95, W. W. Manton, '05, C. M. Hartwell, '06, E. C. Squire, G.B. '11-'12, M. G. Torossian, '03, John L. Binda, '10.

### HARVARD CLUB OF LYNN

The Harvard Club of Lynn, Mass., will hold its fifth annual dinner on Thursday, April 30, at the Boston Harvard Club. The guests will be: Hon. Samuel E. Winslow, '85, vice-president of the Associated Harvard Clubs; Professor H. J. Hughes, '94; Quentin Reynolds, '14, captain of the crew; D. J. P. Wingate, '14, captain of the baseball nine; and Charles E. Brickley, '15, captain of the football eleven.

### HARVARD CLUB OF RHODE ISLAND

At the annual meeting of the Harvard Club of Rhode Island, in Providence, on April 3, the scholarship committee reported that J. Stacey Brown, Jr., '17, had been selected as the beneficiary. Nineteen new members were elected to the club.

The following were at the dinner:

G. Richmond Parsons, '86, Oliver W. Huntington, '81, Edward D. Pearce, '71, E. D. Pearce, Jr., '09, Halsey DeWolf, '92, Samuel Powel, '08, George R. Humes, '99, Harold C. Whitman, '05, C. Von Kleins, '86, Carl B. Marshall, '04, W. A. Risk, M.D. '93, Hugh F. MacColl, '07, L. T. Damon, '94, W. G. Sullivan, M.D. '96, L. S. Hill, Jr., '04, John O. Waterman, '09, Henry R. Watson, '09, Kenneth Moller, '09, G. P. Metcalf, '12, George F. Field, '00, T. A. Jenckes, Jr., '12, Arthur Ingraham, '96, William R. Binney, Jr., '81, E. T. H. Metcalf, '02, Forrest G. Eddy, D.M.D. '75, A. L. Midgley, D.M.D. '01, J. Winthrop DeWolf, '84, Jay Perkins, M.D. '91, Charles H. Kenyon, '95, Charles T. Cottrell, LL.B. '94, Arthur N. Sheldon, '99, Charles E. Hawkes, '98, Harry B. Sherman, '04, W. G. Vinal, '06, Gardner T. Swarts, M.D. '79, Gardner T. Swarts, Jr., '07, Sibley C. Smith, '03, James G. Blaine, '11, Walter A. Edwards, '09, Augustus H. Fiske, '01, William W. Co-

vell, '92, Thomas W. Sears, '03, John M. Peters, M.D. '87, H. E. Windsor, D.M.D. '87, W. C. Damon, '92, Lee Foster, '11, Rowland R. Robinson, M.D. '88, William G. Roelker, '09, S. T. Farquhar, '12, P. J. McCarthy, LL.B. '76, Farrand S. Stranahan, '92, Arthur L. Washburn, '00, Raymond G. Williams, '11, G. Parker Winship, '93, Charles H. Titus, '72, William MacDonald, '02, Robert N. Smither, '06, J. H. McGough, LL.B., '08, Robert F. Gowan, '06.

### THE BASEBALL NINE

The university baseball nine played last week the first two games on its schedule. Both were played on Soldiers Field. On Thursday, Harvard beat Colgate, 7 to 1, and on Saturday defeated Massachusetts Agricultural College, 18 to 4. The games were interesting chiefly because they indicated in a general way the probable make-up of the team for the later contests of the season. The summaries of the two games follow:

#### HARVARD.

	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Nash, c.f.,	3	2	2	0	0	0
Wingate, s.s.,	3	0	1	2	3	0
Clark, 2b.,	3	0	1	2	3	0
Ayres, 1b.,	5	0	2	13	0	1
Gannett, r.f.,	4	0	1	1	0	0
Hardwick, l.f.,	4	1	1	1	0	0
Milholland, 3b.,	1	0	0	2	0	0
Fripp, 3b.,	1	1	1	0	1	0
Waterman, c.,	4	1	1	6	0	1
Frye, p.,	3	2	3	0	7	0
*Mahan,	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals,	32	7	13	27	14	2

#### COLGATE.

	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.			
Robinson, c.,	4	0	0	1	5	0			
McLoughlin, c.f.,	4	0	0	3	0	0			
Glendenning, 3b.,	4	0	1	3	2	1			
Abell, l.f.,	3	0	1	3	0	0			
Johnson, s.s.,	3	0	0	3	2	2			
Sefton, r.f.,	3	0	0	1	0	0			
Perrin, 1b.,	2	0	0	8	0	0			
Jackson, 2b.,	3	0	0	2	1	1			
Hicks, p.,	3	1	0	0	2	0			
Totals,	29	1	2	24	12	4			
Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harvard,	0	0	1	0	0	2	4	x-7	
Colgate,	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0-1

Earned runs—Harvard 2. Sacrifice hits—Nash, Wingate, Frye. Sacrifice fly—Clark. Bases on balls—Off Hicks 3, off Frye 1. Left

on bases—Harvard 10, Colgate 1. Struck out—By Frye 6, by Hicks 1. Double plays—Frye to Wingate to Ayres; Frye to Ayres to Milholland. Wild pitch—Hicks. Time—1h., 53m. Umpire—Brady.

\*Batted for Milholland in sixth.

	HARVARD.					
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Nash, c.f.,	4	3	4	2	0	0
Wingate, s.s.,	2	2	0	4	2	0
Clark, 2b.,	1	2	0	1	3	0
Winter, 2b.,	1	0	0	1	0	0
Ayres, 1b.,	5	2	2	7	2	0
Gannett, r.f.,	5	2	4	3	0	0
Hardwick, l.f.,	1	0	0	0	0	0
Coolidge, l.f.,	2	1	0	0	0	1
Mahan, l.f.,	1	1	0	0	0	0
Fripp, 3b.,	2	1	1	2	2	2
Milholland, 3b.,	2	0	1	0	1	0
Osborn, c.,	3	3	2	2	3	1
Safford, c.,	2	0	0	5	0	0
Boyle, p.,	0	1	0	0	1	2
Whitney, p.,	3	0	0	0	3	0
Totals,	34	18	14	27	17	6

	M. A. C.					
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Davies, c.f.,	4	2	2	2	1	1
Palmer, 1b.,	2	0	0	6	0	0
Sherman, l.f., p.,	5	1	1	0	0	0
King, s.s.,	4	0	0	2	1	1
Hutchinson, 3b.,	4	0	0	2	0	2
Hall, 2b.,	3	1	1	2	0	0
Little, r.f.,	3	0	0	0	0	0
Brooks, c.,	2	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson, p., l.f.,	3	0	1	10	2	1
Hatfield, p.,	1	0	0	0	3	0
Totals,	31	4	5	24	7	5

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harvard,	0	7	1	4	0	6	0	0	x—18
M. A. C.,	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0—4

Earned runs—Harvard 9. Sacrifice hits—Wingate (2), Gannett, Frye, King, Little, Brooks. Stolen bases—Coolidge, Fripp, Osborn, Sherman, Davies. Two-base hit—Gannett. Home runs—Ayres (2), Nash.

### THE UNIVERSITY CREW

The first two eights of the candidates for the University crew will go to Annapolis and be the guests of the Naval Academy during the spring recess, which will extend from April 19 to 25, inclusive. There have recently been some changes in these two eights, and

they are now rowing in the following order:

First crew—Stroke, Chanler; 7, Schall; 6, Harwood; 5, Soucy; 4, Gardiner; 3, Reynolds; 2, Morgan; bow, Saltonstall; cox, Sargent.

Second crew—Stroke, Lund; 7, Curtis; 6, Parson; 5, J. W. Middendorf; 4, H. S. Middendorf; 3, Meyer; 2, Busk; bow, Murray; cox, Gallaher.

Both eights will row against the Naval Academy crews on April 25. On the evening of that day the Harvard men will be entertained in Baltimore, where the Middendorf brothers, who are rowing in the squad, live.

Several scratch races between the various Harvard crews have been rowed during the past few days, and fair time has been made over the Henley distance, which will be rowed at Annapolis. One day last week, Mr. Armstrong, the graduate coach of rowing at Yale, came to Cambridge, went out on the Harvard launch, and saw the crews race. The special object of his visit was to bring about, if possible, the substitution of a race for second eights in place of the race for university fours which now takes place every year at New London.

The Harvard Club of Boston will give at its house on Wednesday, April 29, a dinner to the winning crews of 1913. The committee in charge of the dinner consists of Walter C. Baylies, '84, Edward C. Storrow, '89, Robert F. Herrick, '90, James Lawrence, '01, and John Richardson, Jr., '08. Applications for seats at the dinner will be drawn by lot from all those received before 10 A. M., on Wednesday, April 2.

### PIERIAN SODALITY

The Pierian Sodality has elected the following officers: President, H. A. Swan, '15, of Washington, D. C.; vice-president, C. S. Bolster, '15, of Dorchester; secretary, P. M. Symonds, '15, of West Newton; assistant manager, N. H. Reynolds, Sp., of Albany, N. Y.

## Alumni Notes

'88—James A. Gallivan, who has been for several years one of the Street Commissioners of the City of Boston, has just been elected to Congress from the 12th Massachusetts district to fill an unexpired term.

'91—George H. Savage, formerly in Worcester, Mass., is now with the A. A. Wire Co., Inc., manufacturers of rubber insulated wires, 48 Nesbitt St., Newark, N. J.

'94—Frederick Wildes is with the Boston office of E. W. Clark & Co., bankers, 19 Congress St.

'98—Allen F. Barnes, M.D. '02, the son of Albert M. Barnes, '71, died at the Massachusetts General Hospital, in Boston, on March 12, from an acute infection associated with a peritonitis abscess.

'01—George W. Canterbury is the New England agent for Simplex Automobiles at 733 Boylston St., Boston.

'04—Eugene L. Porter, Ph.D. '12, is instructor in physiology at Simmons College, Boston.

'05—Frederic C. Butterfield is head of the pianoforte department at the University of West Virginia.

'05—Charles Lyon Chandler, formerly in the State Department, Washington, has been appointed South American Agent for the Southern Railway Co. His office is at 813 James Building, Chattanooga, Tenn.

A.M. '06—Carl G. Hagberg, who has been for the past four years rector of St. Sigfrid's Church, St. Paul, Minn., is now pastor of St. John's Church, Galesburg, Ill., and instructor in English and history in St. Albans School, Knoxville, Ill.

'07—Edward Royce is director of the music department at Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt.

'07—A son, Guilbert Quincy Wales, was born to Quincy W. Wales and Mrs. Wales on November 18, 1913, at Boston.

'08—Robert V. Arnold has been transferred from the New York office to the Philadelphia office of the Packard Motor Car Co.

'08—Albert C. Ward is "ranching" in Bert-houd, Colo.

'08—Lawrence G. White is private secretary to Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador to Italy.

'09—Sidney Fiske Kimball, M. Arch. '12, is instructor in architecture at the University of Michigan.

'09—Charles O. McMahon is instructor in French at the University of Louisville, Ky.

'09—Laurence B. Packard is instructor in history at the University of Rochester, N. Y.

Ph.D. '09—Allert H. Lybyer, A.B. (Princeton) '06, is associate professor of history at the University of Illinois.

'10—Charles H. Livingston is a master at the Santa Barbara School, Carpinteria, Cal.

'10—Herbert Rogers is with George W. Canterbury, Inc., 733 Boylston St., Boston, as salesman for the Simplex automobile.

Ph.D. '10—Sergius Morgulis is at Woods Hole, Mass., where he is carrying on an investigation for the federal Bureau of Fisheries.

'11—William G. Beach is assisting the head of the department of public speaking at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

'11—G. Manson Glover is teaching at the William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia.

'11—George E. Judd is assistant secretary to Major Henry L. Higginson, 44 State St., Boston.

'11—Paul Keese was married in New York City on March 7 to Miss Frances L. MacDonald of Brookline, Mass.

'11—Edward W. Supple is instructor in French at Dartmouth College.

'11—Paul S. Twitchell is teaching at Hamden Hall, New Haven, Conn.

'11—Dennis J. Walsh, Jr., is doing efficiency work for the Hermann-Aukam Co., handkerchief manufacturers, Lebanon, Pa.

A.M. '11—Ernest G. Atkins, A.B. (Cornell) '04, is assistant professor of French at the University of Washington, Seattle.

Ph.D. '11—Edward S. Day, A.B. (Hamilton College, N. Y.) '07, is teaching physiology at Syracuse University.

'12—Robert C. Benchley, formerly in the advertising department of the Curtis Publishing Co., New York, is now with William A. Russell & Brother, 50 State St., Boston.

'12—Curt E. Hansen is with Harris. Forbes & Co., bankers, Pine St., New York City.

'12—Harry R. Howe is sub-master at the Reading (Mass.) High School, and is also in charge of the school athletics. His address remains 105 Palfrey St., Watertown, Mass.

A.M. '12—R. Keith Hicks, B.A. (Cambridge University) '01, is teaching at Dartmouth College.

'13—J. Stanley Gibson is with the United States Advertising Co., Los Angeles Investment Building, Los Angeles, Calif.

'13—George H. Hands is with the John J. Morgan Advertising Agency, 147 Summer St., Boston. His residence address is 1784 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

'13—Prescott H. Wellman has been transferred from the New York office of the American Felt Co. to the office of Willett, Sears & Co., 60 Federal St., Boston.

'14—Alan M. Hay is with Estabrook & Co., bankers, 15 State St., Boston.



# HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XVI.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1914.

NUMBER 30.

## News and Views

**Harvard and Mexico.** When the College disbanded on April 18, the country was at peace. When it reassembled on April 26, it was at war—or something so like it that the difference is a matter of fine distinction. In the *Crimson* on Monday the student body read President Lowell's call to a meeting in the Living Room of the Union—"in view of the prospects of war." Major H. L. Higginson and Dean Briggs were announced to speak. The President himself both presided and spoke. What he said is printed on a later page. The great room was packed with an audience which responded with enthusiasm to all three of the speakers.

The spirit so forcibly embodied in President Lowell's words was the spirit of all that was said. Major Higginson, speaking as one who knows what both war and patriotism mean, presented the essentials of a soldier's duty—and the prime necessity at this moment of "keeping your shirt on." Dean Briggs urged the same necessity, saying that a shirt can be taken off quickly when the time comes, and quoting "the poet"—how recognizable by the undergraduate of today?—

"On fire that glows  
With heat intense,  
I turn the hose  
Of Common Sense."

Yet in this process—as in the feeling which clearly united those who spoke and

those who listened—the call of the highest devotion to country, the confidence that the youth of Harvard would respond to it in the hour of need as they have done through all our history, rang clear.

If token were needed that the men in College will lack nothing of wise counsel and sympathetic leadership in the present emergency, the evening at the Union provided it in ample measure.

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### **The Nominating of Overseers.**

It is fatally easy to let the postal ballot for nominating candidates for the Board of Overseers slip into the file of papers to which one will attend at a future day, and thence into the waste-basket. It is almost equally easy to look it over at once, and in the light of the information about the candidates that accompanies the ballot, to decide which of the men seem the most desirable, and to register this decision by marking and mailing the ballot.

If every reader of the BULLETIN who is entitled to vote for Overseers would pursue this simple course, the machinery of nomination would be rendered much more effective than it has ever been. The possible voters number approximately 14,000. It may be assumed that most of the subscribers to the BULLETIN, nearly 8,000 in number, belong to this electorate. In 1902 the postal ballot drew forth about 2500 votes. The maximum vote was made in 1910, when 5756

ballots were returned. There was a certain falling off in 1911 and 1912, and in 1913 an increase to 4854. This figure—and that of 1910—can be surpassed in 1914 if every reader of the BULLETIN will do his part. It is a definite part for every voter to play in the final election, since the names of the twelve men who receive the highest number of postal votes will be printed on the official ballot on Commencement Day, not alphabetically or by seniority, but in the order determined by the number of votes each candidate receives at this time.

The choice of the best possible Overseers is a matter of great moment to the College. Even the "stay-at-home voter" can contribute to this choice, with a very minimum of exertion.

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**The Children's Hospital.** The opening of the new Children's Hospital in Boston calls for comment on an innovation in hospital administration which may lead to great possibilities of usefulness.

In most hospitals the so-called laboratory men work in a way more or less detached from the so-called clinicians. Concentration of the study of disease from every view-point offers the greatest hope for progress in our knowledge. The Children's Hospital, an account of which is printed elsewhere in this issue, has given the laboratory men rank on the visiting staff instead of keeping them consultants. On February 23 last the Board of Managers of the Children's Hospital held a special meeting, and at the suggestion of the visiting staff voted to create the positions of Visiting Pathologist, Visiting Bacteriologist, Visiting Chemist, Visiting Pharmacologist and Visiting Physiologist. On the nomination of the Harvard Corporation these positions have been filled by the appointment, respectively, of Assistant Professor H. T. Karsner, and Professors Har-

old C. Ernst, O. K. Folin, Reid Hunt and Walter B. Cannon.

The stimulus given to the clinicians by this association in the study of cases will be of immense benefit. The laboratory men will appreciate the problems the clinicians must constantly meet. The patients will each and all benefit from a study of their diseases impossible under other conditions. The door is open for progress in new and broadening fields.

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**Thomas Wentworth Higginson.** In the newly published biography of Colonel Higginson by his widow, there are

many striking reminders of the changes in American life that took place during his more than four score years. Two of the changes in which he bore a part are suggested in what is told about his early essays for the *Atlantic Monthly*. In February, 1859, his paper, "Ought Women to Learn the Alphabet?"—a pioneer contribution to the feminist movement—was printed. In 1890 the author of it wrote in his diary: "Much gratified at letter from Miss Eastman telling me from Dr. ——— that my 'Ought Women' was really the seed of Smith College. Another friend wrote of the essay: 'I think it was one of the influences that opened Michigan University to women, and has now invited a woman professor on the same terms as men.'"

Still another of Higginson's early essays, "Saints and their Bodies" lifted a voice, sorely needed in 1858, on behalf of physical exercise. The essay, says the biographer, "so impressed Dr. D. A. Sargent, afterward director of the Harvard Gymnasium, that he was led to adopt physical training as a profession."

This essay is to be found in the *Atlantic* for March, 1858. It now possesses the curiosity of an historical document, and many bits from it might be

quoted to illustrate the conditions that prevailed not so many decades ago. For example: "We knew a young Orthodox divine who lost his parish by swimming the Merrimac River, and another who was compelled to ask a dismissal in consequence of vanquishing his most influential parishioner in a game of ten pins; it seemed to the beaten party very unclerical." And again: "The practice of match playing is opposed to our habits both as a consumer of time and as partaking too much of gambling. Still, it is done in the case of 'firemen's musters,' which are, we believe, a wholly indigenous institution. We have known a very few cases where the young men of neighboring country parishes have challenged each other to games of baseball, as is common in England; and there was, if we mistake not, a recent match at football between the boys of the Fall River and the New Bedford High Schools. And within a few years regattas and cricket matches have become common events."

Since then—well, a considerable volume of water has flowed under the bridge.

\* \* \*

**The Trees.** The transformation of the Yard is well under way. Since its care was placed in Professor Fisher's hands many of the veteran elms, doomed to destruction, have come to their end—especially in the north half of the Yard—and about thirty young red oaks, brought from the Middlesex Fells Nurseries of the Metropolitan Park Commission, have been planted. This represents but the first step in the process of renewal. There is still as much, or more, of preparation, as of execution to be done. All that foresight and scientific knowledge can bring to a solution of the problem is under careful study. It may now be said, however, that besides the

small trees, which must form the main foundation for the future, the authorities intend, at the most propitious season, to plant a considerable number of well-formed, middle-sized trees, probably elms, which have already been offered—one by a class, one by a Harvard club, and others by individuals. The alumni have shown every disposition to be liberal in this matter; but in the enthusiasm of giving, it should be borne clearly in mind that there is a more enduring need of money for care, food and protection, to ensure the ultimate success of any plan adopted at this time.

\* \* \*

**No Secrets in Rowing.**

Harvard rowing men have been greatly amused by some of the newspapers accounts of the visits recently made to the Harvard boat house by Yale rowing coaches, particularly by the exaggerated reports about the measuring of oars, boats, etc., by the Yale men. So far as these particular incidents are concerned, it may be said that no one in authority has in any way criticised the Yale visitors; they were at the Harvard boat house by invitation, and were very welcome.

It should be stated, moreover, that there is nothing hidden at the Harvard boat house. It is practically wide-open all day, and any one who is interested can obtain there all the information he wants about the boats, the oars, the slides, or anything else used by the crews. Harvard men feel that the important thing in boat racing is to have all the external and mechanical conditions as nearly equal as possible, and then to see whether the Harvard crews can win because they are better than their opponents. In the opinion of Harvard men, there are no precious secrets connected with rowing, and they believe that every crew should have the benefit of all the information possessed by any other crew.

# President Lowell on Loyalty and War

ADDRESS TO THE UNDERGRADUATES IN THE UNION ON APRIL 27, 1914.

YOUNG men are all thinking of war and of their duty to serve the country. They would be unworthy if the call of the bugle did not stir a longing to be at the front; and when war comes, Harvard will send forth her full tale of men as she has done before. Many of our students are already in the militia, and will march whenever they are ordered. Others will enlist when needed, and as many will go as the country needs. No one who knows our undergraduates will doubt for a moment that they have the stuff that soldiers are made of; that they will endure hardship, maintain discipline, fight bravely, and sacrifice their lives without flinching; for although, even in a war covering the whole of Mexico, if such a war should come, few, if any of you, will probably reach the firing line, death will take its toll by sickness in military camps and hospitals, leaving homes desolate and sometimes without the son needed for support.

We are told that we are not now at war with Mexico, and that we shall not be is by no means improbable. There is at present no good ground for such a war. President Wilson does not want it; his cabinet do not want it; Congress does not want it; the country does not want it; certainly none of the Mexican leaders can want it, and when no one in authority wants war there ought to be wisdom enough among the statesmen to avoid it. The President has accepted the good offices of the great South American states. They would not like to see Mexico occupied by our troops, and they will spare no effort to secure terms which the United States can honorably accept.

These negotiations will take time, and in the meanwhile let us keep our heads cool. If war comes you will be judged by your deeds, not by your professions

or your shouts of loyalty. Let us strive to have a little of the spirit that fills the officers and men of the army. Regular soldiers do not hold torchlight processions or make public demonstrations. Above all, do not take part in "rooting" to encourage others to do what you will not do yourself. Do not have so poor an opinion of your fellows as to think they need the stimulus of a cheering crowd to make them do their duty, love their country, or have the courage to die for her.

If we were in danger of war with a great power with our small regular army, I should urge every young man who could do so, to set about preparing himself for military service. To be thoroughly effective this ought to be done long beforehand; and, therefore, I have been deeply interested in the plan for summer military camps which will fit college men to serve as junior officers, and thereby fill the greatest need we should suffer in war on a large scale. But, however large the field of operations in Mexico may become, our country is in no peril. There is no danger of invasion, and there will be time enough to recruit all the troops required.

When an army is suddenly expanded, the most pressing need is for trained officers. The nation maintains a college for such officers, but I am not aware that the Government has yet called to the flag the cadets at West Point. It believes that they can render a better service to their country by completing their education; and I think that until the call for volunteers comes, the same is true of students in college. You ought to be preparing here to serve your country as much as they are there, albeit your service will be rendered chiefly in peaceful fields.

I am not dissuading you from enlisting

in a militia regiment, troop, or battery. It is well to join them now, as it is at any time. I am not dissuading you from giving notice that you will volunteer when the call comes. But it would, I believe, be a mistake before the call to interfere with your immediate duties here by undertaking more than ordinary militia drill. If a call comes before you have finished your course, and you go—go in the spirit of regular troops; or, if at the close of the college year, the call has not come, yet the war cloud still hangs dark on the horizon, let every man who can afford it, join some camp organization where he can learn the duties of a soldier.

We who know you have perfect confidence that you will act bravely when the hour strikes, and not the less when you think soberly, and act deliberately, without tumult and without noise.

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#### THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF BOSTON

The recent opening of the new buildings of The Children's Hospital, in Boston, is of interest to Harvard men because of its very close association with the Harvard Medical School. Situated on Longwood Avenue, immediately adjoining the school, the Children's Hospital forms one of the group of institutions clustered there. The visiting staff are all members of the Medical Faculty, and almost all of those connected with the hospital teach in the school.

The out-patient department was opened on April 1. The new buildings were dedicated on April 15 in a very informal manner. Addresses were made by President Lowell and Mayor Curley of Boston.

The hospital was founded in 1869 in a small dwelling-house in the South End of Boston. The hospital on Huntington avenue was built in 1881 and has been occupied until the present time. In the past year 1,815 patients were treated in the wards, and 6,059 out-patients made 27,153 visits to the hospital. Over 1,900

operations were performed in the hospital and out-patient department.

Medical, surgical and orthopedic cases are treated in the wards and out-patient department, and there are in the out-patient clinics departments for nervous diseases, for diseases of the throat and nose, for the treatment of lateral curvature of the spine, and for the special treatment by muscle training and massage of paralytic cases. Instruction in all of these branches of medicine is given by the members of the staff to students of the Harvard Medical School and to graduate students from all parts of the country. By an agreement made when the hospital bought land adjacent to the Medical School, the Corporation of Harvard University has the privilege of nominating the members of the visiting staff of the hospital; confirmation rests with the Managers of the hospital.

The new buildings were planned by Messrs. Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge. The main building contains in the centre all the administration offices and rooms, admission rooms, house officers' and servants' quarters, kitchen, X-ray department, library and rooms for private patients. The wing to the left is the nurses' home. To the right is the out-patient department. This building is of fire-proof construction. It is capable of enlargement by prolonging backward the three wings. The ward buildings, with accommodations at present for 120 patients, and the surgical building, which also houses the laboratories, are behind the main building. The pavilion wards are of novel construction. The one-story wards are divided into two parts each complete in itself, and each with ten beds and one isolated room. There are broad piazzas, on which all the beds may be wheeled, and large sun rooms at the ends of each ward. A screen covers the outer portion of the broad piazza so that light and air may enter the wards freely. Ventilation is secured by opening doors and windows. No reliance is placed on artificial methods.

## Candidates for the Board of Overseers

SIX members of the Board of Overseers will be elected on Commencement 1914,—five for the full term of six years, and one for three years to fill the unexpired term of the late Harlan P. Amen, '79, who died last November.

The committee appointed by the Alumni Association to suggest candidates for the Board of Overseers has proposed the following names to be voted for in the mail ballot of the electors:

Charles Harrison Tweed, '65, of New York.

William Cary Sanger, '74, of Sangerville, N. Y.

Henry Wheeler, '78, of Boston.

Edgar Conway Felton, '79, of Philadelphia.

Henry Jackson, '80, of Boston.

Evert Jansen Wendell, '82, of New York.

George Burnap Morison, '83, of Boston.

William Endicott, Jr., '87, of Boston.

James Gore King, '89, of New York.

Thomas Williams Slocum, '90, of New York.

William Cameron Forbes, '92, of Westwood, Mass.

James DeWolf Perry, Jr., '92, of Providence, R. I.

George Richmond Fearing, Jr., '93, of Boston.

Robert Homans, '94, of Boston.

Philip Stockton, '96, of Manchester, Mass.

Hugh Bancroft, '98, of Boston.

Arthur Adams, '99, of Quincy, Mass.

John White Hallowell, '01, of Milton, Mass.

The committee of the Alumni Association has prepared about these candidates brief statements from which the following information has been obtained:

Charles H. Tweed received the degrees of A.B. and A.M. from Harvard.

He practised law in New York from 1868 to 1883, and was from 1874 to 1883 a member of the firm of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate. He has been general counsel of the Central Pacific Railroad Co., and of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co., 2d vice-president and chairman of the board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Co.; from 1903 to 1907 he was a member of the firm of Speyer & Co., bankers, of New York. He has been on the visiting committees of the Medical and Dental Schools.

William C. Sanger has received the degrees of A.B. and A.M. from Harvard, LL.B. from Columbia, and LL.D. from Hamilton. He practised law for many years in New York City and Brooklyn, but has retired. He is a trustee of Hamilton College. He served for 15 years in the National Guard. He was detailed for special duty during the Spanish-American war; in July, 1908, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of U. S. volunteers, and was retired with the rank of colonel. He was a member of the New York Assembly from 1895 to 1897, and Assistant Secretary of War from 1901 to 1903. He has been chairman of the United States delegation to the International Conference to revise the Treaty of Geneva of 1866; a member of the United States delegation to the International Red Cross Conference, London, 1907; president of the New York Red Cross; a member of the War Relief Board of the National Red Cross; president of the Oneida Historical Society; Republican presidential elector from New York in 1908; a member of the New York State Commission on Lunacy, 1910; chairman of the State Hospital Commission, 1912-14.

Henry Wheeler has for many years practised law in Boston as a member of the firm of Hutchins & Wheeler. He is a member of the Board of Managers of the Children's Hospital and of its ex-

ecutive committee; member of committee on judicial appointments, Massachusetts Bar Association; a trustee of the Massachusetts Bible Society. He has been secretary of the Class of 1878 since 1912.

Edgar C. Felton is president of the Pennsylvania Steel Co. He is a trustee of the Girard Trust Co., a director of the Franklin National Bank, and of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, all of Philadelphia; a director of the Harrisburg, Pa., Railways Co., and of the American Iron & Steel Institute; trustee of the Western Saving Fund Society; school director and president of the board of school directors of Steelton Borough and of Haverford Township; trustee of Drexel Institute. He has been a member of the committee to visit the Graduate School of Business Administration and of the committee on mining and metallurgy, and has been president and vice-president of the Harvard Club of Philadelphia, and vice-president of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

Henry Jackson has practised medicine in Boston since he received his degree of M.D. from Harvard in 1884. He was for several years an assistant, demonstrator or instructor in the Medical School, and is on the boards of the leading Boston hospitals.

Evert J. Wendell is an executor and trustee of two estates. He is a member of the board of managers of the House of Refuge (Randall's Island), Children's Aid Society of New York, Five Points House of Industry, Home for Destitute Children of Seamen, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, George Junior Republic, and the Prison Association of New York. He has been seven times foreman of the Grand Jury of the County of New York. He was one of the three representatives from the United States on the International Olympic Committee. He is a member of the Harvard-Yale Dual Cup committee, has been for 30 years connected in some official capacity with the Harvard Club

of New York City, for seven years as secretary, and has been a director of the Harvard Alumni Association.

George B. Morison is a member of the firm of Morison & Vaughan, cotton-yarn brokers. He is a member of the Bath Department of Boston, has been president of the Boston Athletic Association for the past ten years, is a member of the Harvard-Yale Dual Cup Committee, president of the 'Varsity Club, and has been a member of the Athletic Committee.

William Endicott, Jr., is a member of the firm of Kidder, Peabody & Co., bankers. He is vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce, a director of the Old Colony Trust Co., New England Trust Co., Hartford Carpet Corporation, Puget Sound Traction, Light and Power Co., treasurer of Perkins Institution, vice-president of the Industrial School for Crippled and Deformed Children, trustee of the Children's Hospital, and a member of the Corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He has already served one term as Overseer, and in 1912 was Commencement Marshal.

James G. King is a member of the firm of Miller, King, Lane & Trafford, lawyers. He is a trustee of the Union Trust Co.

T. W. Slocum is a member of the firm of Minot, Hooper & Co. He is president of the Wholesale Dry Goods Centre Association of New York, treasurer of St. Mark's Hospital, director of the Equitable Life Assurance Co., Harmony Mills, Virginia Hot Springs Co., McClure Newspaper Syndicate, and the *Washington Herald*. He is president of the Alumni Association of the Roxbury Latin School, a member of the committee to visit the Graduate School of Business Administration, was secretary of the Harvard Club of New York City from 1902 to 1907, director of the Harvard Alumni Association and chairman of its committee on nominations from 1906 to 1909, vice-president of the As-



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Robert Homans, '94.



Philip Stockton, '96.



Hugh Bancroft, '98.



Arthur Adams, '99.



J. W. Hallowell, '01.

sociated Harvard Clubs for the year 1908-09, and in the succeeding year was president of that organization.

W. Cameron Forbes is a member of the firm of J. M. Forbes & Co. From 1909 to 1913 he was Governor General of the Philippine Islands; for the five years previous he had been vice-governor, or Secretary of Commerce and Police and a member of the Philippine Commission. From 1897 to 1902 he was chief of the financial department of Stone & Webster. He is a director of the National Bank of Commerce, New England Telephone & Telegraph Co., Old Colony Trust Co., First National Bank, United Fruit Co., and Walter Baker Co., and is a member of the Corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

James DeW. Perry received the degree of A.B. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1891 and the same degree from Harvard in the following year; he has received also the degrees of

B.D. from the Cambridge Episcopal Theological School, S.T.D. from the University of Pennsylvania, and D.D. from Brown. He has been rector of Christ Church, Fitchburg, Mass., and St. Paul's Church, New Haven, Conn., and since 1911 has been Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Rhode Island.

George R. Fearing was formerly a member of the firm of Jackson & Curtis, bankers. He is president of the Free Hospital for Women, Brookline.

Robert Homans is a member of the firm of Hill, Barlow & Homans, lawyers. He has served in the Boston Common Council and the Massachusetts State Legislature, has been secretary of the Massachusetts Bar Association, and is secretary of the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. He was for six years a director of the Harvard Alumni Association, and was for three years a director of the HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

Philip Stockton is president of the

Old Colony Trust Co., and a director of the Illinois Central R. R., General Electric Co., American Telephone & Telegraph Co. He has been a member of different visiting committees of the University.

Hugh Bancroft is chairman of the Directors of the Port of Boston. Before assuming that office he was one of the publishers of the *Boston News Bureau* and of the *Wall Street Journal*. He has been district attorney of Middlesex County, Mass.

Arthur Adams is vice-president of the New England Trust Co., secretary and treasurer of the Massachusetts Trust Co. Association, treasurer of the Farm and Trades' School, Sailors' Snug Harbor of Boston, Exchange Club. He is a director and clerk of the Associated Charities of Boston, treasurer of the Harvard Cancer Commission, secretary of the class of 1899, Harvard College, and a member of the executive committee of the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* Association.

John W. Hallowell is a member of the firm of Stone & Webster; he is also a director in many public service corporations managed by the Stone & Webster Management Association, and is a director of the First National Bank of Boston. He has been since 1909 treasurer and a director of the Harvard Alumni Association, and also treasurer of the HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN. He is treasurer and chairman of the Class Committee of the class of 1901, a member of the executive committee of the Harvard Varsity Club, and a member of the committee on administration and accounts appointed by the overseers. He has also been on the committee to visit the Semitic Museum.

The committee has also nominated the following candidates for directors-at-large of the Harvard Alumni Association, three of whom will be elected next Commencement:

Odin B. Roberts, '86, of Boston.

John Bapst Blake, '87, of Boston.

Bernard C. Weld, '89, of Boston.

J. Harleston Parker, '93, of Boston.

James H. Perkins, '98, of Albany, N. Y.

Henry S. Dennison, '99, of Framingham, Mass.

Louis C. Clark, Jr., '02, of New York City.

Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, of Boston.

The members of the nominating committee are:

Amory G. Hodges, '74, chairman, Edward W. Atkinson, '81, John F. Moors, '83, Lawrence E. Sexton, '84, George Higginson, Jr., '87, George Blagden, '90, Daniel F. Jones, '92, Henry S. Thompson, '99, secretary, Barrett Wendell, Jr., '02.

#### NORWOOD PENROSE HALLOWELL. '61

The following tribute to the late Norwood Penrose Hallowell, '61, was written by Gen. Charles L. Peirson, S.B. '53, A.M. (hon.) '98, who was himself a gallant soldier in the Civil War, and served with Col. Hallowell in the 20th Massachusetts Infantry:

An honorable gentleman who was held in high regard in all circles.

He was intelligent and energetic, promptly assuming any responsibility with courage and devotion.

Though advanced in years he never grew old, but retained the vigor and the heart of youth.

He was always ready to lead in the right cause with no thought of self interest or of personal safety.

As a soldier he was distinguished and admired for his gallantry.

He despised cowardice and had the faith that conquers fear and the courage that comes with true faith, enabling him to do his duty under all circumstances. To but few men are vouchsafed noble qualities in such high degree as he possessed.

He was always a loyal friend and we shall hold him in loving remembrance.

Professor G. P. Baker spoke before the New England Historic-Genealogical Society on April 1, on "History in the American Drama."

## Dr. Charles Pickering Putnam, '65

Dr. Charles Pickering Putnam, who died April 22d last, in his 70th year, was born in Boston, September 15, 1844. He was the son of Charles Gideon Putnam (A.B., Harvard College, 1824; M.D., Harvard Medical School, 1827) and of Elizabeth Jackson Putnam. He graduated from Harvard College in 1865 and from the Harvard Medical School in 1869, having served as a house pupil in the Massachusetts General Hospital, and whilst a student, in 1868, won a Boylston Prize for a thesis entitled: *Omnis cellula e cellula*. On graduation he immediately joined the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1869, and then went abroad to continue his medical studies in Vienna and elsewhere, devoting himself especially to the diseases of children. After returning to Boston, he was appointed a lecturer at the Harvard Medical School on diseases of children in 1873-75, and subsequently a clinical instructor on the same subject, 1875-79. He was a district physician at the Boston Dispensary from 1871-73 and orthopedic surgeon 1873-76.

He was the leading spirit in various ways at the Massachusetts Infants' Asylum, subsequently the Massachusetts Babies' Hospital, from 1875 to 1910; from 1898-1910 he was president of the board of directors as well as medical director. He was for many years a trustee of the Children's Institutions Department of the City of Boston, and from 1902 to 1911 was chairman of the board.

Whilst thus largely devoted to the diseases and other problems concerning the welfare of children, Dr. Putnam never ceased to be a general practitioner of medicine, nor were his interests and activities confined within narrow channels. He was a member of several medical organizations of a general character; in 1906-07 was a councilor of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and in 1907-08 was president of the Suffolk District branch of that society. He was a mem-

ber of the council which in 1879 established the Associated Charities of Boston, one of the incorporators of the same in 1881, its vice-president from 1881 to 1907, and president from 1907 to the time of his death. He was a member of a special committee on the reorganization of the Charitable Institutions of Boston appointed in 1892 by Mayor Matthews.

In the same spirit of public service he was an original member in 1875 of the Boston Medical Library, an incorporator in 1877, and up to the time of his last brief illness not only an active member of several important committees but the only one of five surviving charter members who had served the Library continuously since 1877.

From his maternal grandfather, Dr. James Jackson, and his father, Dr. Charles G. Putnam, he had inherited the mental processes and traditions of the wise and unselfish practitioner, of the public-spirited citizen. The sick and the perplexed had learned from long experience to depend upon him to a remarkable extent, for he not only responded at all times cheerfully to their requirements, but often anticipated them. The institutions with which he was so long connected knew that what he undertook to attend to would not be put aside or neglected. Always, but especially in later years, vacation and amusements had been found in large measure in work.

A modest reversion to St. Paul's second epistle to Timothy might justly have crossed his mind when near the end of his life he summed it up in these brief words: "I have done my share of work. I have had my share of pleasure. I am content."

Dr. Putnam married Lucy Washburn in 1888 and there are three children, Charles W. (Harvard, 1911), Martha, and Tracy J. Putnam.

G. B. S.

## The Baseball Nine

THE baseball nine had a successful and helpful trip during the spring recess. The game scheduled against Columbia in New York last Saturday was declared off on account of the rain. Harvard won four of the five games played. The scores were: Harvard, 15; West Point, 3. Harvard, 10; Catholic University, 1. Harvard, 10; Annapolis, 5. Harvard, 1; Georgetown, 0. Georgetown, 7; Harvard, 2.

The team made on the whole an encouraging showing. All the pitchers did fairly well, and Hitchcock showed that he had lost little of the effectiveness which counted in so many of the important games of last season. Waterman and Osborne were at least as good as the average Harvard catchers of recent years.

Coach Sexton made some important changes in the nine during the trip. Ayres, the veteran first-baseman, was moved across the diamond to third base, and Nash, who was captain and first-baseman of last year's freshman nine, was brought in from centre field, where he has been playing this spring, and put on first base. This shift provided a place in the outfield for Hardwick, who played there last year but seemed likely to be forced out by Nash.

The problem of finding a satisfactory third-baseman has troubled the coach a good deal. Fripp and Millholland played that position in the earlier games; although they did fairly well, it was evident that neither was a natural infielder. Ayres handles ground balls without much difficulty, and, with experience, ought to make a good third-baseman. He is one of the best hitters on the team. Nash also is a good hitter and can play first-base almost as well as Ayres.

Clark, the second-baseman, was ill during the recess, and his place was taken by Winter. Clark has now regained his health and will probably be able to play in this week's games. Captain Win-

gate fielded and batted splendidly in the games played on the trip. On paper at any rate, the infield as now made up—Nash, first-base; Clark, second-base; Ayres, third-base; and Wingate, short-stop—looks like a strong combination.

A hard fight is going on for the outfield positions. Gannett, who played right field last season, is sure of his place; he is an excellent fielder and the hardest hitter on the team. It is assumed that Hardwick will fill one of the other two places in the outfield, but he will have to work hard in order to keep it. Millholland is an excellent player. Mahan is about as good, and Fripp, who has been playing third-base, is a phenomenal outfielder. Both Fripp and Mahan are good hitters. Frye may be used in the outfield when he is not pitching. The final arrangement of the outfield will depend almost wholly on the batting ability of the various candidates. Hardwick will probably have a smaller average of base hits, but he seems to be able to bat at opportune times.

It looks now as though Hitchcock would do most of the pitching this season. Frye has more speed than he had last year and seems to be more effective. Mahan gives some promise. Whitney, who pitched on last year's freshman nine, is developing. On the whole, however, the pitcher's box will probably be the weakest place in the nine. If there were two first-class pitchers, the team would be one of the best Harvard has had in several years.

In the last game before the recess, Harvard defeated Bowdoin, 5 to 1.

### CREW BEATEN AT ANNAPOLIS

The first and second university crews spent the spring recess at Annapolis, and last Saturday raced the Navy crews over the Henley distance—a mile and 550 yards.

The second Harvard crew defeated the

second Annapolis crew by more than two lengths of open water, but the first Harvard crew was beaten by the first Annapolis crew by half a length. The time made by the first Navy crew was 6 minutes, 43 seconds—almost if not quite a world's record for that distance; Harvard was two seconds behind. The time made by the second Annapolis eight was 6 minutes, 53 seconds; as the second Harvard crew was at least 10 seconds ahead of its opponent, the former must have made quite as fast time over the course as did the first Navy crew.

The Navy went ahead at the start of the race for the first crews, and, rowing at least 40 strokes to the minute for the whole distance, was never headed. Harvard rowed a considerably slower stroke in good form and was gaining as the boats drew near the finish line.

The two Harvard eights were made up as follows:

First crew.—Stroke, Chanler; 7, Schall; 6, Harwood; 5, Soucy; 4, Morgan; 3, Reynolds; 2, Talcott; bow, Saltonstall; cox., Gallaher.

Second crew.—Stroke, Lund; 7, Curtis; 6, Parson; 5, J. W. Middendorf; 4, H. S. Middendorf; 3, Meyer; 2, Busk; bow, Murray; cox., Sargent.

#### HARVARD. 10; YALE. 6

A baseball nine composed of members of the Harvard Club of Washington, D. C., defeated a team made up of the members of the Yale Alumni Association of that city in a game played at the Chevy Chase Club on April 18. The score was: Harvard, 10; Yale, 6.

J. R. Desha, '12, was captain of the Harvard nine. The other members of that team were: C. C. Hackett, '03, Congressman John J. Rogers, '04, S. H. Rockwell, '04, F. H. Ellis, '06, R. A. Spare, '08, A. H. Flournoy, G.S. '09-'11, J. L. Barr, '10, S. S. Hanks, '12, and M. T. Fisher, '13. The manager of the team was E. M. Evarts, '09.

After the game the players and others took dinner in the grill room of the club. James H. Hayden, president of the Yale Alumni Association, and John W. Hol-

combe, '75, president of the Harvard Club, alternated as toastmaster.

The score of the game follows:

HARVARD.					
	a.b.	h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Fisher, 3b.,	3	1	3	1	0
Desha, c.p.	5	4	5	2	1
Hanks, s.s.	5	0	0	1	4
Rockwell, 1b.,	3	1	7	0	0
Ellis, c.f.	4	2	0	0	0
Spare, 2b., r.f.,	3	0	2	1	2
Barr, p., c.f.,	3	2	0	5	0
Flournoy, l.f.,	4	0	0	0	0
Rogers, r.f.,	2	0	0	0	0
Hackett, 2b., c.,	2	1	1	1	0
Totals,	34	11	18	11	7
YALE.					
	a.b.	h.	p.o.	a.	e.
De Sibour, Sr., 3b.,	5	0	3	1	0
Carlisle, 2b.,	4	2	5	2	1
Culbertson, p.,	4	1	0	1	1
Church, c.	3	2	6	4	1
Moorhead, 1b.,	2	1	1	0	0
Miller, s.s.,	4	1	1	0	0
Cook, c.f.	3	0	2	0	0
Hopkins, r.f.,	2	0	0	0	1
De Sibour, Jr., r.f.,	1	0	0	0	1
Simpson, l.f.,	3	0	0	0	0
Lincoln, l.f.	0	0	0	0	0
Totals,	31	7	18	8	5
Innings,	1	2	3	4	5
Harvard,	0	4	0	1	2
Yale,	1	0	0	3	2

#### RELAY TEAM WON

The Harvard one-mile relay team won its race last Saturday at the Pennsylvania Relay Carnival in Philadelphia. Pennsylvania was second, and Cornell third. Harvard's time, 3 minutes, 22 3-5 seconds, was very fast. Pennsylvania was ahead until almost the end of the second lap when Cross, the Pennsylvania runner, fell.

#### FRESHMAN FOOTBALL

The schedule of the Harvard freshman football team next fall will have only four games, instead of the seven or eight which have usually been played.

Although definite plans have not yet been made, the intention of the football authorities is to have a series of in-

ter-dormitory games played by the members of the class of 1918, practically all of whom will live in the new Freshman Dormitories. These early contests will develop the promising material and make it easier for the coaches to pick the eleven for the games with outside teams.

The games on the freshman schedule for next year are:

Oct. 24.—Exeter, at Exeter.

Oct. 31.—Worcester, at Cambridge.

Nov. 7.—Andover, at Cambridge.

Nov. 14.—Yale at New Haven.

### LACROSSE TEAM

The lacrosse team won two games and lost two on its Southern trip. The scores were: Harvard, 4; Mt. Washington, 3. Harvard, 8; Pennsylvania, 2. Johns Hopkins, 11; Harvard, 3. Annapolis, 11; Harvard, 4.

### HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

The third meeting of the executive committee of the Directors of the Harvard Alumni Association for the year 1913-14 was held at the Harvard Club of Boston on April 13, at 8.50 P. M. These men were present: Messrs. Hodges, Appleton, Gage, Perkins, Hurlbut, Trafford, Homans, Wadsworth and Pierce. P. D. Trafford, '89, chief marshal for next Commencement, and Dr. John Warren, '96, the University Marshal, were guests of the meeting.

In the absence of the President, Vice-President Appleton was in the chair.

John Warren, '96 (Chairman), Perry D. Trafford, '89, Sidney Curtis, '05, G. P. Gardner, Jr., '10, and Roger Pierce, '04, were appointed a committee on the Celebration of Commencement.

Messrs. Perkins, Hurlbut and Trafford were appointed a committee to report at the October meeting, nominations for the following officers for the year 1914-15: a president, two vice-presidents, a treasurer, a secretary, and, for a term of three years, three members of the standing committee on nomination of Overseers.

The chairman of the standing com-

mittee on nomination of Overseers read the report of that committee. The names of the candidates suggested for Overseers and for directors-at-large of the Alumni Association to be voted on at the coming election are printed elsewhere in the BULLETIN.

It was voted that the proceedings of the present and all future meetings of the executive committee of the directors of the Alumni Association, together with the names of those in attendance, should be printed in the HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

The General Secretary gave a brief account of his two recent trips, in the course of which he visited the following cities: Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, New York, St. Louis, Columbia, Mo., Kansas City, Hiawatha, Kan., Omaha, Denver, Phoenix, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Ore., Seattle, Spokane and Salt Lake City.

It was voted that the General Secretary inform the secretaries of the classes of the seating capacity of the Sever Quadrangle where the Alumni Association exercises are held on the afternoon of Commencement, in the hope that the secretaries will notify the members of their respective classes that at present there is room for all at these exercises.

### AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

Harvard men took prominent parts in the spring meeting of the American Chemical Society, at Cincinnati, April 6 to 10.

Professor Theodore W. Richards, '86, presided at the general meeting of the society. He read three papers: "Concerning the Atomic Weights of Carbon and Sulphur" (in collaboration with C. R. Hoover, G. '10.); "The Critical Point and the Significance of  $b$  in the Equation of van der Waals"; and "The Absolute Scale of Pressure". At the same meeting Assistant Professor Lawrence J. Henderson, '98, read a general paper on "The Chemical Fitness of the World for Life", and two papers before the

Division of Biological Chemistry on "Colloidal Swelling and Hydrogen Ion Concentration" (in collaboration with W. W. Palmer, M.D. '10, and L. H. Newburgh, '05) and "The Functions of Ammonia and Phosphoric Acid in the Regulatory Excretion of Acid" (in collaboration with W. W. Palmer.)

Wilder D. Bancroft, '88, professor of Chemistry at Cornell University, read a paper on "Electrolytic Flames", and was toastmaster at the banquet of the society.

On the evening of April 8 a combined Harvard-Tech dinner was held at the Hotel Sinton. Twenty-six men were present.

The Harvard men were: Theodore W. Richards, '86, Arthur M. Comey, '82, William B. Bentley, '89, W. B. Holmes, '96, Lawrence J. Henderson, '98, Isaac K. Phelps, '98, William J. Hale, '98, E. Mallinckrodt, Jr., '00, Roger C. Wells, '01, A. C. Boylston, '03, H. C. Chapin, '04, Philip A. Kober, '06, Harold F. Rogers, '08, H. H. Willard, '09, and Carl L. Alsberg, formerly an instructor at Harvard.

The Tech men present were: Henry P. Talbot, '85, Charles G. Merrill, '88, Willis R. Whitney, '90, Severance Burrage, '92, R. W. Proctor, '94, Carleton Ellis, '00, W. H. Whitcomb, '03, A. C. Downes, '04, Edwin A. Barrister, '05, and C. R. Boggs, '05.

The other member of the party was Bradley Dewey who received the A.B. from Harvard in 1908 and the S.B. from Tech in 1909.

#### DINNER TO E. H. PENDLETON, '82

The City Club of Cincinnati gave a dinner on January 17, 1914, to Elliott H. Pendleton, '82, in recognition of his faithful and effective work as editor of the *Citizens' Bulletin*, a paper which has recently suspended publication.

Rev. George T. Thayer, Dv. '69, president of the club, made the introductory address. John R. Schindel, ex-president of the club and chairman of the board of trustees of the Bureau of Municipal

Research, Judge Alfred K. Nippert, and Judge Rufus B. Smith spoke earnestly and eloquently of Mr. Pendleton's unselfish service for the betterment of the Municipality. The City Club has published a pamphlet containing the addresses.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF NEW YORK

The Harvard Club of New York City will give a reception in the club house on Friday, May 8, from 4.30 to 6 P. M., in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Wetmore.

Mr. Wetmore graduated from Harvard College in 1860. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1913; Yale bestowed the same degree on him in 1906, and Hamilton College in 1912. He was president of the club from 1885 to 1888 and from 1899 to 1901.

#### RELICS UNEARTHED

While workmen were digging around one of the large elm trees in front of Massachusetts recently, they unearthed a large square stone, on which was carved "Sto" and "A.D.", and near this was a part of a brick foundation. The stone is believed to have been the cornerstone of the old Stoughton Hall. A Spanish coin dated 1776 and bearing the stamp of Carlos III, and several other pieces of metal were found.

#### THE INGERSOLL LECTURE

The Ingersoll Lecture on the Immortality of Man will be given by Professor George Foot Moore on Tuesday evening, May 5, at eight o'clock, in Emerson D. The subject will be "Metempsychosis." This lecture will be open to the public.

Professor G. P. Baxter, as Research Associate of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, has received a ninth grant, of \$1,500, in aid of his researches upon atomic weights and other physico-chemical constants.

## Alumni Notes

'59—Charles Santiago Sanders Peirce, a son of Professor Benjamin Peirce, '29, and brother of Professor James Mills Peirce, '53, died at Milford, Pa., on April 20, in his 75th year. A deep thinker and extensive writer, he is credited especially with having first formulated the philosophical principle which he named "Pragmatism."

'68—Charles G. Fall has published (Old Corner Book Store, Boston) a volume of new poems entitled "The Soul of the East" and three poetical tragedies, "Napoleon", "The Lion at Bay", and "The Tyrolese Patriots".

L.S. '69—Joseph Judson Brooks, A.B. (Yale) '67, general counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Lines West of Pittsburgh, died on April 10. His home was at Shields, Pa.

'88—Percy Chase died in Boston on April 20.

'91—Professor Charles H. C. Wright, of the French Department, was married in Cambridge on April 17 to Miss Elizabeth L. Woodman, the daughter of Dr. Walter Woodman, '75.

'94—A daughter, Helen Bacon, was born to Robert Bacon and Mrs. Bacon on April 10 at Winchester, Mass.

'94—Robert Parkman Blake, real estate and investment broker, died of pneumonia at his home in Millis, Mass., on April 22.

'98—Gordon Allen was married in Boston on April 14 to Miss Harriott M. Kendall. They have since sailed for Athens, Greece.

'98—Samuel B. Field has been appointed chairman of the school committee of Holbrook, Mass.

'99—Thomas Keith Faxon died of pneumonia at Worcester, Mass., on April 12.

'99—Daniel H. Fletcher, A.M. '13, is director of the commerce department of the Loomis Institute, Windsor, Conn.

'00—A daughter, Ruth Louise, was born to Herbert Addington Wadleigh and Mrs. Wadleigh at Winchester, Mass., on February 1.

'01—A son, Edward, 2d, was born to Hobart Rawson and Mrs. Rawson on February 5 at Bayside, Long Island, N. Y.

'04—Charles F. Lander, formerly with Blacker & Shepard, is now with Curtis & Pope, lumber dealers, 774 Albany St., Boston. His home address remains Reading, Mass.

'05—Harold H. Coryell is physical director and a master at the Longwood Day School, 1325 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

'05—The engagement of Samuel Neilson Hinkley to Miss Catherine L. Hamersley has been announced.

'05—Henry M. Sheffer is instructor in philosophy at the University of Minnesota.

Ph.D. '05—Emerson D. Fite, A.B. (Yale) '07, is professor of political science at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

'06—Arthur LeRoy Risley, formerly with Boyden & Steacie, is now with Cooley & Marvin Co., public accountants and production engineers, Tremont Building, Boston.

'06—The engagement of Dr. Frank M. Wright of Stamford, Conn., to Miss Edna M. Owen has been announced.

'07—A daughter, Virginia Bartow Kimball, was born to Morton S. Kimball and Mrs. Kimball on April 13 at Plymouth, Mass.

A.M. '07—Charles F. Abbott, A.B. (Dartmouth) '91, is assistant professor of political science at Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt.

'08—Joseph Thurston Manning, Jr., was married in Boston on April 15 to Miss Ruth S. Turner.

'08—Austin B. Mason has left the Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation and has opened an office for the practice of engineering, with Albert F. Bigelow, '03, and C. Hill-Smith, at 89 State St., Boston.

'08—Francis L. Steenken was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., on April 14 to Miss Marie Stohlmann.

'09—Edmund T. Dana is teaching philosophy and education at Washington College, Chestertown, Md.

'09—A daughter, Alice Grout Wood, was born to Orrin G. Wood and Mrs. Wood at Chestnut Hill, Mass., on April 7.

'10—Stanley W. Moulton was married at Andover, Mass., on April 25 to Miss Ellen Hayward of Boston. Their residence after June 1 will be 1391 Commonwealth Ave. Allston, Mass.

M.E.E. '12—Warren S. Higgins is instructor in electrical engineering at the University of Vermont, Burlington.

'13—George F. Cherry is master in history at the Choate School, Wallingford, Conn.

'13—Albert E. Trombly is instructor in French at the University of Pennsylvania.

'13—Stimson Wyeth is teaching at the Kentucky Military Institute, Lyndon, Ky.

A.M. '13—Leslie P. Brown, A.B. (Yale) '12, is instructor in French at Northwestern University.

A.M. '13—Sturgis E. Leavitt, A.B. (Bowdoin) '08, is instructor in French at Northwestern University.

Ph.D. '13—James W. Mavor, B.A. (Cambridge University) '05, is teaching zoology at the University of Wisconsin.

'14—Donald R. Hanson is with the Boston-Okanogan Apple Co., at Okanogan, Wash.



# HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

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## News and Views

### "Harvard of Today."

Twenty-six "Territorial Clubs", social organizations for bringing together men of the same town, state or region, make up the "Harvard Federation of Territorial Clubs." A long-promised book prepared under the auspices of this organization, and accurately defining itself as "Harvard of Today, from the Undergraduate Point of View", has just been published. The editor's note defines it further as "a personal message from the man who is in Harvard and knows, to the man who is coming to College and wants to know." The book is a composite production. There are chapters and smaller subdivisions on every phase of undergraduate life, scholastic, social, athletic, religious, financial, each written by a man in College specially qualified to deal with the topic allotted to him. Captains of crews and teams, leaders in various activities, report upon things as they are at the present moment. The total result is a valuable message not only to the intending student who "wants to know" but also to the older friend or son of Harvard whose notion of existing conditions at Cambridge has grown somewhat hazy. To both of these classes the book may be heartily recommended.

For many readers the nine introductory pages of Preface provided by President Eliot will have a peculiar interest.

He asks at the outset, "what reasons can be given to an intelligent and ambitious young American for choosing Harvard University as his university", and proceeds to give the reasons in compact and cogent form. It would be summarizing a summary to condense them here. They should be read by both the groups of readers to which allusion has been made. Yet a single quotation from them, chosen almost at random, may well be printed in this place:

"Among the students of Harvard every variety of family life and every sort of social and industrial condition are represented. A full quarter of all the students might properly be called poor; perhaps an eighth belong to families that might fairly be called rich; and the other five-eighths come from families that are neither rich nor poor. In this diversified body the true democratic spirit prevails in a high degree. . . . The general tone, or spirit of the body of Harvard students is not only democratic in the best sense of that term, but it is highly altruistic. They are bent on becoming serviceable men in whatever walk of life they ultimately find themselves. As a rule, too, they imbibe that spirit of liberty, both civil and religious, which has characterized the institution from its foundation, and characterizes it today. It is an individual, liberal spirit which, however, accepts the principle that when the interests of the individual collide with the interests of the collective mass,

the individual interests must yield to the collective."

There will be no dissenters from this statement of the Harvard *credo*.

**The  
Harvard-Tech  
Agreement.**

\* \* \*

Since impediments must often be admitted to the marriage of true minds,

it was perhaps too much to expect that Harvard and Technology should be joined together while all men held their peace. It has recently been announced in the newspapers that the trustees of the McKay fund desire a court opinion upon their right to use the fund after the manner set forth in the recent Agreement. If there is any doubt on this point, of course it ought to be cleared up. It is hard, however, to imagine that such a body as the Harvard Corporation, acting deliberately upon eminent legal advice, can have embarked upon a vast undertaking of which the fulfilment could not clearly be foreseen. At this time it is only to be said that all friends of Harvard, of Technology and of American education must wish to see the matter settled at the earliest possible moment.

\* \* \*

**A  
Tournament  
of Song.**

A new variety of intercollegiate contest will be inaugurated in New York on

Saturday night of this week. The glee clubs of Harvard, Columbia, Dartmouth and Pennsylvania will meet in Carnegie Hall—like so many Mastersingers of Nuremburg—for a competition in singing. With a chorus limited to twenty-eight men, each club will sing a serious selection, a lighter piece of music and a college song. Three recognized musicians will serve as judges, and on the score of general choral excellence, technique, balance, tone and diction, will award first and second place to competing clubs. Much interest in the meet has been manifested—not only through a de-

mand for tickets, but also in the applications from other colleges to participate in the contest. Since it is impossible to devote more than one evening to it this year, these applications could not be granted, though it was hoped at first that Yale, Princeton and Cornell might join the competition.

Those who are directing the enterprise see in it great possibilities of extension through groups of colleges, perhaps some day covering all the country. The vision of swords beaten into ploughshares is matched by that of pigskins turned to lyres, of young men

"In solemn troops, and sweet societies

That sing, and singing in their glory move." In arranging for this conflict of concord, Harvard has taken a leading part. May her singers acquit themselves with credit!

The union of the Glee, Mandolin and Banjo Clubs in the "Harvard University Musical Clubs Association", under a single management, is a good omen, just manifested, for the effectiveness of undergraduate music at Cambridge.

\* \* \*

**The 1914  
Summer  
School.**

The courses for the Summer School have recently been announced in the *University Gazette*. Of the fifty-four instructors promised in the school this summer, forty-two are from the regular College staff and twelve from other institutions. Of the Harvard instructors, twelve are professors, nine assistant professors and three associate professors; of the visitors, four are professors, three associate professors and one an assistant professor. Thus the average academic rank of instructors in the Summer School is much higher than that in the University.

There will be several innovations. The four professors of Economics, Hart, Wilson, Munro and Holcombe, have

combined to give two courses, each instructor devoting one-fourth of his time to each course. This seems an excellent arrangement, which the authorities of the Summer School hope that other departments will some day follow. In Public Speaking there has been considerable expansion, for Professor Winter has secured as lieutenants Professors Crosby of Brown and Corsa of Amherst, —making an unusually strong team. A new course, of especial interest at this time, is Mr. Shepherd's Oral Composition, for impromptu discussion, story telling, and the like. One of Professor Crosby's courses will be Dramatic Interpretation. A course in Advanced Astronomy is to be offered, and one in Educational Investigation and Experiment. Indeed the courses in Education are growing steadily, and are now the best attended group in the Summer School. This year two deans are giving courses. Professor Gay one in Economic History, and Professor Haskins one in the history of the later Roman Empire and another in Mediaeval Civilization. A course in Spanish Composition and Conversation has been added, as well as one in the modern subject of Eugenics.

The numbers of the school remain the same, eight hundred in all, including Dr. Sargent's highly successful school of Physical Education. The sexes are about equally divided. The quality of the students is excellent, and the service that the school renders to the numerous teachers, especially those from the South and West, and to the University, by spreading its influence in these parts, is noteworthy.

\* \* \*

**Professor Woodberry** The BULLETIN recently published a correspondent's suggestion that Harvard might make a fuller use of its poets. One of the poets specially named

was George E. Woodberry, '77. In the light of the suggestion, the service he is rendering to the University of Wisconsin through its second semester of 1913-14 has a timely interest. The Department of English at Wisconsin announces a course of "Conversations on Criticism", to consist of "practical demonstrations by the students of the art of criticism in its various phases, i.e., of understanding, appreciating, and judging an author's work of the first quality." This is a course demanding Mr. Woodberry's direct personal attention to each student. Of a more general nature are his "Lectures on Literary Genius", which are open to the university public. The description of them suggests delightful possibilities: "This course will have literary genius for its general subject, and in particular will present some of its types, ascertain some of its methods, and fix and rate some of its values. Principles will be set forth in the main, and the illustration will be drawn for the most part from English poetry of the last century. There will be no attempt to give instruction, such as is aimed at in college courses; but rather to define points of view, modes of approach, phases of interest, and in general to set forth what part literature may appropriately have in the life of a rational and reflective man, and to clarify our ideas and feelings with respect to it."

\* \* \*

**A Word to the Electorate.** Last week we urged prompt attention to the postal ballot for nominating Overseers. Now we are glad to report that the votes are coming in rapidly. Some of them, unfortunately, lack the voter's signature, and are therefore valueless. We did not mean to recommend a haste so extreme as to leave no time for signing one's name.

## The Harvard University Press

A BRIEF summary of what has been accomplished by the Harvard University Press is presented below. A good deal has already been done, it will be seen, although the Press was only recently established, but it must be remembered that the work described represents merely a beginning.

The vision of what a really adequate University Press might do for the University and for the cause of scholarship may well fire the imagination. As an aid in the production and dissemination of the work of eminent scholars, as a means of acquainting the public with the service the University is rendering to the world, and as an institution which may set standards of typographic excellence, the Harvard University Press has an important mission before it. The example of Oxford and Cambridge points to the possibilities such an institution may realize, and the Harvard University Press has as high an aim as have these well-known English presses. It will devote its energies exclusively to the distribution of scholarly work produced in a scholarly manner, and can thus add real distinction to the name of the University and can meet a need that has long been recognized in this country. What is hoped for now is an adequate endowment to make it possible to carry on this work on a large scale.

ROBERT BACON,  
*Chairman of the Board of Syndics, Harvard University Press.*

The publication of the first catalogue of the Harvard University Press calls forcible attention to the service which such an institution can render to scholarship as well as to the University. This list of more than 230 books, dealing with many subjects all intimately connected with the teaching and research carried on at the University, indicates more clearly than could any direct statement the healthy growth of productive scholarship

at Harvard. The distribution of this list is but one of the many ways in which the Harvard Press is making this scholarship known throughout the world.

The function of a university press has often been misunderstood and has sometimes been interpreted in widely different ways.

The need for such a press lies in the fact that some of the most creditable work of the foremost scholars of the world is not sufficiently profitable commercially to tempt the regular publisher. A subsidized institution, however, specially organized to deal with books of this character, can do much to advance scholarship by making possible the prompt publication and wide dissemination of the results of scientific research. Such a press can also advance the prestige of the University by issuing over its imprint learned works that may not need special subsidies. These books would be accepted, without doubt, by commercial publishers, but they might fail to be connected in the public mind with the institution at which they were produced, did they not bear its imprint.

The Press does not plan to confine itself to the work of Harvard men, though many of its publications will embody the results of research carried on at the University; nor does it plan to publish works of a single type. Some of its publications are of the nature of popular monographs, some are textbooks, and some are comprehensive studies in special fields; but all have a fairly close relationship to the educational activities of the University and are thus appropriate for publication by a scholarly press. Few of these publications will have a very large sale, perhaps, but many of them will be practically indispensable to certain persons or classes of persons in every large community. As examples of such books may be mentioned: Morse's "Care and Feeding of Children," Turner's "References on the History of

the West," Ames's "Legal History," Allen's "Diabetes," Cary's "Manual for Northern Woodsmen," Copeland's "Cotton Manufacturing Industry," and Dewing's "Corporate Promotions and Reorganizations."

Though the undertaking is still new, many of the publications issued by the Press have had a gratifyingly large sale, the total business for the first year of its existence being nearly \$50,000. A few instances of books that have justified their publication by the University may be mentioned. A technical treatise for lumbermen, declined by every commercial publisher to whom it was submitted, has made a handsome profit, but more important for the University has been the fact that it has won the warm commendation of woodsmen in all parts of the country (some 2500 having secured it) and that it has contributed not a little to the reputation of the School of Forestry.

A fairly expensive volume of lectures sold at the rate of 100 a week for a period of more than twelve weeks; a study in economics has been widely distributed not only among libraries and professors but also among manufacturers in the United States, England, Germany, and Japan; a medical textbook has been adopted for use in several of the largest medical schools in the country.

The Press is utilizing all the regular channels of distribution, selling direct by mail and through the retail booksellers. It has also a number of agents (Baker & Taylor in New York, A. C. McClurg & Co. in Chicago, the Oxford University Press in London, and K. W. Hiersemann in Leipzig,) who carry a complete stock of its publications.

As a guarantee of the scholarly character of its books the Press announces that no manuscript will be accepted for publication that does not receive the endorsement of its board of Syndics. This committee includes the following members: Robert Bacon, Fellow of the Corporation; George Foot Moore, Professor of Theology; Arthur Edwin Kennel-

ly, Professor of Electrical Engineering; George Lyman Kittredge, Professor of English; Charles Herbert Thurber, member of the firm of Ginn & Company and formerly Professor of Pedagogy in the University of Chicago; Edwin Francis Gay, Professor of Economics; and Walter Bradford Cannon, Professor of Physiology. Charles Chester Lane, '04, is Director of the Press.

#### GERMAN CLASSICS

Nine volumes of "The German Classics of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries", translated into English, have just been printed by the German Publication Society of New York. Professor Kuno Francke is editor-in-chief, and Assistant Professor W. G. Howard, assistant editor-in-chief of this important series of 20 volumes, which will constitute a complete library of the best in German literature from Goethe to the present day. Most of the translations are new.

Professor Hugo Münsterberg has written a preface to the speeches of Emperor William II.; Dr. Jacob Loewenberg, '08, the introduction to Hegel; Assistant Professor A. N. Holcombe, '06, the introduction to Lassalle; and Professor J. A. Walz, '99, to Keller. Other introductions are written by professors of German, history, and philosophy in the leading American colleges.

Each volume has from 20 to 25 illustrations which are intended to set forth the general tendencies of German painting in the nineteenth century, parallel to the literary development.

#### LETTERS OF R. L. STEVENSON

The valuable collection of original copies of Robert Louis Stevenson's works made by H. E. Widener, '07, and given to the University by his mother and grandfather has been enriched by the originals of the "Vailima Letters" and the "Pacific Letters."

Twelve of the letters in these series

were written on Stevenson's voyages on the Pacific between July, 1888, and October, 1890; forty-five of the letters were written while he was at Samoa, between November, 1890, and November, 1894. Many of the letters are long, and it is said that taken as a whole they furnish the most continuous and best record of Stevenson's doings and feelings in the last seven years of his life. The letters were acquired by Mr. P. A. B. Widener, of Philadelphia, from Sir Sidney Colvin, who was a close friend of Stevenson.

#### UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The Library has recently received from the Pearson sale in London several rare first editions of Dryden's works. These are "Astrea Redux", 1660; "MacFlecknoe", 1682, one of the rarest of Dryden items; "Alexander's Feast", 1697; "Three Poems upon the Death of Oliver, Lord Protector of England, by Edmund Waller, John Dryden, and Mr. Sprat", 1659, and "Lachrymae Musarum", 1650, a collection of poems on the death of Henry, Lord Hastings, containing Dryden's first published verse. These books were obtained through the gifts of Andrew McFarland Davis, '54, Frederic C. Halsey, '68, and George C. Beals, '98. This acquisition almost completes the Library's collection of first editions of Dryden; only two or three are lacking.

At the same sale the Library bought with the Lodge-Stickney fund a rare first edition of John Donne, "The First Anniverserie. An Anatomie of the World", and "The Second Anniverserie. Of the Progress of the Soule", 1612. This volume will be added to the Norton collection of Donne's works.

#### SUMMER SCHOOL

The Harvard Summer School for 1914 will be open from July 1 to August 12. Courses will be given in astronomy, botany, chemistry, economics, education, engineering, English, oral English and

public speaking, fine arts, French, geology, German, government, history, Italian, Latin, mathematics, metallurgy, philosophy, physics, physical education, psychology, sociology, and Spanish. All courses except those in engineering, geology, metallurgy, and shopwork will be open to women as well as men. Most of these courses will count toward an A.B., A.M., or S.B.

The school will be open five days a week, and most of the courses will be conducted in the morning. There will be several public lectures and readings, as well as excursions to points of historical interest, under expert guidance. A fee of \$3 will be charged for registration, and the price of tuition will range from \$15 to \$40.

A full list of courses and any additional information may be obtained from the Secretary of the Summer School.

#### CELTIC AT HARVARD

Professor F. N. Robinson, '91, of the English Department, spoke on "Geasa. A Tragic Motif in Irish Saga", before the Gaelic Society of Washington, D. C., in the New Willard Hotel in that city on Saturday, April 18.

The "Geas" was the Irish form of the practice, which, under the name of taboo, is found in all primitive societies; and Professor Robinson showed how, in a crude way, it is the same as much that is found later in the highly developed Arthurian Romances, and is thus the strongest evidence we have of their Celtic origin.

Celtic was first taught in America at Harvard by Professor Robinson, and to-day instruction is given in it, for the most part by men he has trained, in nearly all the large institutions of the country. The Gaelic Society, a large and active organization devoted to the cultivation of Celtic learning, has as its guiding spirit Professor Joseph Dunn of the Catholic University, who in the year 1901-02 studied with Professor Robinson in the Harvard Graduate School.

## Harvard Club of New Jersey

The Harvard Club of New Jersey had its eleventh annual dinner on Saturday, April 18, at the Down Town Club, Jersey City. The dinner was in every respect the most successful the club has ever had; more than 100 members were present.

President and Mrs. Eliot were present, and Mrs. Eliot received with Mrs. J. L. Pennypacker, Mrs. Cameron Blaikie, Mrs. A. R. Wendell, Mrs. J. T. Tubby, and Miss Wright.

William G. Peckham, '67, the president of the Club, was toastmaster.

James L. Pennypacker, '80, read two original poems. One, entitled "We Are Seven", was written for the undergraduate Phi Beta Kappa dinner in Boston, on February 19, 1880, when Mr. Pennypacker responded to the toast "The Corporation." The other, "We Are Legion", was a further tribute to President Eliot, written for the dinner of the New Jersey Club. Both poems are here given:

### "WE ARE SEVEN."

I met a tall dark-whiskered man,  
He was forty years old, he said,  
His eye pried here and there to scan  
What all about him did.

"Your brothers", I asked him, "pray disclose  
How many may you be."

"How many? Seven, every one knows";  
And he wondering looked at me.

"And where are they, I pray you tell";  
He answered, "Seven are we,  
And two of us in Boston dwell,  
And two in far Quinsee.

"And two of us are never by,  
They've sailed across the waters,  
And in my little cottage I  
Remain to manage matters."

"You say that two in Boston dwell,  
And two are gone to sea,  
Yet ye are seven. I pray you tell  
Good sir, how that may be."

Then did the frowning man reply,  
"Seven, I say, are we,  
But two of us in Boston dwell,  
And two are gone to sea.

"The first that went was brother O  
He grumbling wished to stay,  
But it was hinted he should go,  
And so he went away.

"Then Brother X he tried to get  
To see what he could do.  
He's gone—indeed we miss him yet,  
But it is better so."

"You stay about, my goodly sir,  
Your words have you undone.  
If six of them are never here,  
Then you're the only one.

"How many ARE you, then" said I,  
"If six away are driven?"  
Quick was the crafty man's reply,  
"I tell you we are seven."

"But they are gone, those six are gone,  
They never come here, even."  
He would not give himself away,  
But still persistently did say,  
"I've told you, we are seven."

### "WE ARE LEGION."

I met a stately gray-haired man,  
He was eighty years old, he said,  
His eye looked round the world to scan  
What all the peoples did.

"My brothers", he asked me, "pray disclose  
How many may there be?"

"How many? Legion", I said, "are those  
In brotherhood with thee."

"And where are they" he prayed me tell;  
I answered "Legion are we;  
Some of us in Boston dwell,  
And some in New Jersee,

"And some of us in distant lands,  
Beyond remotest waters;  
White, yellow, black, we stretch our hands,  
The color little matters."

"You say that some in Jersey dwell,  
And some beyond the sea,  
And you are legion, I pray you tell,  
Good sir, how that may be."

"Whether our lives in Jersey fall,  
Or away beyond the sea,  
All men are answering to thy call  
For God and humanity."

"But some are far, scattered so far,  
In many an unknown region."  
"It matters nothing where they are,  
On Earth or Mars or farthest star,  
Thy brothers, sir, are legion."

President Eliot, responding to the toast "Harvard for All", suggested lines of activity by which Harvard might be made the place for all, and he pointed out that in many respects Harvard is now doing the work of a national university.

Evert J. Wendell, '82, spoke on current events, and showed that Harvard was taking its part in all of them. Witter Bynner, '02, read selections from his verses. Ralph S. Foss, '03, amused the company by imitations of some of the best-known professors at Harvard. Quentin Reynolds, '14, the captain of the University crew, and a New Jersey boy, spoke about athletics in the College.

Francis Rogers, '91, sang several songs to the great satisfaction of his hearers, and other music was provided by the club's glee club, consisting of Mr. Rogers, John Reynolds, '07, Kenneth Reynolds, '14, H. S. Colton, '96, Gerrish Newell, '98, C. G. Shaffer, '93, and Quentin Reynolds, '14.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Perry D. Trafford, '89, of Short Hills; secretary and treasurer, Arthur R. Wendell, '96, of Rahway; chorister, Charles G. Shaffer, '93, of Newark; executive committee, William G. Peckham, '67, of Westfield, Camillus G. Kidder, '72, of Orange, Francis J. Swayze, '79, of Newark, Francis C. Woodman, '88, of Morristown, Ernest D. Mulford, '97, of Elizabeth, Gerrish Newell, '98, of Arlington, Henry D. Bushnell, '98, of Montclair, Cameron Blaikie, '99, of Englewood, Ralph A. Foss, '03, of Wyoming, William T. Bostwick, '07, of Upper Montclair.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF WATERTOWN

A meeting of the Harvard Club of Watertown, Mass., was held on the evening of April 1 at the Watertown High School. The boys of the school were the guests of the club. Charles A. Hobbs, '80, chairman of the scholarship committee of the club presided. The principal speakers were Assistant

Dean Henry A. Yeomans, '00, Pitman B. Potter, '14, Charles E. Brickley, '15, and Stanley B. Pennock, '15.

The club was organized in November, 1913, at a dinner in the Harvard Union. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Fred E. Crawford, '81; treasurer, Charles F. Mason, '82; secretary, David Heald, '04, Harvard College Library, Cambridge.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF LYNN

The sixth annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Lynn was held on Thursday, April 30, at the Harvard Club of Boston.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Chauncey C. Sheldon, '70; vice-presidents, Henry Cabot Lodge, '71, and Elihu Thompson, S.D. '09; secretary and treasurer, Luther Atwood, '83; executive committee, Paul M. Keene, '99, Walter A. Hall, '96, William G. Keene, '94.

It was stated that seven men had been elected to the club in the past year and that it now has 115 members.

Dr. Sheldon was toastmaster at the dinner. The speakers were: Professor Hector J. Hughes, '94, of the Department of Engineering; Harry L. Brown, '96; Sidney Curtis, '05, assistant secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association; D. J. P. Wingate, '14, captain of the university baseball nine; and Stanley B. Pennock, '15, of the football eleven. Edward F. Breed, '03, led the singing.

Besides those already mentioned, there were at the dinner:

Ralph H. Anderson, '14, Joseph Atwood, '17, Luther Atwood, '83, Dr. William E. Boardman, '65, Alfred P. Bowen, M.D. '04, Harlan P. Breed, '08, Melville Breed, '98, Frederick C. Bubier, '13, Dr. George B. Carr, Harry C. Clarke, M.D. '10, Richard Crowley, '09, Donald E. Currier, '14, Michael R. Donovan, M.D. '83, Walter A. Hall, '96, Irving B. Hitchings, '07, Willard E. Ingalls, '07, Benjamin N. Johnson, '78, George W. Keene, '91, William G. Keene, '94, Paul M. Keene, '99, Robert F. Kimball, '08, George A. Lyons, M.D. '09,



Henry R. Mayo, '00, Harold Moulton, '11 John B. Newhall, '85, Ralph P. Newhall, '15, Arnold S. Potter, '17, Charles B. Sawyer, Dent, '15, Russell F. Sheldon, '07, Murdock C. Smith, D.M.D. '98, Theodore C. Tebbits, '92, Robert T. Woodruff, LL.B. '10.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF ROCHESTER

The Harvard Club of Rochester, N. Y., had its annual meeting at dinner on Saturday, April 11, at the Genesee Valley Club in that city.

Charles A. Dewey, M.D. '80, the retiring president of the club, was toastmaster at the dinner. Hon. George W. Wickersham, formerly United States Attorney General, made a notable address in which he emphasized the value of trained men to the service of the country and the need of a better understanding between them and the "Muscle and Brawn" of the community. Professor William B. Munro, of the Department of Government, spoke interestingly of matters connected with the College.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Professor Clarence K. Moore, '97; vice-president, Dr. S. R. Snow, '86; secretary and treasurer, Francis E. Cunningham, '05; chorister, J. W. Johnston, '05; directors, K. N. Robins, '04, F. Harper Sibley, '07, J. R. Slater, '94, O'Donnell Iselin, '07.

#### PROFESSOR KITTREDGE IN MARYLAND

Professor George L. Kittredge, who is giving the Percy Turnbull Memorial Lectures this year at The Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, was the guest of the Harvard Club of Annapolis at a lunch on Thursday, April 30. There were no speeches and no extensive ceremonies; but there was much good-fellowship and cheerful communion, and everybody present enjoyed the meeting immensely.

After the lunch some members of the club accompanied Professor Kittredge to the United States Naval Academy, where the afternoon was spent as guests of the

superintendent, Captain W. F. Fullam, United States Navy.

The guests other than Professor Kittredge were: Captain W. F. Fullam, United States Navy, superintendent of the Naval Academy; Thomas Fell, LL.D., president of Saint John's College; Rear Admiral C. C. Todd, United States Navy; and the following members of the Harvard Club of Annapolis: Angelo Hall, '91, the club's president; Sidney Gunn, '04, its secretary-treasurer; Paul Capron, '96; F. W. Morrison, '00; W. B. Norris, '01; H. L. Adams, '04; H. C. Washburn, '06; W. J. King, A.M., '07; L. A. Doggett, '08; and J. C. Gray, '08.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF CENTRAL OHIO

The Harvard Club of Central Ohio has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Border Bowman, '91, of Springfield; vice-president, Wilbur H. Siebert, '89, of Columbus; secretary, J. H. Watson, '07, of Columbus.

#### DINNER OF 1893

The New York members of the Class of 1893 will have their annual dinner on Friday, May 15, at 7.30 P. M., at the Harvard Club. Members of the class who live away from New York will be cordially welcomed as guests of their New York classmates. Any who intend to accept this invitation from the New York men are asked to notify as soon as possible Gilman Collamore, 105 Hudson Street, New York City.

#### CLASS OF 1903

A dinner of the class will be held at the Harvard Club of New York City, on Friday evening, May 15, at 7 P. M. Notices of the dinner have been sent out only to members of the class in New York City and its vicinity, but any member of the class will be most welcome. Business clothes are to be worn.

# Letters to the Bulletin

## DEMOCRACY AT HARVARD

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Dr. A. P. Fitch, in a recent talk before the Harvard Territorial Clubs, said (as quoted in the *Boston Transcript*) that "the great problem before the University today is the amalgamation of its three separate social classes into one homogeneous democratic body." The three classes referred to are "the complacent provincialists," the "conscientious provincialists," and "the bitter provincialists." May I, as a recent graduate who lived through and felt some of the friction of these three classes, present the view of a few of us who, while being ardent democrats and by no means the favored ones in Harvard's social alignment, hardly belonged to any of these classes?

We asked the question, "Why should Harvard be democratic?" Few ever express this doubt, though many must feel it. Democracy at Harvard is assumed to be *ipso facto* desirable. But the three social classes would rarely fraternize in the outside world, and it is but natural that when they are thrown together in the free atmosphere of Harvard they do not much fraternize there either. No institution can create a social atmosphere much different from that of the society of which it is a part. We accept as self-evident that America is not in any fundamental sense democratic; conflicting interests are too deeply opposed. Accordingly, any democracy at Harvard, and any show of it, must be a fostered, manufactured thing. At best it is but a temporary, strained, half-willing affair; at worst it becomes an unwillingness to face the facts, a hypocritical pretense, a performance of the ostrich with his head in the sand. It is healthy that Harvard should express truly and freely the natures and desires of the men who compose it; it is not healthy that it should pretend a state of affairs which does not, and cannot exist.

And many of the men on whose presumed behalf this artificial democratization is being undertaken believe that the present situation, and even more freedom, is the right one, and deprecate the attempt to make things appear different.

HIRAM K. MODERWELL, '12.

## HIGH COST OF DINING

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I remark the enquiry of your Coos, N. H. correspondent: "Why publish such a letter as that of the graduate who conceals himself behind the name of the class of Seventy-seven?"

Is Coos a real place? And your correspondent,—is he a real person or fictitious?

But no matter. In these times the views of actual people are just as amazing as the views of imaginary people.

And your correspondent "Twelve" (does he mean he thinks he's struck it?) who had that vision of Harvard dinners "for the purpose of allowing only the wealthy debauchees to go off on roaring, drunken parties" — he may be real too; who can tell? Our dear country abounds just now in earnest, painful people to whom two, or may be three, glasses of champagne in the course of two or three hours of food and talk constitute a roaring drunken party. I hope you will print all their letters. You owe it to them to drop them in the path of instruction. Get it through them that the value of a little champagne at dinner is not much in its alcohol; but chiefly in its bubbles.

SEVENTY-SEVEN.

South Rahway, N. J., April 16, 1914.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The following figures seem to have some bearing on the question of charging high prices for class and club dinners partly in order that wine may be served free.

The Harvard class reports for the

years 1906-1910 show the distribution of answers to the question asked of seniors, on the confidential "Class Life" blank, regarding the use of alcoholic beverages, to be:

Yes,	41.6 per cent.
No,	31.5 per cent.
Occasionally,	23.4 per cent.
No answer,	3.5 per cent.

Despite considerable variation in the number of men reporting in different classes (638 in 1908 to 434 in 1909), the percentages vary but slightly from year to year.

Of course habits change after graduation,—but not necessarily all in the same direction. And if thirty per cent. of the classes do not "drink," there would seem to be only two democratic ways of treating the issue at a class or club dinner: Either to serve no beverages, leaving each to order to suit his taste; or to serve, on absolutely equal terms, alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages. When the choice is fairly given, the number who prefer the latter often proves surprisingly large.

Perhaps, however, "Seventy-Seven" is right, that "drinkless persons" are not as a rule "of value at a dinner." If so, the sooner the slogan "everybody come" is duly modified, the better.

JOS. S. DAVIS, '08.

Cambridge, April 11, 1914.

### THE TREES IN THE YARD

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I notice that commenting on some proffered gifts of middle-sized trees to the Corporation you say:

"The alumni have shown every disposition to be liberal in this matter, but in the enthusiasm of giving it should be borne clearly in mind that there is a more enduring need of money for care, food and protection to ensure the ultimate success of any plan adopted at this time."

Is there not an annual appropriation for the care of the College grounds? It seems to me ungracious and cheese-paring policy to ask that the planter of a tree

should be asked to subscribe for its perpetual care. The Corporation could have made no better investment of some money in the past than in caring for, feeding and protecting our old trees.

JOHN T. WHEELWRIGHT, '76.

### EDITORS OF THE NATION

Harold deWolf Fuller, '98, A.M. '00, Ph.D. '02, who, since 1910, has been assistant editor of *The Nation* (New York), became editor of that publication with the issue of March 19. Paul Elmer More, A.M. '03, has resigned the editorship to devote all his time to the critical writings which, in the successive volumes of his "Shelburne Essays", have won him an enviable place among modern students of literature. Mr. Fuller graduated at Adelbert College, and Mr. Moore at Washington University (St. Louis) before going to the Graduate School at Harvard.

### PORTRAIT OF DEAN BRIGGS

The life-sized portrait of Dean Briggs, which is being painted by Edmund C. Tarbell, the well-known Boston artist, will be finished in a few weeks and will then be hung in the Living Room of the Union.

The portrait is a gift to the University from the classes of 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915; it is in part also a gift from Mr. Tarbell, who because of his esteem for Dean Briggs and the University consented to paint the portrait, although the sum raised by the classes mentioned above was not a wholly adequate compensation.

### CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The Christian Association has elected the following officers for the year 1914-15: President, N. L. Tibbetts, '15, of Lowell; vice-president, L. deJ. Harvard, '15, of London, England; secretary, Wallace Campbell, '16, of Mt. Hamilton, Cal.; treasurer, Phillips Bradley, '15, of Lincoln, Mass.

## The University Crew

**C**OACH WRAY has made several changes in the first university crew since it was beaten at Annapolis on April 25. At the beginning of last week Parson and Curtis, who had previously rowed in the second eight, were respectively put at 4 and 3 in the first eight in the places hitherto filled by Morgan and Captain Reynolds, and Reynolds was moved from 3 to his old seat at bow. This change put Saltonstall from the bow of the first eight to bow in the second eight. But this re-arrangement of the first eight apparently did not work very well, for, after a day or two, Parson and Curtis went back to the second crew, and the two eights have since been seated in the following order:

First crew—Chanler, stroke; Schall, 7; Harwood, 6; Soucy, 5; Morgan, 4; Murray, 3; Talcott, 2; Reynolds, bow; Sargent, cox.

Second crew—Lund, stroke; Curtis, 7; H. S. Middendorf, 6; J. W. Middendorf, 5; Parson, 4; Meyer, 3; Busk, 2; Saltonstall, bow; Gallaher, cox.

The stern four in the first crew have held their places for a long time, and seem likely to stay where they are. Chanler stroked the winning four-oar of 1912 and the winning eight of last year. He learned to row in England, where he went to school, and has had much more experience in racing than anyone else in the squad. He will have to work hard this year, however, to keep his seat, as Lund, who stroked the freshman four last June, has developed, as everybody said he would develop, into an excellent oar. The only trouble with Lund is that he is young and light for a four-mile race, but his constant driving of the second crew has several times this season enabled it to beat the first crew. It is by no means certain that Lund will not be given a trial at stroke in the first eight. He is a son of Dr. F. B. Lund, '88.

Schall, who rowed 7 in the freshman eight last year, is the biggest and probably the strongest man in the boat. He is about 6 feet 3 inches tall, and weighs

more than 190 pounds. The critics believe he will make one of the best sevens Harvard has had, as he is quick and active in spite of his height and weight.

Harwood is a veteran, as he rowed in his freshman crew two years ago and was 4 in the university eight last year. He is doing fairly well at 6. Soucy, number 5, was one of the strongest men in last year's freshman eight, and will, it is said, become a very effective university oar. Soucy was substitute centre on the football eleven last fall; he played in the Yale game and the other important ones of the season.

Morgan who is now rowing 4 in the first crew, was captain of the freshman eight last spring and is one of the best oarsmen on this year's squad, but he is not nearly as strong as Gardiner, whose place he is taking, and probably the latter will go into the boat when he returns to Cambridge this week. He has been ill for a couple of weeks. Gardiner rowed on the four-oar last year, and on his freshman eight three years ago. He is the strongest, sturdiest man now trying for the crew.

Murray is effective at 3, but is by no means certain of his place. Talcott rows in better form probably than anyone else on the squad, but is not very strong and has suffered from boils lately. No one would be surprised to see changes in either or both of these seats. Captain Reynolds makes a good bow oar.

The next race on the schedule of the crew is the one with Cornell. This will be rowed on the Charles River basin on Tuesday, May 26; the distance is about 1 7-8 miles. The record of the Cornell-Harvard boat races makes it impossible for any one in Cambridge to be confident about the result of this year's contest, but it is generally believed that the Harvard crew will at least make the race a hard one. The race with Yale will be rowed at New London on June 19.

Rumors have been in circulation

that the university eight might go to England after the Yale race and row the winner of the Oxford-Cambridge race, but there is little chance that this trip can be arranged; there are too many difficulties on each side of the ocean.

The last English-American university race was rowed by Cambridge and Harvard on the Thames from Putney to Mortlake in 1906. Harvard was soundly beaten, although most of the experts said before the race, and still believe, that the visiting crew was the better of the two. But Harvard learned from that trip a lot about racing even if it did not win.

In connection with Harvard's visit to England in 1906, the quotation printed below from a recent issue of *Tit-bits*, a London paper, will be interesting. The article from which the clipping is made was written, or at least signed, by "Bossey" Phelps, a well-known boatman on the Thames. He saw more or less of the Harvard oarsmen while they were in training at Putney in 1906, and he tells the following story about the crew:

"Do you know that armed police sit up with the varsity boats the night preceding the great event? They have been doing so for over fifty years, because in the old days some ruffians broke into the shed and started to bore a hole in one of the boats.

"Even the presence of an armed policeman didn't satisfy the Harvard crew

when they came over from America to row against, and get beaten by, the Cambridge men a few years ago. Two of the Yankees insisted upon sitting up with the craft themselves, or, rather, spending the night in the shed and taking it in turns to watch for any desperadoes. At the back of the shed is another shed covered by corrugated iron, and used as a concert hall by all the cats for a mile around. In the middle of the night the

feline concert developed into a fight, and the most appalling rattling, banging, and shrieking rang out in the darkness.

"The wakeful American shook his compatriot by the shoulder. 'Holy snakes!' he cried. 'Wake up; they've come!' And with drawn revolvers the two men stood there, waiting for the door to be burst down, and prepared to sell their lives dearly."

Charles W. Hart, who has been the Harvard boatkeeper for more than 25 years and went to England with

the crew in 1906, says that "Bossey" Phelps drew on his imagination when he told the story printed above. It is true, however, according to Mr. Hart, that he, and the manager and assistant manager of the crew divided the night into watches and kept their eyes on the Harvard boats. This precaution was taken not because the Harvard men had thought it necessary but because the Englishmen themselves advised it in order to make certain that professional gamblers would



CHARLES W. HART.  
Harvard Boatkeeper.

have no chance of meddling with the shells. It should be stated, however, that Englishmen of all classes treated the members of the Harvard crew with the greatest consideration.

#### DINNER TO THE 1913 CREWS

The Harvard Club of Boston gave a dinner in its club house on Wednesday, April 29, to the crews which defeated Yale at New London last June. Not only the members of the university eight and four but also the men who rowed in the freshman eight and four were entertained by the club. The members of the university squad who were present were: Chanler, MacVicar, Harwood, Trumbull, Reynolds, and Captain C. T. Abeles, all of the eight, Murray, Saltonstall, and Fuller, of the four. The absent ones were Stratton, Goodale, and Morgan, of the eight, and Gardiner, and coxswain A. T. Abeles, of the four.

Robert F. Herrick, '90, Chairman of the Graduate Rowing Committee, presided, and Walter C. Baylies, '84, was toastmaster. The speakers were: Hon. William C. Loring, '72, Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, who rowed on the Harvard crew of '71; Perry D. Trafford, '89, of New York, who rowed on the '88 university crew, played guard on Cumnock's victorious football eleven of 1890, and has been chosen Commencement marshal for the current year; Clement B. Wood, '98, who rowed on Higginson's crews in 1899 and 1900; Captain Abeles of last year's crew; and Captain Reynolds of the 1914 crew. Roger W. Cutler, '11, was cheer-leader, and Malcolm Lang, '02, led the singing.

#### TO MAKE ATHLETES STUDY

The Student Council at its meeting last week discussed at length the problem of dealing with athletes who do not keep up with the College requirements in their studies. Methods were considered for creating in the College a public sentiment which will prevent members of the ath-

letic teams from neglecting their courses, and the following vote was passed:

"That a committee consisting of at least three undergraduates and two graduates, with power to add to their numbers, be appointed by the executive committee to investigate the best methods for stimulating the sentiment against probation; that for this purpose the committee consult with the officers of the University and such other persons as it may deem best; and that this committee report its recommendations to the next meeting of the Council."

The following resolution on the same subject was adopted:

"It is the feeling of the Student Council that a student, who, by inattention to his studies or for other reasons, endangers his standing so that it becomes necessary that he be placed on probation, injures thereby the best interests of the undergraduates in all cases, and if he is thus debarred from representing the University in any capacity, does an additional injury to all who are interested in its reputation; and it is also believed that the sentiment against probation should be strengthened among the undergraduates as far as possible."

The Council also voted that members of athletic teams may not contribute signed articles for the newspapers except with the consent of the chairman of the Athletic Committee and the head coach of the particular branch of athletics concerned.

#### SOCCER CHAMPIONSHIP WON

Harvard won the intercollegiate championship in association football last Saturday afternoon by defeating Princeton, 2 goals to 0, on Soldiers Field. Until Saturday's game Pennsylvania had won one more game than Harvard in the intercollegiate league, and Harvard, in order to take the championship, had not only to win from Princeton but also to make a better net score for the season. Pennsylvania had scored 19 goals during the championship series, and

had been scored on eight times; its net record, therefore, was 11 goals. Harvard's record for the season, including Saturday's game was: 16 goals scored, 4 goals lost, net 12.

Harvard made both its goals last Saturday in the first half, when the wind favored the home team.

The summary of the game follows:

HARVARD.	PRINCETON.
Nichols, g.	g., Jackson
Kingman, r.f.b.	l.f.b., Moore
Hudner, l.f.b.	r.f.b., Roberts
Grant, r.h.b.	l.h.b., Stevenson
Francke, c.h.b.	c.h.b., Gates
Fenn, l.h.b.	r.h.b., Faber
Smart, r.o.f.	l.o.f., McMaster
Jennings, r.i.f.	l.i.f., Beck
Baker, c.f.	c.f., Bird
Carnochan, l.i.f.	r.i.f., Veldt
Weld, l.o.f.	r.o.f., Boyle

Score—Harvard 2, Princeton 0. Goals—Baker, Francke. Referee—Williams, of Lynn. Linesmen—Curtis and Burgess. Time—45-minute halves.

### THE BASEBALL NINE

The university baseball nine won three games last week on Soldiers Field. The scores were: April 28, Harvard 2, Bates 0; April 30, Harvard 3, University of Virginia, 2; May 2, Harvard 3, Syracuse, 0. All of these victories were due more to the weak hitting of the visiting teams than to Harvard's superior playing; indeed, the batting of the Harvard men was distinctly disappointing.

Syracuse made only four hits off Frye last Saturday; features of the game were Ayres's fielding on third base, and a pretty assist to first base by Gannett on a hit which appeared to be safe.

Mahan pitched well in the Bates game. The visitors made only two hits, but one of these brought in a run. Harvard also batted poorly.

The Virginia team, which in years past has at some time or other defeated almost every Northern college nine except Harvard, had its usual bad luck on Thursday of last week. Harvard made three runs in the first inning on four hits, one of them a double, but after

James gave way to Calloway as pitcher for Virginia, the home team could do nothing. Virginia almost tied the score in the eighth inning.

### TRACK MEET WITH CORNELL

The track and field team will compete against Cornell in a dual meet at Ithaca next Saturday. It is so early in the season that the athletes are not at their best, and consequently neither side feels very confident of victory. Harvard won the meet in Cambridge last year by a very narrow margin.

### "HARVARD OF TODAY"

"Harvard of Today", published by the Federation of Territorial Clubs, is on sale at the Coöperative stores, Memorial Hall, the Harvard Union, and the Harvard Club of Boston, at \$1.00 a copy net; and, by mail, at the office of the Harvard Alumni Association, 50 State Street, Boston.

### NOTICE TO 1909

A table has been reserved at Hurlbut's Boston Tavern, off Washington Street, Boston, for Tuesdays at 12.45 P. M. It is hoped that members of the class of 1909 will go there for luncheon.

### SOCIAL SERVICE CONFERENCE

A Social Service Conference, arranged by the Alumni Social Service Bureau, which opened offices at 161 Devonshire Street, Boston, on January 1, was held in Harvard Hall, at the Harvard Club of Boston, on Monday evening, April 27. More than 125 men participated in the meeting.

Raymond H. Oveson, '05, presided. The speakers were: Robert A. Woods, of the South End House, and a member of the Licensing Board of Boston; Meyer Bloomfield, '01; and President Emeritus Eliot, whose topic was "The New Realization of the Christian Brotherhood."

## Alumni Notes

M.D. '50—Jabez Fisher, of Fitchburg, Mass., one of the oldest living graduates of the Harvard Medical School and, it is believed, the oldest living ex-member of the Massachusetts Senate, celebrated his 90th birthday on April 30.

Div. '57—Dr. Frederic L. Hovey died at Rochester, N. Y., on April 12.

'71—James P. Scott died in Boston on April 16.

LL.B. '71—Edward Payson Payson, A.B. (Bowdoin) '69, died at his home in Boston on March 28.

'87—Professor James H. Woods of the division of philosophy has been elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

A.M. '88—Adolph C. Miller, A.B. (California) '87, now assistant to the Secretary of the Interior, has been appointed by President Wilson a member of the Federal Reserve Board.

'91—Wyman Kneeland Flint is president of the Chinese-American Co., 200 Devonshire St., Boston.

'05—Raymond H. Oveson has been elected a selectman of Southborough, Mass. His term runs for three years.

'11—Charles D. Burrage, Jr., is in the accounting department of the El Paso Smelting Works, El Paso, Tex. His address is 601 North Oregon St., El Paso.

'11—Edwin M. Chamberlin is head of the department of agriculture at the Loomis Institute, Windsor, Conn.

'11—A son, David Coolidge Crawford was born to Calvin D. Crawford and Mrs. Crawford on March 4.

'11—Edward A. Post is teaching history and English at the high school, Great Barrington, Mass.

A.M. '11—Hyman J. Ettlinger, A.B. (Washington University, St. Louis) '10, is instructor in mathematics at the University of Texas, Austin.

A.M. '11—Thomas C. McCracken, A.B. (Monmouth College, Ill.) '04, is assistant professor of education at the University of Utah, Salt Lake City.

'12—Frederick S. Ernst is physical director at the Mill Brook School, Concord, Mass.

'12—Samuel T. Farquhar, formerly with the Gladding Dry Goods Co., is now with John C. Hume & Co., investment securities, 518 Turks Head Building, Providence, R. I.

'12—The engagement of Walter H. Fernald, of Newark, N. J., to Miss Margaret A. McLean, of Cambridge, has been announced.

'12—Philip K. Houston, formerly with the

Western Electric Co., is with the New York Telephone Co., New York City.

'12—A. Musgrave Hyde was married in New York City on April 22 to Miss Jeanette McAlpin. They will live for a time in Paris where Hyde will continue his studies at the Beaux Arts.

'12—Frank R. Mead is in the engineering department of The New Departure Manufacturing Co., Bristol, Conn. His home address in Bristol is 6 Arnold Court.

'12—Joseph H. Perry, Jr., who has been with the American Zinc & Chemical Co., has returned to the engineer corps of the Pennsylvania R. R. Lines, West of Pittsburgh. His present address is 3023 Zephyr Ave., Sheridanville, Pa.

Ph.D. '12—Tomlinson Fort, A.B. (University of Georgia) '06, is instructor in mathematics at the University of Michigan.

'13—Henry C. Everett, Jr., is in the mill management department of Lockwood, Greene & Co., 60 Federal St., Boston.

'13—David J. Malcolm is principal of the grammar school, Peekskill, N. Y.

'13—Bejoy Kumar Sarkar was married in Calcutta on March 12 to Miss Bibhabati Mitra. Sarkar is now lecturer on history and economics in the Central Hindu College, Benares. Mr. and Mrs. Sarkar are living at 6 Faridpura, Benares, India.

'13—William M. E. Whitelock was married in Boston on April 16 to Miss Louisa A. Little. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelock will live at Marlboro, Mass.

A.M. '13—Harold B. Belcher, A.B. (Dartmouth) '12, is instructor in economics at Dartmouth College.

A.M. '13—James McC. Matthews, A.B. (Park College, Mo.) '13, is assistant professor of political science at the University of Maine, Orono.

A.M. '13—David F. Nicholson, A.B. (University of North Carolina) '06, is superintendent of schools at Waynesville, N. C.

Ph.D. '13—Lucius M. Bristol, A.B. (University of North Carolina) '95, is assistant professor of social and political science at Brown University.

Ph.D. '13—Donald Fisher, A.B. (Western Reserve University) '08, is teaching philosophy at Bryn Mawr College.

Ph.D. '13—Ralph E. Heilman, Ph.B. (Morningside College, Ia.) '06, is assistant professor of economics at Iowa State College.

Ph.D. '13—Roger A. Johnson, A.B. (Amherst) '10, is instructor in mathematics at Adelbert College, Western Reserve University, Cleveland.



# HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

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## News and Views

The  
Arnold  
Arboretum.

The name of E. H. Wilson does not appear in the University Catalogue, yet his recently published book, "A Naturalist in Western China," testifying to his connection with the Arnold Arboretum, and containing an introduction in which Professor Charles S. Sargent carefully compares the flora of Western China and of North America, is a performance that brings the highest credit not only to the Arboretum, but to the University itself. Mr. Wilson has made four expeditions into Western China, two in the interest of the famous English nurserymen, Thomas Veitch and Sons, two on behalf of the Arnold Arboretum. He is now engaged on a fifth expedition. He has collected in all about 65,000 specimens of trees, shrubs and flowers, representing about 5,000 species, and has brought or sent from the Far East the seeds of more than 1500 plants. The *London Times*, in commenting on Mr. Wilson's book, said not long ago: "For all those who take pleasure in gardens, for the great company of tree and flower worshippers in all the Seven Seas, his name is a household word of blessing and the results of his labors are joys forever."

Of the two functions of a university, the increase and the imparting of knowledge, the first is especially the province of the Arboretum. Besides associating itself with the publication of such a book

as Mr. Wilson's, it is enriching its special field of learning in many ways, particularly at present through issuing a complete "Bibliography of the Trees and Shrubs of the World" up to the year 1900—a product of the sort of scholarship which could hardly find its support outside a great university. Year by year the Library and Herbarium have grown in such a manner as to achieve and maintain their preëminence among collections of their kind. Professor Sargent's *magnum opus*, the fourteen quarto volumes of the "Silva of North America", stand on the Library shelves as a token of the learning and energy of the man who has made the Arboretum what it is.

What the Arboretum most obviously is, one seeks and finds outside the covers of any books and the walls of any building. It is the department of the University which, through its agreement of a thousand years with the city of Boston for maintenance and protection, and through its partnership with Nature itself, seems the most permanent of all the possessions to which the name of Harvard is attached. It is, moreover, a department in which beauty and utility are conspicuously joined for the public good. It is a park in which an artist in the materials of vegetation has applied them to the enhancement of unusual natural beauties. It is a museum where private and professional gardeners and planters may best learn how to deal with their individual problems. It is an institution in

which the friends of Harvard may take a unique pride and delight—and this is the time of year to visit it.

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**Harvard And The Drama.** The project for a theatre in which it is hoped that the practical work relating to the study of the drama at Harvard will some day be housed is an evidence of the vitality of that study. Its origin and development have been the outcome of one man's enthusiasm and his ability to impart it to others. Professor George P. Baker has made a unique application of the methods of the intensive farmer who, taking a scanty plot of ground, cultivates upon it something not generally produced but well chosen to meet a specific demand. This demand grows with what it feeds upon. The writing of plays is one of the most tempting of creative pursuits. The young Harvard playwrights, instructed at Cambridge in the methods of their art, have already achieved successes which speak eloquently for their instruction. It is no wonder that the courses of study they have pursued are constantly crowded with fresh wooers of the dramatic muse. There is no doubt that the American theatre has sorely needed all the upbuilding and strength that might come to it from whatever quarter. It is so vital a part of American life, and has in it the seeds of so powerful an influence, that its betterment is a matter of national concern. The more fully its improvement can be furthered by Harvard, the more completely the University will be doing its work.

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**The Donkey-Carriers.** Mr. Lincoln Steffens tells the world in the columns of *Harp-er's Weekly* "How to Get an Education Even in College." He asks, "why should the students of today put up with the faculties and the ideas and the methods by which their fathers were

taught to wreck banks, railroad and insurance companies; corrupt states, cities and the nation; and—'patronize' colleges?"

What a dreadful company of bandit fathers rises before the imagination! Why indeed receive an education like theirs—when it is possible to attain such a goal as that which Mr. Steffens sets for himself? "As a man and a reporter," he declares, "my part in the great world-movement should be to turn myself, then journalism and finally literature yellow."

The hand of Macbeth might

"The multitudinous seas incarnadine,  
Making the green one red."

Such—with a change of hue—seems Mr. Steffens's desire. Just how his ends are to be reached, we are left in some measure to find out for ourselves. From a previous article we receive the definite suggestion that culture is best to be acquired in a college of agriculture. This jumps with some recent expressions of the St. Paul (Minn.) *Daily News*, which laments its discovery—not precisely substantiated by the new Directory—that out of nearly 22,000 living graduates of Harvard, 6000 are lawyers. "If, instead," exclaims the Minnesota critic, "Harvard had turned out 22,000 trained farmers or mechanics, men who could win their way by creative industry and add to the total wealth by direct production, wouldn't they and society both be better off?"

The fable of the father and son who tried to please everybody and ended by carrying their donkey is a good fable to remember when suggestions for making things better than they are become too highly diversified. Mr. Steffens would have the colleges remoulded to his heart's desire through the agency of the undergraduates, who—if we apprehend aright—are to turn first themselves and then their academic surroundings yellow. The

St. Paul journalist would substitute mechanics and farming for all other forms of learning. A hundred other suggestions come from as many other quarters.

Meanwhile Harvard and kindred institutions continue to represent a belief that some of the older things in the world are quite as much needed as some of the new. There is even a suggestion now and then that the newest methods are not always the best. When the conservative tendency expresses itself to questionable purpose there is never a lack of healthy protest. The leaven of "progress" is constantly and effectively at work in the lump that bears the name of "reactionary." In the long run this relation of leaven and lump may be counted upon for sounder results than a reversed relation between the two elements. At least it has served Harvard well in its many pioneering steps in the field of education through all the generations to which its living graduates belong.

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**A New  
Field of  
Club Work.**

On a later page we are publishing this week a circular just issued by the Harvard Club of New York, describing a plan for conducting a Harvard Bureau of Employment in connection with the club.

On March 1 Ralph W. Williams, '09, became the Director of the New York Harvard Club. His functions include the duties heretofore performed by the Superintendent of the Club, and he is also to look after general Harvard interests in and about New York in conjunction with the officers of the Club. The Club has thus returned to the system of a member Superintendent, so successfully conducted under J. Otto Stack, '05. The Harvard work of Mr. Williams will include the active charge of an Appointments Office formed for the purpose of securing for Harvard men business and

professional positions in and about New York City. The possibilities of this undertaking, both in its separate function and in its joint work with the Harvard Employment Bureaus already established in Boston and Cambridge, are many. It may well be that the New York Harvard Club is but setting another valuable example to the clubs of other cities.

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**A Memorial  
to Dr. Holmes.**

The pages of Oliver Wendell Holmes containing the "Poems of the Class of '29" hold more of the spirit of nineteenth-century Harvard than any corresponding body of verse. Indeed there is nothing that truly corresponds with it, either in verse or in prose. It is full of the suggestion of biography, of humor, sentiment, and autobiography. If Agassiz could deal as he did with a single fish-bone, there is no saying what reconstructive wonders could be wrought by humbler skill from the Class Poems of Dr. Holmes.

There is a special interest for Harvard men, therefore, in the project to set up on the Charles River Embankment, directly behind the house on Beacon Street where Dr. Holmes passed his later years a sun-dial, with a surrounding exedra, in his memory. The committee which is raising funds for the purpose reports that more than half of the necessary \$12,000 has been subscribed. In the nature of the case, many small contributions are as much desired as a few large gifts—and already this desire has been gratified. We are glad to inform the alumni of Harvard about the undertaking, not so much to make an appeal on its behalf as to spread the knowledge of an opportunity of which many may be glad to hear. The treasurer of the fund is R. W. Emmons 2d, 79 Milk Street, Boston.

## Proposed Building for the Drama at Harvard

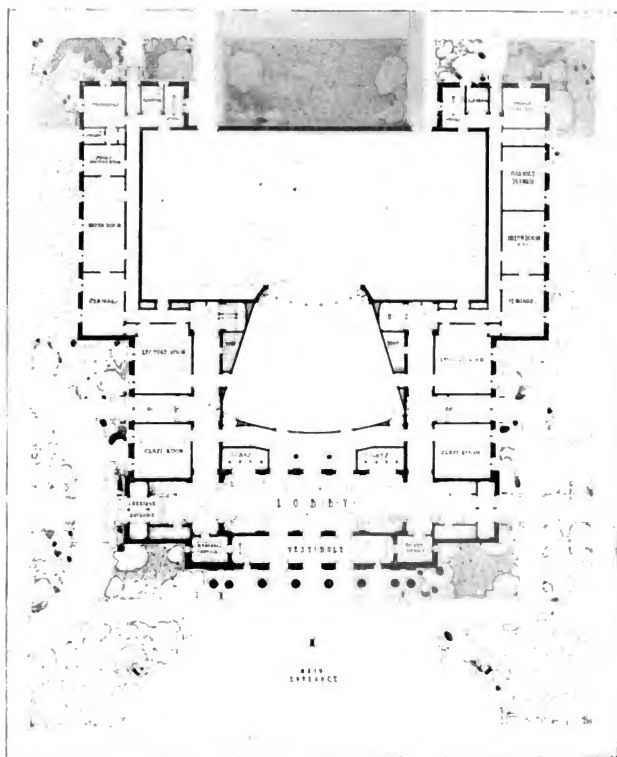
MANY high schools of the Middle and the Western States provide for occasional entertainments by their pupils an adequately equipped stage. Harvard University, offering at the present moment thirty-two courses connected with the drama, two of them giving instruction in play-writing, has nothing of the sort. To adapt the platforms in its lecture halls to the needs of the playwright would mean large expense, improper inconvenience for other courses, and, at best, theatrically, very unsatisfactory results. Obviously, the so-called "stage" of Sanders Theatre is not to be tampered with.

A play unproduced is like a mechanical invention set up but untested, for a dramatist cannot properly judge his work until he sees it acted before an audience. Therefore about two years ago a group of former students of English 47, who knew, having had plays produced professionally, how much is to be learned by seeing plays produced, assisted in organizing, as a part of the equipment of English 47 and 47a, the "47 Workshop." In the absence of any proper place in Harvard, The Workshop has, thus far, gladly accepted the hospitality of Radcliffe College. The performances are given in the auditorium of Agassiz House, the social centre of Radcliffe. The Workshop is not in the usual sense a theatre, but simply what the name implies,—a working place for young dramatists and other persons studying the arts connected with the theatre. The Workshop is not a theory; nor is it just in its beginnings. It is an efficient and growing organization. With a voluntary working force of about one hundred people, mainly past and present students in English 47 and 47a, it has, in the fourteen months of its existence, staged five long plays, four one-act pieces and revived, in translation, an old French farce, as well as the *Revesby Sword Play*. The nine new plays were, of

course, by present or recent members of English 47. It supplements and completes the opportunities needed by the young playwright at Harvard,—the courses 47 and 47a, the Harvard Dramatic Club, the MacDowell Fellowship, and the Craig Prize.

The Workshop is teaching to picked students something about all the arts connected with the theatre, and teaching them, not theoretically, but by first hand experiment. The writing and the acting of the plays, the producing and the stage managing are, under the general supervision of Professor Baker, done by the working force of undergraduates, graduates, and their friends. Members of The Workshop design the scenery, paint it and set it up. Others devise and carry out electrical effects. Still others design and make costumes, construct necessary properties, compose the incidental music, or arrange needed dances. The Workshop has, too, a carefully selected audience of about 400 people deeply interested in the stage, many of them working directly for it—managers, dramatic critics, or playwrights. Within forty-eight hours after attending the performances, this audience hands in frank criticisms of the plays and the manner in which they have been produced. They freely criticize play, stage management, acting, setting, lighting,—indeed any of the details. The young authors have found this direct and frank criticism invaluable as a basis for revising the plays produced. The Workshop has developed, then, into a group producing plays so carefully that busy people attend the performances regularly and take time to criticize them in detail. Providing a chance for needed and educative experimentation in all the arts connected with the theatre, it has become absolutely essential to proper continuance of the work of the courses in Playwriting.

Unfortunately, the past fourteen months show that adequate housing for



GROUND-FLOOR PLAN OF PROPOSED THEATRE.

The Workshop is imperative. The stage in Agassiz House, Radcliffe College, was originally intended for lectures. Its imperfect adaptation to dramatic purposes, its frequent, necessary use for its own objects, present many obstacles to the full work of The Workshop, which cannot afford to hire the one available pub-

lic stage in Cambridge, Brattle Hall, even if it were free when needed. Even if the expense involved could be met, however, many difficulties of scene-painting, storage, etc., would have to be overcome. At present, then, The Workshop is not where it ought to be—in Harvard. It produces its plays under conditions in-

volving an expense which would become unnecessary if it had its own building; which often make it impossible to give a play the production it requires and deserves; which make the production of some plays impossible. Worst of all: The Workshop may at any time be told that its tenancy must end because its stage is needed for Radcliffe undergraduate entertainments. At present crippled by its physical conditions, The Workshop must in that event cease temporarily or permanently—just as other institutions are beginning to imitate it, and the press here and abroad is calling attention to its significance and value.

The work at Harvard in the drama has, moreover, other needs. At present the classes in the history of the drama and in dramatic technique meet in rooms widely separated. None offers proper space for needed exhibition of prints, documents, memorabilia and models. To put into the proposed building the thirty courses in the drama would go far to relieve a present congestion in classrooms.

Friends of William Vaughn Moody and Jacob Wendell, Jr., have recently expressed a desire to see some memorial of them at Harvard not so expensive as a building. The foyer of the proposed theatre would provide just the place for these and later memorials of similar kind.

As the first year of The Workshop has shown, the proposed theatre would be in practically constant use. There would be, from November to May, inclusive, monthly performances connected with The Workshop. Rehearsals for these must go on with slight interruption from October to May. The theatre would be in almost daily use for demonstration in class-room work. Moreover, the Cercle Français, Deutscher Verein, Delta Upsilon, and Harvard Dramatic Club are homeless, so far as a place for producing their plays is concerned. Here lies a source of obvious income from the building.

Tentative plans for the desired building have already been drawn by the firm of C. H. Blackall. The Georgian building of brick is two stories high in front of the stage, five stories high behind it. The auditorium seats between 400 and 500 on the floor and some 300 in the one gallery. When not needed the latter can be shut off by curtains. The stage space is large because, though it can be used only with the usual equipment of an American stage, it is also provided with all the most recent Continental devices for expeditious shifting of scenery and effective lighting. Yet the proscenium opening is of moderate size and everything is arranged for productions, under ordinary circumstances, on the scale customary in "intimate theatres."

As to scene-painting, costumes, storage, dressing-rooms, lighting, rehearsal rooms, etc., the building provides for the needs demonstrated by the history of The Workshop. Desired class-rooms with right equipment of light and wall-space are provided. These in part are so arranged that for purposes of demonstration a class may quickly pass from lecture-room to stage. The aim of the architect and of Professor Baker, after independent study of all the best-built and best-equipped European and American theatres, is to provide as compactly as possible a model theatre of moderate size.

As guarantees of the efficiency of the work and the need of a building, a committee of former pupils and of actors and actresses who know The Workshop has been formed. The committee, not yet fully made up, is as follows: Mrs. Fiske, Miss Anglin, John Drew, John Craig, Miss Mary Young (Mrs. Craig), C. Raun Kennedy, Livingston Platt; and from former students of courses in the history or the technique of the drama, all of whom have won a place in the dramatic world: Winthrop Ames, Frederick Ballard, Miss Agnes Crimmins, W. P. Eaton, Mrs. Peabody-Marks, Edward Knoblauch, Percy MacKaye, Miss Flor-

ence Lincoln, Louis E. Shipman, Miss Elizabeth MacFadden, Mrs. Dix-Flebbe, Jules E. Goodman.

Without such a building the prestige of Harvard in training its students to understand and write worthy plays cannot be maintained. What is sought is not a building in which a school may in time be developed, but a building in which a school now working under baffling conditions may have proper opportunity for growth. Dartmouth is erecting a building for student activities which will contain a theatre. The Yale Dramatic Club is planning to build a home for itself. Here is an organized activity doing its work in such a way that young people come to it from all over the country, but at present it must work outside the walls of Harvard and under most hampering conditions. Here is the opportunity for someone to build and endow in the University the first building wholly devoted to the drama. The need is pressing. The opportunity is unique.

#### RECENT BOOKS BY HARVARD MEN

The following list of books recently published or soon to appear is drawn from the spring announcements of many publishers.

'58—Samuel S. Green, "The Public Library Movement in the United States (1853-1893)", Boston Book Company.

'68—C. G. Fall, "The Soul of the East" and "Three Political Dramas", Old Corner Bookstore, Boston.

'71—Edward O. Otis, "Consumption, its Cause, Cure and Prevention", Crowell.

'75—Morton Prince, "The Unconscious", Macmillan.

'77, LL.B.—Louis D. Brandeis, "Business—A Profession", Small, Maynard; "Everyman's Money—and How the Bankers Use It", Stokes.

'77—George E. Woodberry, "The Flight and Other Poems", Macmillan; "North Africa and the Desert", Scribners.

'78—Alfred Worcester, "Nurses for Our Neighbors", Houghton.

'79—Henry A. Shute, "The Misadventures of Three Good Boys", Houghton.

'80—Theodore Roosevelt (and E. Heller), "Life Stories of African Game Animals", Scribners.

'84—Stephen H. Blodgett, "Urinary Diseases", Whitcomb & Barrows.

'84—Thomas Mott Osborne, "Behind Prison Wall", Appleton.

'85—Gamaliel Bradford, "Confederate Portraits", Houghton.

'89—Richard C. Cabot, "What Men Live By", Houghton.

'89—George Leland Hunter, "Inside the House that Jack Built", Lane.

'91—William Garrett Brown, "The New Politics and Other Papers", Houghton.

'92—Richard Norton, "Bernini and Other Studies in the History of Art", Macmillan.

'94—Allen French, "Gardening for the School and Home", Macmillan.

'94—George N. Henning, "Representative French Lyrics of the Nineteenth Century", Ginn.

'94—Boris Sidis, "The Causation and Treatment of Psychopathic Diseases"; "The Foundations of Normal and Abnormal Psychology"; "Symptomology, Psychognosis and Diagnosis of Psychopathic Maladies", Badger.

'95—Arthur Stanwood Pier, "The Women We Marry", Houghton.

'97—Percy MacKaye, "Sanctuary", Stokes.

'98—Robert Dunn, "The Youngest World", Dodd, Mead.

'99—Charles H. L. Johnston, "Famous Frontiersmen" (first vol. of series), Page.

'00—Walter C. Arensberg, "Poems", Houghton.

'00—William Stearns Davis, "A History of Mediaeval and Modern Europe", Houghton.

'01—William T. Foster, "The Social Emergency", Houghton.

'01—Rowland Thomas, "Felicidad", Little, Brown.

'04—John Daniels, "In Freedom's Birthplace", Houghton.

'07 A.M. (hon.)—Worthington C. Ford, "The Writings of John Quincy Adams", Vol. III, Macmillan.

'08—Forrest Izard, "Heroines of the Modern Stage", Sturgis, Walton.

'08 Ph.D.—Frederic A. Ogg, "Daniel Webster" (American Crisis Biographies), Jacobs.

'08—Edward Sheldon, "Romance", Macmillan.

'09—Percy A. Campbell, "The Game of Mind", Knickerbocker Press.

'12—H. W. Farnsworth, "The Diary of a Would-Be War Correspondent", Dodd, Mead.

President Emeritus, Charles William Eliot, '53, "The Tendency to the Concrete and Practical in Modern Education", Houghton.

Professor G. P. Baker, '87, "Dramatic Technique in Marlowe" (Essays and Studies, vol. 4), Clarendon Press.

Professor Kuno Francke (Editor-in-Chief), and Assistant Professor W. G. Howard (Assistant Editor-in-Chief), "The German Class-

ics of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries", Vol. IV-VIII, German Publication Co.

Professor P. H. Hanus (Editor), *School Efficiency Series*, Vol. III: "School Efficiency; a Constructive Study Applied to New York City", by Paul H. Hanus.

Professor A. E. Kennelly, "Chart Atlas of Complex Hyperbolic and Circular Functions", Harvard University Press.

Professor G. F. Moore, "History of Religions", 1. China, Japan, etc. (International Theological Library), Scribners.

Professor J. L. Morse, '87, "The Care and Feeding of Children", Harvard University Press.

Professor Hugo Münsterberg, "Psychology and Social Sanity", Doubleday, Page.

Professor J. S. Pray (and T. Kimball), "City Planning", Harvard University Press.

Professor Theodore W. Richards, '85, (Editor), "The Scientific Work of Morris Loeb", ('83), Harvard University Press.

Professor Josiah Royce, "Sources of Religious Insight", Scribners.

Professor C. H. Toy, "Introduction to the History of Religions", Ginn.

Professor F. J. Turner, "List of References on the History of the West", Harvard University Press.

Professor Leo Wiener (trans.), "The Education of Karl Witte", Crowell.

E. H. Wilson (Arnold Arboretum), "A Naturalist in Western China", Doubleday, Page.

Professor C. H. C. Wright (Editor), "Selections from Montaigne", Heath.

#### GENERAL FINAL EXAMINATIONS

Beginning with the class of 1917, students concentrating in the Division of History, Government, and Economics will be required to take a general final examination upon the field of their concentration. This examination will be so arranged as to test the general attainments of each candidate in the field covered by this Division and also in a specific field of study pursued by the student within the Division. The specific field will be selected by the student himself upon the basis of his courses and his reading.

The following list gives examples of such fields of study, but is in no sense exhaustive, and any other field of work within the Division may be presented by the candidate for approval: Ancient his-

tory, American history and government, modern European history, municipal and state government, international law and diplomacy, economic theory, economic history, applied economics.

The general final examination has been established, not in order to place an additional burden upon candidates for the A.B., but for the purpose of securing better correlation of the student's work, encouraging better methods of study, and furnishing a more adequate test of real power and attainment. To this end students concentrating in the Division will from the beginning of their sophomore year have the guidance and assistance of special tutors.

The work of these tutors will be to guide students in their respective fields of study, to assist them in co-ordinating the knowledge which they have derived from different courses, and to stimulate in them the reading habit. Students will meet the tutors in small groups and for individual conferences at intervals depending upon the nature of the student's work, the rate of his progress, and the number of courses which he may be taking in this Division in any particular year. The work of tutors will be entirely independent of the conduct of courses, and the tutors as such will have no control over the work or the grades of any student in any college course. Their guidance and assistance will naturally be of indirect benefit to the student in his work in individual courses, but their main function will be to help the student and guide him in the kind of reading and study which will be most useful toward his general progress in this Division. The attitude of the tutor will be that of a friend rather than of a task-master, and students may consult him freely and informally concerning any phase of their work.

Professor James Ford has been appointed a member of the central committee of the National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits.



# Harvard Employment Bureau in New York

By the authority of the Board of Managers, the President of the Harvard Club has appointed a Committee on Appointments for the purpose of securing for Harvard men business and professional positions in and about New York City.

The active work of the Committee will be in charge of Mr. Ralph W. Williams, '09, who for several years has been Secretary of the Bureau of Recommendations at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, and who is thoroughly equipped for this work. Mr. Williams is the Director of the Harvard Club, and his office is at the Club where he may be found daily. The other members of the Committee, representing various professions and lines of business, will act largely in an advisory capacity in their respective fields of work.

It is the intention of the Committee to conduct an efficient, practical and useful Bureau of Employment for Harvard men. The Committee hopes to be prepared to fill openings in any business or profession, whether such openings are for beginners or for men of experience. The Committee will make a thorough investigation into the qualifications of each individual applicant for a position, and will endeavor to fill positions with discrimination. All Harvard men, whether members of the Club or not who have or know of openings in or about New York, or elsewhere, are urged to give the Committee the first chance to fill such openings, and also to call the attention of their friends to the opportunities for obtaining efficient employees through the Committee. The Committee also hopes that all Harvard men desiring business or professional positions will communicate with the Committee and get in personal touch with its Secretary.

In case the Committee is unable to recommend a Harvard man in New York for a position, it will seek to fill such opening from Harvard men outside of

New York. For this purpose it has arranged to act in close coöperation with the Appointments Bureau of the Harvard Alumni Association in Boston, and with the Secretary for Student Employment in Cambridge. These Appointments Offices have for a number of years demonstrated their usefulness. During the year 1912-13 the Alumni Office secured positions for 99 graduates at annual salaries aggregating over \$90,000. During the same period the Student Employment Office in Cambridge filled 2455 temporary positions for students with salaries aggregating \$80,542.67. With these additional sources at its disposal, the Committee hopes to be of broad service in the recommendation of employees. The Committee will also be in a position to secure accurate information regarding the College records, both scholastic and personal, of graduates and undergraduates, and to recommend to employers men graduating from the College and professional schools.

It is believed that the appointment of this Committee will open a field, new in New York, of much usefulness to the University and its graduates. For the success of the work the Committee must of necessity be dependent upon the active and interested coöperation of the members of the Club.

All communications should be addressed to Ralph W. Williams, Secretary of the Committee on Appointments, Harvard Club, 27 West 44th Street, (telephone Bryant 6400).

## COMMITTEE.

Langdon P. Marvin, '08, Chairman, Attorney, Marvin, Hooker & Roosevelt, 52 Wall St.  
Grinnell Willis, '70, Merchant, Grinnell Willis & Co., 44 Leonard St.

Arthur H. Cutler, '70, Principal, Cutler School, 20 East 50th St.

Evert Jansen Wendell, '82, Trustee, 15 West 38th St.

William K. Draper, '85, Physician, 121 East 36th St.

Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., '85, Attorney,

Winthrop & Stimson, Member of School Board, 32 Liberty St.

Franklin Remington, '87, Engineer, President, Foundation Co., Woolworth Building.

Thomas W. Slocum, '90, Merchant, Minot Hooper & Co., 11 Thomas St.

Arthur Woods, '92, Police Commissioner, New York City, Police Headquarters, 240 Centre St.

Walter Cary, '93, Vice-President, Westinghouse Lamp Co., 1261 Broadway.

Frederick Roy Martin, '93, Assistant General Manager, Associated Press, 195 Broadway.

Eliot Tuckerman, '94, Attorney, 32 Liberty St.

Eugene H. Pool, '95, Physician, 107 East 60th St.

Edwin G. Merrill, '95, President, Union Trust Company, 80 Broadway.

Jerome D. Greene, '96, Financier, 26 Broadway.

Milton S. Barger, '98, Treasurer, New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, Grand Central Terminal.

Samuel L. Fuller, '98, Banker, Kissel, Kinicutt & Co., 14 Wall St.

John W. Prentiss, '98, Banker, Hornblower & Weeks, 42 Broadway.

William H. Wheelock, '98, Vice-President, Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co., 14 Wall St.

Allan R. Campbell, '99, Attorney, Campbell & Scribner, 25 Broad St.

George F. Baker, Jr., '99, Vice-President, First National Bank, 2 Wall St.

John C. McCall, '99, Vice-President, New York Life Insurance Co., 346 Broadway.

Nicholas Biddle, '00, Trustee, 23 W. 26th St.

Thomas Crimmins, '00, President, Thomas Crimmins Contracting Company, 444 East 69th St.

Duncan G. Harris, '00, Real Estate, Harris & Vaughan, 569 Fifth Ave.

Ralph Pulitzer, '00, Editor in Chief, New York World, Pulitzer Building.

Travis H. Whitney, '00, Secretary, Public Service Commission, 151 Nassau St.

Harold B. Clark, '01, Banker, White, Weld & Company, 14 Wall St.

Louis C. Clark, Jr., '02, Banker, Clark, Dodge & Co., 51 Wall St.

Roger C. Barnard, '02, Engineer, Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., 37 Wall St.

Herbert N. Straus, '03, Merchant, R. H. Macy & Company, Broadway and 34th St.

Wendell P. Blagden, '04, Architect, Hazard, Erskine & Blagden, 437 Fifth Ave.

J. Otto Stack, '05, Manager, Holland House, Fifth Ave. and 30th St.

William S. Seamans, Jr., '11, Accountant, Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co., 79 Wall St.

Ralph W. Williams, '09, Secretary, Director, Harvard Club, 27 West 44th St.

## WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA CLUB

The Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania had its annual dinner on the evening of May 1 at the University Club in Pittsburgh. It was one of the most successful the club has had.

Dean Hurlbut, who was one of the special guests of the occasion, arrived in Pittsburgh a few hours before the club dinner, and, in the morning, he visited and spoke at two of the principal preparatory schools in the city.

Alvin A. Morris, '92, president of the club, was toastmaster at the dinner. The speakers were Dean Hurlbut, Dr. Percival J. Eaton, president of the Associated Harvard Clubs, who told of his agreeable official visits during the past year; Thomas W. Lamont, '92, of New York, a member of the Board of Overseers; and M. D. Follansbee, '92, of Chicago, who urged everybody at the dinner, and apparently persuaded almost everybody, to go to the annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs in Chicago, June 5 and 6.

Seven members of the class of 1892 were at the dinner and they made a special occasion of it; two other members of that class, United States Senator Henry F. Hollis, of New Hampshire, and Hugh McK. Landon, of Indianapolis, had been expected but could not attend.

In addition to those already mentioned, there were at the dinner:

George Pearson, '70, W. H. R. Hilliard, '84, Lawrence Litchfield, '85, W. W. Winslow, '85, William H. Black, '87, W. L. Monro, '89, Frederick W. Longfellow, L. '88-'91, Lawrence Barr, '92, George W. Nicola, '92, T. Clifton Jenkins, '92, Charles E. E. Childers, David F. Black, '94, David E. Mitchell, '97, Edward E. Jenkins, '97, Edward B. Lee, '99, George N. Monro, Jr., L. '96-'99, G. Cook Kimball, '00, George J. Wright, '00, James E. MacCloskey, Jr., '00, Howard G. Schleiter, '00, Charles K. Robinson, LL.B. '01, Edward K. Davis, '03, Park J. Alexander, LL.B. '03, Harry D. Parkin, '04, Sydney K. Fenollosa, '05, Arthur M. Scully, '05, Sidney J. Watts, '05, James L. Bergstresser, '05, Arthur P. L. Turner, '05, Walter C. Holmes, '06, Fielder Clark, '06, D. H. Boyd, M. '06, G. J. McKee,

M.D. '06, C. J. Mundo, '07, H. P. Hoffstot, '09, A. J. Neal, '11, Clifton Taylor, '11, James K. Fitzpatrick, '11, L. C. Torrey, '12, E. Tyler Davis, '12, William E. Allen, '12, Carroll J. Duggan, '13, Hamilton V. Bail, '13, H. R. Hilliard, '14.

### ASSOCIATED HARVARD CLUBS

The 18th annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs will be held in Chicago on Friday, June 5, and Saturday, June 6. The headquarters of the clubs will be at the Blackstone Hotel, where rooms have been reserved.

The rates per day at the hotel will be: Single room without bath, \$2.50; single room with bath, \$3.00 and \$3.50; double room with bath, \$7.00. The charge for the banquet at the Auditorium, Saturday evening, will be \$5.00. The registration fee will be \$3.00. There will be no other expenses.

The program for the two days has been arranged as follows:

#### FRIDAY, JUNE 5.

8.00 A. M. to 10.00 A. M.—Registration at headquarters.

10.00 A. M.—Business meeting at The Blackstone.

12.45 P. M. to 1.45 P. M.—Luncheon and refreshments at The Blackstone.

12.45 P. M. to 1.45 P. M.—Meeting of Council.

2.00 P. M.—Business meeting continued. Reports; election of officers.

5.30 P. M.—By motors from The Blackstone through Chicago Parkway System to the South Shore Country Club.

7.00 P. M.—Informal dinner for 1,000. Classical music. Vandeville Olympic; ten minute sketches; teams entered by various Harvard Clubs. Moving pictures. Presentation of prizes.

11.00 P. M.—Special trains to the city.

#### SATURDAY, JUNE 6.

9.00 A. M.—March, with band, from Blackstone Hotel to the Aurora, Elgin & Chicago Station, 314 S. Fifth Avenue, taking special trains to Chicago Golf Club at Wheaton.

10.00 A. M.—Arrive at Chicago Golf Club. Golf, tennis, baseball, and other out-door sports.

1.00 P. M.—Luncheon at the Club House and on the lawn.

4.30 P. M.—Leave Club House for Chicago on special trains.

7.00 P. M.—Dinner at the Auditorium Hotel.

8.30 P. M.—Speeches: By the President of the University, distinguished graduates, and holders of honorary degrees.

10.30 P. M.—Incidental exercises.

### HARVARD CLUB OF SAN FRANCISCO

The Harvard Club of San Francisco gave a luncheon to Professor George H. Palmer during his recent visit to the Coast. Those present were:

C. H. Rieber, A.M. '07, W. M. Hart, Ph.D. '03, G. R. Noyes, '94, Horace Davis, '49, H. K. Schilling, Thomas H. Reed, '01, Herman Peters, S.T.B. '10, B. F. Nourse, '01, J. W. Howarth, '93, William Thomas, '73, C. C. Crane, M.D. '99, William H. Gorrell, A.M. '00, Earl M. Wilbur, S.T.B. '90, Philip Bancroft, '03, E. E. Richter, '11, M. W. Haskell, '83, S. H. Derby, '90, C. R. Detrick, '91, Edward M. Adams, '95, C. M. Brown, '00, H. H. Stanwood, '83, Junius H. Browne, '03, Philip K. Brown, '90, William G. Reed, '06, R. W. Fisher, '08, George B. Merrill, '59, George S. Potter, '90, R. F. Thomas, '03, B. D. M. Greene, '06, Pelham W. Ames, '99.

The club is doing all it can to rouse the interest and enthusiasm of its members in the annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Section of the Associated Harvard Clubs in Los Angeles on May 16, and also in the annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs at Chicago on June 5 and 6. Many Harvard men from the Pacific coast will attend the latter dinner.

The annual \$500 scholarship of the Harvard Club of San Francisco has been awarded for the academic year 1914-15 to Frank Jason Smiley, A.B. (Stanford Univ.) '13. Mr. Smiley is now an assistant in botany at Stanford; he will go to Harvard for special work at the Gray Herbarium, and then return to California. He has begun a study of the Alpine Flora of California, and will soon publish, in collaboration with Professor Abrams, a paper on the botany of the Tahoe country.

The Law School Society of Phillips Brooks House has elected E. D. Smith, LL., of Chicago, chairman, and C. B. Randall, LL., of Cambridge, secretary.

## Letters to the Bulletin

### THE CANDIDATES FOR OVERSEERS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In looking over the list of candidates for the Board of Overseers suggested by the Alumni Association, I was impressed with the apparent fact that they seem to be representative of only one section of Harvard men. I say "apparent fact" because what I have to say is based entirely upon the biographical statements submitted. Inasmuch as I have not the pleasure of personal acquaintance with any of the 18 candidates, my criticism is very much that of an outsider.

The gentlemen named are intelligent, public spirited, honest, true to their own conception of what Harvard demands of its alumni. May not, however, the list be open to modification from two angles, that of vocation and that of social environment and atmosphere?

Aside from Bishop Perry and Dr. Jackson, all the candidates appear to be successful lawyers and large business men. There are no representatives of the great public schools, no newspaper men, no scientists, no one whose vocation is that of art or literature, really no one from whose biography it may reasonably be assumed that his main interest or vocation concerns the advancement of education or culture.

Alma Mater has always plumed herself upon the variety of her children. Harvard College usually contains, on the one hand, the richest living undergraduate, and on the other hand, thriving organizations of socialists, single taxers, and anarchists who agree on the one point, that the conditions which produced their millionaire brother are quite bad, even though they may differ on the matter of detail whether the remedy for such mismanagement is a great deal more government or the abolition of all government. Of course this same diversity holds good among the alumni. Before the war, Harvard men were leaders

both among the Conscience Whigs and the Cotton Whigs. Today undoubtedly the greater portion of Harvard men rated as successful, especially in New England and New York, feel perfectly at home in the Home Market Club and the Union League, and regularly vote the Republican ticket. Nevertheless there is a considerable minority, among whom may be included such types as those represented by Brandeis, Norman Hapgood, Lewis Johnson, and Walter Lippman, individualists, believers in increased governmental regulation, single taxers, socialists, or maybe merely ordinary cranks, who for one reason or another strive to modify the present social order. Now ought not these people to be represented in the Board of Overseers? At least, ought not the Alumni Association to give us graduates the opportunity, if any of us so desire, to vote for one of that type without the trouble of getting 200 signatures to a nomination paper?

JAMES M. ROSENTHAL '09.  
Pittsfield, Mass., May 7, 1914.

### ARE THERE 200 WHO WILL SIGN?

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The list of nominees for Board of Overseers has come to hand. Has the list been influenced to any degree by Senator Hollis's address before the Harvard Union? So far as appears on the surface, the list does not vary from the usual trend.

Something, however, can still be done through the medium of that clause about nominating other candidates, if two hundred signatures are available. Are there, then, two hundred of us who would sign for Senator Hollis as nominee?

In that speech Senator Hollis emphasized three points: (1) The need for democracy at college. (2) The declining of gifts from men of great wealth. (3) That Harvard's Veritas should be not the truth of the past, alone, but the liv-

ing truth, truth in the making.

Granted that the lack of democracy at Harvard simply reflects our American lack of democracy; how far is Harvard responsible for that American lack, because of her autocracy, because of her ambition to inculcate leadership as the ideal for her graduates? Leadership, as opposed to team-work.

Because Harvard has willingly accepted gifts from the capitalist, how far has her educational bias been swayed awry? How far has she been led to tolerate economic waste, both as regards the teaching force and as regards the curriculum, just because cash spent freely might be freely replaced?

As for her Veritas being the living truth, truth in the making, — how can that be possible so long as she is wedded to a marking-examination system? No marking-examination system but must confine itself to the truth that has been, lucky, indeed, if it ever were or ever could be the truth at all.

Because of sympathy with Senator Hollis's point of view are there two hundred of us who will sign for his nomination?

WILLIAM D. MACKINTOSH, '69.

#### COLLEGE DEMOCRACY

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

It does not seem desirable that we Harvard men should be too easily satisfied with the prevailing standard of democracy in the College. It is doubtless true that young fellows who come together in any kind of group, tend to treat each other as peers. Once in the group, they have and give a certain social recognition, without the question being asked where they come from, or how much money they have. It is like the group democracy that held good between the citizens in an old City-State, or that holds among sons of lords and Irishmen and labor leaders in the British House of Commons.

But this group democracy is quite compatible, is it not, with snobbishness

towards those who are outside the group, precisely as every poorest Roman citizen felt like an aristocrat in viewing slaves at work or foreigners trying to sell goods in his city? Do we not all know that the young collegian, whether poor or rich, may be on his way to a settled habit of subtle class superiority? The test of a man's democracy will come when we see how he behaves to the working men in his mill, how far able he is to put himself in the other man's place who is seeking a job, what the tone of his conversation is when his set are talking about labor troubles or the immigration problem, how he treats Negroes in case he goes South to live, how he feels, whether a bit lordly or humane, when he visits India and has coolies to wait upon him.

Good group democracy is well as far as it goes; the more of it the better, but I wish to call attention to the fact that it may be very narrow, and may cover an essentially arrogant temper. For veritable democracy is a great and beautiful thing, rather costly, and for most of us an attainment. It is based in nothing less than respect for manhood, upon faith in a certain divine quality in all men, upon genuine friendliness and modesty.

Let us be forever glad for certain true-hearted Harvard men, teachers and fellow students, a few of whom in each generation have helped us by their own democratic character to see and to love ideals of generous good will, which have never yet prevailed anywhere, but upon the final acceptance of which the hope of human progress depends.

CHARLES F. DOLE, '68.  
Jamaica Plain, Mass., May 8.

#### THE DINNER QUESTION

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Mr. Jos. S. Davis, '08's, figures, given in the BULLETIN of May 6, on the percentage of drinkers now proceeding from Harvard College as indicated in the Class Life blanks, are interesting, but not quite

applicable to Harvard Club dinners. The patrons of these dinners range through sixty years of classes, and their views about what they like to drink at dinner are tempered by time, experience and infirmity, and would not be the same as those of gentlemen just out of college.

If a third, or any considerable proportion, of the men who come, or would come to the dinners, don't want wine and prefer not to pay for their share of the wine served, it should be arranged, I think, to sell them dinner tickets which do not include wine. And I think the gentlemen who do not care to eat at these dinners should be able to buy tickets from which the cost of food has been eliminated. Then if a reduced price ticket can be issued which shall relieve the holder of the obligation to sit under the speakers, everybody will be satisfied except the gentlemen who dislike the singing, and those who object to having money spent for flowers.

It gets a little complicated as one goes along, but I think an honest effort ought to be made to please all groups of diners that are big enough to be considered.

SEVENTY-SEVEN.

South Rahway, N. J., May 8, 1914.

### CORNELL WON THE TRACK MEET

Cornell defeated Harvard in the track and field meet at Ithaca last Saturday, 75 2-5 points to 41 3-5. Harvard was very weak in the field events, but on the whole did well in the races.

Barron, who has had almost no experience in the 220, won that event Saturday in 21 2-5 seconds; this time equals the Harvard record. Bingham won the quarter-mile in 48 4-5 seconds, the fastest time ever made on the Cornell track. Jackson won the high hurdles and was second in the low hurdles, and Capper won the half-mile run. Cornell was first in the mile and two-mile runs; MacLure was third in the mile, and Boyd was third in the two-mile. Two Cornell men, and Camp and Johnstone, of Harvard,

tied in the high jump. Sturgis was third in the hammer, Brickley third in the shot, Camp third in the pole-vault, and Johnstone third in the broad jump.

The performances were ordinary except in the 220 and the quarter.

### HARVARD WON LACROSSE GAME

Harvard defeated Stevens Institute at lacrosse, at Hoboken, N. J., last Saturday, 7 goals to 2. Harvard showed marked improvement in stick-work. If the team defeats Cornell next Saturday, another intercollegiate championship will come to Harvard.

The summary of Saturdays game follows:

HARVARD.	STEVENS.
Cochran, g.	g., S. Parsons
Little, p.	p., Hill
O'Neil, c.p.	c.p., Middleton
Wilson, i.d.	i.d., Graydon
Beal, 2d.	2d., Lawrence, C. Parsons
Catton, Elliott, 3d.	3d., Bernard
S. Nash, c.	c., O'Dougherty
Brundage, 3a.	3a., Karst
Nightingale, 2a.	2a., C. Parsons, H. Nash
Abbe, 1a.	1a., Anderson
Fleming, o.h.	o.h., O'Keefe, Bayer
Eaton, Wanamaker, i.h.	i.h., Keuffel

Goals—Harvard: Abbe, Brundage, Eaton, Fleming, S. Nash, Nightingale 2; Stevens: O'Dougherty 2, Referee—J. H. Cleary, of Johns Hopkins. Umpires—Hersloff, of Stevens; R. H. Anderson, '14, of Harvard. Timekeepers—Bell, of Stevens; A. H. Onthank, '14, of Harvard. Time—35-minute halves.

### TRACK AND FIELD MEET WITH YALE

The dual track and field meet with Yale will be held at 2.30 P. M. next Saturday in the Stadium. Injuries to various men in the Harvard squad and the rather poor showing which the team made in the field events against Cornell last Saturday have removed any overconfidence that Yale will be defeated.

Tickets for the Yale meet can be obtained at Leavitt & Peirce's, the Co-operative, and Amee's, in Cambridge, and also at Wright & Ditson's and Filene's, in Boston. Applications by mail

can be sent to the office of the Athletic Association, Cambridge.

Reserved seats for the meet are \$1 and \$1.50 each. Admission, 50 cents.

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#### THE BASEBALL NINE

Bad weather prevented the baseball nine from playing more than two games last week. The scores of those two games were: On Thursday, Harvard 10, Colby 2; on Saturday, Harvard 16, Amherst 1. Neither game was very interesting. Harvard made 14 hits in each contest, and the opposing teams were weak at the bat. In the Amherst game Harvard made five errors.

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#### VICTORY FOR THE GLEE CLUB

The Harvard Glee Club won the intercollegiate competition which was held in Carnegie Hall, New York City, last Saturday evening. The other colleges represented were Columbia, Dartmouth, and Pennsylvania. The prize was a musical library offered by Mr. R. E. Schirmer. The judges were Professor Horatio W. Parker, Mr. Arthur Mees, and Mr. Arthur W. Woodruff.

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#### 1908 SEXENNIAL SMOKER

There will be a 1908 sexennial smoker at the Harvard Club of Boston, Monday, May 18, at 8 P. M. A programme of entertainment has been arranged. Sexennial songs will be rehearsed. All Massachusetts men are urged to be present.

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#### HARVARD '17 WON THE DEBATES

The Harvard freshmen defeated both the Yale and Princeton freshmen in the "triangular" debate on May 8.

The subject was: "Resolved, That immigration into the United States should be further restricted by providing that every immigrant shall be able to read and write in either his native language or English." One Harvard team, supporting the affirmative of the question, de-

feated Princeton at Princeton; and the other Harvard team, speaking on the negative side, won from Yale in Cambridge.

The Harvard speakers against Yale were: H. H. Scheier, of Spokane, Wash.; L. S. Levy, of Cleveland, O.; and A. R. Ginsburgh, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. The Harvard speakers at Princeton were: J. H. Spitz, of Brookline; A. G. Paine, of Spokane; and D. A. Kriesfeld, of Worcester, Mass.

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#### MEMORIAL DAY ORATOR

Lieut. Col. Charles Fessenden Morse, '58, of Falmouth, Mass., will deliver the oration at the Memorial Day exercises in Sanders Theatre.

Col. Morse graduated from the Lawrence Scientific School in 1858. In 1861, he became first lieutenant of the Second Massachusetts Volunteers; in 1862, he was appointed captain, the following year, major, and in 1865, lieutenant-colonel. He fought in four of the most important battles of the civil war: Gettysburg, Cedar Mountain, Antietam and Chancellorsville.

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#### WESTERN EXCHANGE PROFESSOR

Lawrence J. Henderson, '98, M.D. '02, Assistant Professor of Biological Chemistry, has been appointed Harvard Exchange Professor under the agreement between the University and four Western colleges. During the second half of the academic year 1914-15 Dr. Henderson will lecture at Colorado College, Grinnell College, Knox College, and Beloit College.

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#### PROFESSOR FRANCKE AT CHICAGO

Professor Kuno Francke has been invited to deliver the Convocation Address at the University of Chicago, on June 9. On June 13, he will speak at the dedication of the Goethe monument which is to be unveiled that day in Lincoln Park, Chicago.

## Alumni Notes

M.D. '77—John W. Johnson died at his home in Boston on March 24.

'92—Dr. Charles H. Porter, Div. '93-'95, M.D. (Columbia) '08, died at his home in Taunton, Mass., on April 16.

'96—Edward F. W. Bartol, M.D. '00, was married in Boston on April 15 to Miss Ethel Chandler. They will live in Milton, Mass.

'96—John T. Hart died in Cambridge on March 24.

'00—Twin sons were born to Robert L. Gerry and Mrs. Gerry on April 8 at New York City.

'00—Alfred M. Tozzer, assistant professor of Zoölogy, who has been for several months carrying on research work in different parts of Central America, was in Vera Cruz, Mexico, when the United States Marines took possession of the custom house in that city.

'04—Lyman Beecher Stowe was married in New York City on April 16 to Miss Hilda R. Smith. They will live in Forest Hills, L. I.

'04—Harry Edward Warren was married at Cambridge, Mass., on April 22 to Miss Lida P. Ferguson.

'05—William C. Chick was married at North Attleboro, Mass., on April 29, to Miss Ruth A. French.

Ph.D. '05—William H. Price, A.B. (Tufts College) '01, is professor of economics at the Imperial University of Tokyo, Japan.

'06—James R. Hooper, Jr., was married in Boston on April 18 to Miss Katharine L. Amory.

'07—William Lilly, LL.B. '10, was married in New York City on March 28 to Miss Ethel E. Curtis. They are living at 357 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

'07—Francis E. Storer was married in New York City on April 21 to Miss Eleanor L. Hastings.

'08—Lloyd C. Corbett has left the employ of N. W. Ayer & Son of Philadelphia and is now with Wood, Putnam & Wood Co., advertising agents, 111 Devonshire St., Boston.

'00—Edward S. Allen is instructor in mathematics at Dartmouth College.

'09—Edward M. Davis, son of Professor William M. Davis, S.B. '69, was married in Stockbridge, Mass., on April 18, to Miss Dorothy C. Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. Davis will live in Shirley, Mass.

'00—John B. Helberd is deputy prison commissioner of the State of Massachusetts.

'10—Fessenden S. Blanchard is a cotton buyer for the Pacific Mills, 70 Kilby St., Boston.

'10—Theophilus Parsons Chandler, 2d, son of Alfred D. Chandler, '68, was married in Brookline, Mass., on April 18, to Miss Sarah

Chase. Mr. and Mrs. Chandler will live in Dedham, Mass.

'10—The engagement of Charles J. Gale to Miss Harriette E. Draper, daughter of Frank E. Draper, M.D. '86, has been announced.

'10—George W. Lewis was married at Waltham, Mass., on April 29, to Miss Alice C. Merrill. They will live at 13 Stockton St., Dorchester, Mass.

'10—Alex Vonnegut, formerly with the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is now with Halsey & Co., 55 Congress St., Boston.

'11—Robert H. Coe is at Parkdale, Ore.

'11—A son, William Louis Jolly Dee, was born to Norman B. Dee and Mrs. Dee at Montevideo, S. A., on February 24.

'11—Horatio C. Meriam, D.M.D. '13, is practising dentistry at 7 Naumkeag Trust Building, 219 Essex St., Salem, Mass.

'11—Alton L. Miller, A.M. '13, is instructor in mathematics at the University of Michigan.

'11—The engagement of Russell K. Nash to Miss Abigail E. Johnson has been announced.

'12—Francis Ormond French, son of Amos Tuck French, '85, was married on April 23 in New York City to Miss Eleanor L. Burrill. Mr. and Mrs. French will live at Tuxedo Park, N. Y.

'12—Robert A. Whidden was married at Newton, Mass., on April 23, to Miss Elizabeth A. Drinkwater.

'13—Sydney T. Guild is in the financial advertising department of the *Boston Herald*. His address remains 31 College Ave., Medford, Mass.

'13—Hira Lal Roy is lecturer on chemistry in the Bengal National College. His address is 79 Beadon St., Calcutta, India.

'13—Jatindra Nath Set is lecturer on physics at the Bengal National College. His address is 79 Beadon St., Calcutta, India.

'13—Lester G. Woodruff, formerly with the Arlington Co., is now with the Westinghouse Lamp Co., 1261 Broadway, New York City. His residence address remains Arlington, N. J.

A.M. '13—Ellison S. Purington, A.B. (Bowdoin) '12, is instructor in mathematics and physics at the high school, Ridgewood, N. J.

Gr. '13—William V. Lovitt, A.B. (University of Nebraska) '03, is instructor in mathematics at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

Ph.D. '13—Charles E. Persons, A.B. (Cornell College, Ia.) '03, is teaching sociology at Washington University, St. Louis.

Ph.D. '13—Clyde O. Ruggles is assistant professor of economics and sociology at Ohio State University, Columbus.



# HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

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## News and Views

**The Concentrators.** Under the system by which freshmen must declare the group of studies upon which they intend to "concentrate" through the remainder of their College course, the broad elections have been made by the present freshman class, and on a later page we are printing the figures which indicate the drift of preference. Group I is defined as "Modern Languages", Group II as "Natural Sciences", Group III as "History, Government, and Economics", Group IV as "Philosophy and Mathematics." The figures would be quite misleading were it not remembered that, for example, beyond the five members of the class of 1917 recorded as concentrating on Philosophy there are many men outside of Group III taking courses in Philosophy in connection with other courses in other groups. At best, therefore, the figures represent general tendencies rather than the actual response to the appeal of specific courses.

Yet one important change in student alignment stands out. Group I (Modern Languages) in which 228 men enrolled themselves last year now claims 262. Group III (History, Government, and Economics), on the other hand, falls from 203 to 137. The marked single changes within these Groups are a sudden jump from 93 to 153 in the number of men electing English, and a drop from

127 to 77 in the number of men electing Economics.

Various theories might be brought forward to explain this change. It may be that in the general contemporary desire for education with a directly practical bearing, there has been a sudden realization of the possibility that a mastery of one's language and its literature may provide as sound an element of general equipment as the study of economics. It may be, on the other hand, that the fifty or more men in every class—the easy-going ten per cent.—who employ some of their energies in looking for studies which will not overtax the rest, have become conscious that the study of economics imposes upon those energies a greater strain than they are willing to face. The recent adoption of a system of general examinations before the granting of a degree to students of History, Government, and Economics, as described in the BULLETIN of last week, lends color to this theory. So long as this system is confined to Group III, it is hardly to be expected that many of the minimum-workers—so to call the men who have been familiar to every College generation—will venture into the toils of this group. If they have happened to turn this year to English, that is not to say that they are immune from disappointment. Perhaps it is only the natural division of labor between certain youths and their instructors to look, on the one hand, for what is easy, and, on

the other, to make it difficult. Let us rather hope that the drift towards English is based on a serious recognition of the value of studies that make for general cultivation, and represents a careful weighing of President Lowell's words spoken to the freshmen just before they chose their groups: "Knowledge will disappear sometime, but wisdom will remain."

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**Four-Oar** Our Yale friends are doubt-  
**or** less familiar with the con-  
**Eight-Oar?** siderations which have made Harvard hesitate to agree that a race for second eight-oared crews shall be substituted for the four-oared race at New London; but, as the graduates may not know what these reasons were, they are briefly stated here.

The candidates for the Harvard crew are themselves influenced by the fact that the "H" is given to the men who row in the four-oared race with Yale, but could not be awarded to the members of a second eight; if it were, no distinction would be made between the first and second eights. Therefore, the rowing men prefer to take their chances of winning a place in the four, although the number of those who succeed must be smaller than it would be if there were eight places in the shell.

But the compelling reason for Harvard's objection to the plan is the belief of the rowing authorities that it would be poor policy to take two eights to New London. In recent years there has been little difference between the Harvard first and second crews, and, if the two eights were tried out against each other day after day on the Thames, the second crew would inevitably win some of these informal races. The captain and coach would then wonder whether certain men should not be moved from the second crew to the first, or *vice-*

*versa*; the result would be continuous doubt and uncertainty. It seems, on the whole, wiser to make a definite selection of the university eight before it goes away from Cambridge, and afterwards to avoid what would tend to frequent and probably useless shifts of the men.

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#### **A Railroad Professorship.**

The newspapers of the country gave wide publicity last week to the announcement of a liberal endowment for a professorship of railroading in the Graduate School of Business Administration, to be named in honor of Mr. James J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway. Such an increase in the teaching resources of the University will be equally gratifying to the friends of Harvard and to the many admirers of Mr. Hill. That a few of them have begun the work towards establishing a Harvard professorship in his name is a most welcome item of news. We understand, however, that the project is now at the stage of having been "underwritten" in part by a few men to whom its purposes make a strong appeal, but that its fulfillment is not expected at the hands of a small number of such friends of Mr. Hill's. It is planned rather to raise the necessary fund by a broader appeal already making throughout the country. This will give to all of Mr. Hill's followers an opportunity to take part in the undertaking, and to ensure the raising of the amount needed for this very desirable endowment. It is strongly to be hoped that the next item of news about it may be the record of its accomplishment.

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#### **Harvard News.**

The April number of the *Harvard Illustrated Magazine* contained an interesting article on "Harvard and its News." What the BULLETIN and the *Graduates' Magazine* try to do for the alumni, an organization

known as the "Harvard News Bureau", made up of undergraduates of the University with newspaper connections, is doing for the general public. The collection and distribution of information likely to interest special communities or the country at large have been carefully systematized. In order to keep track of the results, newspaper clippings with references to Harvard are secured from western, southern and eastern states, exclusive of Massachusetts. A count and tabulation of these clippings show in a general way where items from Harvard are regarded as news in which the readers of daily papers may be expected to take an interest. It is encouraging to note how high certain western and southern states stand in the list. As Harvard becomes more and more a national institution, through receiving students from all parts of the country, it is only fitting that the news of its daily life should have the widest possible distribution.

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**Professor Theobald Smith.** The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, seeking for the best man to direct its new department of animal pathology, recently endowed with a million dollars, has secured the services of Professor Theobald Smith, George Fabyan Professor of Comparative Pathology in the Harvard Medical School. While the organization of this new department goes forward, Dr. Smith will complete some important unfinished work on which he is now engaged at Harvard. He is one of the men into whose shoes nobody can be expected to step at once. His eighteen years of work at the Medical School have been fruitful in a high degree. So were his previous activities as director of the pathological laboratory of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the Department of Agriculture at Washington. A similar

position in connection with the Massachusetts State Board of Health has also been turned to valuable public account. Dr. Smith is now offered an opportunity the scope of which can hardly be calculated. The University he has served to such good purpose must wish him thrice well in his new enterprise.

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**Dr. Walcott's Retirement.** Dr. Henry P. Walcott retired yesterday from the Massachusetts State Board of Health. The letter addressed to him by twenty-two hundred of his fellow-physicians in Massachusetts, and printed on a later page of this issue, is so largely a record of the public services he has added to his work as a Fellow of the Harvard Corporation that many alumni will value it as such. The number of signatures to this letter is no more striking than the fact that the signers represent such separate organizations as the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Massachusetts Homeopathic Medical Society, and the Massachusetts Eclectic Medical Society. In the face of this recognition Harvard men may congratulate themselves on the fact that it is not the Corporation from which Dr. Walcott is retiring.

\* \* \*

**The Lexicon of Youth.** The twenty-five baseball teams at Cambridge which are engaged in the annual contest for the Leiter cup may not attract attention by any conspicuous display of "talent." But whether victory is finally to perch on the banners of the "Mighty Mutts", the "Nom de Bums", the "Mud Sox", the "Garbage Inspectors' Union", or the "Mohammedans", it is evident that the ingenuity of youth has disported itself in choosing the names under which the players are banded together. The word may be mightier than the bat.

# The Early Days of the German Department

BY PROFESSOR JOHN A. WALZ.

THE admission of French and German as regular collegiate studies on a par with the classics and mathematics forms the chief difference between the collegiate course of the last forty years and that of an earlier period in the history of Harvard College. It was a slow and gradual process by which the modern languages attained their present position. For

changes in the curriculum were made only after careful deliberation and after the new had established its claims to the satisfaction of the majority of the Faculty. It seems like an echo from another world when we read in Quincy's "History of Harvard University" that in 1787 freshmen and sophomores were permitted to substitute French for Hebrew, that in 1800 this privilege was withdrawn, but that students were allowed "at the request of their parents or

guardians, to attend upon the instruction of any teacher of French approved by the immediate government, at times not interfering with the regular College studies." The Laws of Harvard College published for the use of students in Harvard College in 1814 contain a similar statement: "Students may attend the French Instructor at times not interfering with the College exercises." But it was possible then to substitute French for Hebrew. In 1819 George Ticknor was appointed Smith Professor of the French and Spanish

Languages, the first professor of Modern Languages in an American college. But not until 1849 does French appear as a required study in the Course of Instruction of Harvard College. It was then required throughout the sophomore year.

German was an unknown tongue in Harvard College at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

The catalogue of the Harvard Library published in 1790 shows that there were about 3000 volumes at the command of Harvard students and professors, a respectable collection in those days, but there is not a single German book in the whole collection, not even a German-English or English-German dictionary which a student of German might have used. The catalogue for 1820 gives the name of a private teacher in German. It was the first time that Har-



PROFESSOR CHARLES FOLLEN.

vard students were given an opportunity to study German. There is no record to show how many students availed themselves of this opportunity. A private teacher of French is mentioned in Quincy's History as early as 1735. It was a certain Mr. Longloissorie who "had professed himself a sincere convert from the idolatries of the church of Rome." But when charges of heresy were brought against this Frenchman, the Corporation compelled the students to discontinue their French lessons.

The first German instructor to receive

a Corporation appointment was Charles Follen. That was in the year 1825, nearly fifty years after French had been officially recognized as a legitimate study for Harvard undergraduates. Follen had been in this country less than a year. A poet and writer of no mean power, an enthusiastic believer in democracy and a determined opponent of the tyranny of the Holy Alliance, he had fled to the United States to escape from the clutches of the Prussian government. A letter of introduction from Lafayette to Professor Ticknor had secured him the appointment at Harvard College. The following vote was passed by the Corporation: "Dr. Follen is to have his residence in Cambridge, and give instruction in German for three days in the week, to such members of the University as the Corporation shall point out. If the instruction in German shall not occupy the fair proportion of time these three days, he will be expected to give instruction in some other branch which he can teach." Follen who was *Juris Utriusque Doctor* was also permitted to give lectures at the Law School "making such charges as he may see fit, with the assent of the Corporation."

The vote of the Corporation shows that doubts were entertained as to the demand for German instruction. Follen himself believed that there was such a demand. In a letter to his parents, written only a month after his arrival in the new country he says: "One occupation presents itself already, namely the German language and literature which there is much inclination to study in many parts of the United States." Whether there was a demand for German instruction among Harvard students or not, Follen through his personality, scholarship and teaching skill created a demand. On this point we have the personal testimony of one of the members of Follen's first German class. Andrew P. Peabody in his "Harvard Reminiscences" relates the following: "German had never been taught in College before [which is

not strictly correct, as a private teacher had in 1820 appeared in the catalogue of 1820]; and it was with no little difficulty that a volunteer class of eight was found desirous, or at least willing, to avail themselves of his services. I was one of that class. We were looked upon with very much the amazement with which a class in some obscure tribal dialect of the remotest Orient would be now regarded. We knew of but two or three persons in New England who could read German; though there were probably many more of whom we did not know. There were no German books in the book stores. A friend gave me a copy of Schiller's *Wallenstein*, which I read as soon as I was able to do so, and then passed it from hand to hand among those who could obtain nothing else to read. There was no attainable class-book that could be used as a Reader. A few copies of Noehden's Grammar were imported, and a few copies of. I forget whose, "Pocket Dictionary", fortunately too copious for an Anglo-Saxon pocket and suggesting the generous amplitude of the Low Dutch costume, as described in Irving's mythical History of New York. The German Reader for Beginners, compiled by our teacher, was furnished to the class in single sheets as it was needed, and was printed in Roman type, there being no German type within easy reach."

The lack of German books was a serious obstacle. Follen had to rely mainly upon his private library, the first year, at least. In a letter to a friend he writes: "I have found several good books here in the College Library, but, on the whole, my department is poorly provided. Something, however, is to be procured at my suggestion." Progress was made under Follen. The catalogue for 1830 states that the "Public or College Library now contains 'Werke der Schiller, Jean Paul. Wieland, Luther', etc." The book stores, where in 1825 no German books were to be had, seem to have been affected by the new order of things. At

least, Hilliard and Brown, booksellers to the University, advertised in the College Catalogue for 1831 a long list of theological and classical works, among them several written in the German language.

Follen made himself a master of English in an astonishingly short time. His capacity for work and his enthusiasm were unlimited. He established a gymnasium in Cambridge where Harvard students for the first time in the history of the College were given systematic physical training under his direction; he gave public lectures in Boston and other places and was frequently invited to preach in churches. In recognition of his value to Harvard College and the community a few friends pledged the sum of \$500 a year for five years as salary for a professor of German, and in 1830 Follen was appointed by the Corporation Professor of the German language and literature. Harvard College has the distinction of having been the first American college to establish a professorship of German.

Follen was a born reformer. He had to leave his native land because he strove to change unbearable conditions, and he was forced to leave Harvard College for a similar reason. Those were the days of the rise of the anti-slavery movement. Follen espoused the cause with all his ardor, though he was repeatedly warned that he would jeopardize his career. When his term was over in 1835, the Corporation found it inexpedient to re-appoint him professor. A few years later Harvard University, Cambridge and Boston were the centre of the abolitionist movement, but Follen had been in advance of his time.

In his letter of resignation Follen stated that during his last years of teaching the annual attendance at his German courses had been between fifty and sixty students, an excellent record for those times.

An untimely death cut off Follen's career before he could give what was best

in him to the land of his adoption, but the German Department of Harvard University may point with pride to the noble figure of the man whose German idealism shone with equal brightness in his life and in his teaching.

#### COMMITTEE ON SCHOLARSHIPS

The report of the Committee on Scholarships shows that a larger number of men won places in the First and Second Groups of Scholars in the academic year 1912-13 than in 1911-12, and that the number of sophomores far exceeded the seniors and juniors.

Fifty-two students won a place in the First Group by their work in the year 1912-13; of these, 18 received honorary scholarships, and 33 had scholarships with stipend. In the academic year 1911-12 forty-eight students won a place in the First Group of Scholars: 13 received honorary scholarships and 35 received scholarships with stipend.

One hundred and sixty-two won places in the Second Group of Scholars in 1912-13; of these 74 held honorary scholarships and 87 had scholarships with stipend. On the work of the academic year 1911-12 one hundred and fifty-three won places in the Second Group of Scholars; 69 held honorary scholarships, and 84 received scholarships with stipend.

The First Group of Scholars for the year 1913-14 is made up of 18 seniors, 18 juniors, 14 sophomores, and two candidates for degrees out of course. The Second Group is made up of 50 seniors, 44 juniors, 67 sophomores, and one unclassified student. The seniors hold in the two groups 68 places; the juniors 62; and the sophomores 81.

The Speakers' Club has elected the following officers: President, R. H. Pass, '15, of Syracuse, N. Y.; vice-president, R. W. Chubb, '15, of St. Louis, Mo.; executive committee, J. B. Camp, '15, of Chicago.

## A Letter to Dr. Walcott

THE following letter was presented to Dr. Henry P. Walcott yesterday on the occasion of his retirement from the Massachusetts State Board of Health.

To Henry P. Walcott, M.D., LL.D., Chairman, Massachusetts State Board of Health; from Twenty-two Hundred Members of the Medical Profession of the State,—Greeting.

Sir:

On the 19th day of May, 1914, your term as a member of the State Board of Health ends, and we understand you are not a candidate for reappointment.

Such an occasion cannot be allowed to pass unnoticed, at least by those citizens who as a class should be most competent to gauge the value of such services to the State as yours have been.

The best appraisal of those services is the mention of some of them, with a brief statement of your relations to the Board.

Your connection with the Board began, in 1880, 33 years ago, when, after ten years of independent existence, it had been merged with the conjoined Board of Lunacy and Charity, and you were unanimously elected its Health Officer. At this time, you served on a commission for the sanitary improvement of the Blackstone River, a precursor of your subsequent labors on similar problems.

In 1886, by an act of the legislature, the Board of Health once more entered upon an independent existence. You were appointed a member for a seven years' term by Governor Robinson, a Republican, with the advice and consent of the senate, and became the chairman. You have since been reappointed three times for terms of seven years: once by Governor Russell, a Democrat, in 1893; once by Governor Crane, Republican, in 1900; and once by Governor Guild, Republican, in 1907. Since 1886, you have always continued as chairman of the Board.

Early in 1894, you began to consider the advisability of establishing a laboratory for the free production and distribution of diphtheria antitoxin; and such curative serum was actually distributed early in 1895, being the first so distributed in any state. This was made possible through the coöperation of Harvard University, secured by your influence, at the Bussey Institution, and was carried on for nine years—during this time as well as later under the personal direction of Dr. Theobald Smith—until 1903, when the legislature enacted a law authorizing the State Board of Health to produce and distribute antitoxin and vaccine virus. Again through your influence,

a laboratory was built on the grounds of the Bussey Institution where the preparation of antitoxin and animal vaccine was carried on together.

Within the last four years, you have served as chairman of two state commissions appointed to consider various important tuberculosis problems: one in 1910, and one in 1912. Reports were made to the legislature and printed as public documents.

It is impossible to separate your work in connection with the Board of Health from that in connection with the North and South Metropolitan Sewerage Systems, the Charles River Valley System, the Charles River estuary improvement, the Metropolitan Water Supply, and numerous other similar problems of perhaps secondary importance, such as the improvement of the Neponset River Valley, of the Concord and Sudbury Rivers, of the sanitary conditions as respects water supply, sewerage, and sewage disposal of many cities and towns which have been devised by the committee on water supply and sewerage of the Board of Health, of which Mr. Hiram F. Mills is chairman, and carried out in connection with its recommendations under your chairmanship of the Board.

Since the re-establishment of the State Board of Health in 1886, under your chairmanship, it has been the custom of the legislature to refer all important sanitary questions to that Board for investigation and advice, instead of creating special commissions, as obtains in many states. This custom, under your wise administration, has doubtless saved much money to the State and, at the same time, secured sanitary improvements recognized in all civilized countries as the best of their class.

The investigations and recommendations of the Board have commended themselves to the legislature and in general have been carried out ultimately as presented.

From 1886 to the present time, you have been constantly and steadfastly facing these great and grave problems. Since 1895, when the State Board of Health made its report to the legislature, presenting a plan for the water supply of the City of Boston and the surrounding cities and towns, have been added to your responsibilities those of a commissioner on the Metropolitan Water Board. You have borne the responsibilities both of recommendation and of execution. . . .

You have met the responsibilities then assumed with such wisdom, discretion, and rare modesty, as to make the task of your successor who would uphold the standards bequeathed to him a difficult one indeed.

## Harvard Club of New York

THE net profits of the Harvard Club of New York City for the year which ended April 30, 1914, were \$25,461.49. This amount was smaller than the net profits of the last few preceding years because during the past year the club has had to carry at a loss the adjoining property which will be used for the addition to the club house. The business of the club during the past year was fully up to the standard.

The club proposes to make a second mortgage of \$500,000, the proceeds of which will be used for the construction and furnishing of the addition and for alterations in the present house. There is every assurance that the property of the club will provide ample equity for the protection of the two mortgages and that the annual earnings will substantially exceed the expenditures, including the additional interest charges.

In connection with the proposed second mortgage and the bonds to be issued thereunder, the Board of Managers has appointed a Finance Committee consisting of the following: Amory G. Hodges, '74, George R. Sheldon, '79, J. P. Morgan, '89, George Blagden, '90, Thomas W. Lamont, '92, Alexander M. White, '92, Edwin G. Merrill, '95, James A. Stillman, '96, Francis M. Weld, '97, Samuel L. Fuller, '98, G. Hermann Kinnicutt, '98, John W. Prentiss, '98, William Woodward, '98, George F. Baker, Jr., '99, Albert J. Sheldon, '01, and Charles S. Sargent, Jr., '02.

The plans for the addition to the club house prepared by the architects, McKim, Mead & White, have been accepted. They call for an addition on the properties Nos. 32, 34 and 36 West 45th Street, and No. 31 West 44th Street. They include additional office space and kitchen and serving arrangements in the basement; a new office, coat room, telephone booth and bar on the first floor on the 44th Street side, and a large dining

hall two stories in height on the 45th Street side. On the second floor on the 44th Street side is a large lounging room. On the third floor a billiard room and a writing room are planned on the 44th Street side. On the second floor are three private dining rooms which may be thrown into one. The fourth and fifth floors are devoted to bed rooms, 34 new rooms being included in the addition, some with private baths attached. Plans have been made for the construction of additional squash courts and dressing rooms on the sixth floor, but it may be necessary to defer the construction of this athletic equipment for the time being. The Building Committee has appointed as builders the firm of Marc Eidlitz & Sons, and the work of removing the buildings now on the property will begin at once.

The Building Committee consists of the following: Amory G. Hodges, '74, chairman, Charles S. Fairchild, '63, Franklin Remington, '87, Thomas W. Slocum, '90, Langdon P. Marvin, '98, John W. Prentiss, '98, Nicholas Biddle, '00, E. Gerry Chadwick, '04, J. Otto Stack, '05, and Paul L. Hammond, '06.

The total membership of the club is now 3,942 of whom 1,889 are resident and 2,053 non-resident members. These include 100 life members, and two honorary members, Presidents Eliot and Lowell. The net increase of membership since May 1st, 1913, is 99, of whom 40 are resident and 59 non-resident.

The number of books and pamphlets in the library is 11,056, an increase during the year of 293. Of these 228 were presented to the club.

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### HARVARD CLUB OF NEW JERSEY

The Harvard Club of New Jersey will have its annual spring outing on Saturday, May 30, at the Morristown School, Morristown. There will be athletic sports, and luncheon will be served.



# Letters to the Bulletin

## THE CANDIDATES FOR OVERSEERS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Messrs. Rosenthal and Mackintosh in their letters published in the BULLETIN of May 13, have only expressed what many of us who are graduates must have felt in perusing the recent list of candidates for the Board of Overseers. Why so many Bostonians, lawyers, and business men, and why so few men of learning?

To Bostonians, lawyers and business men, as such, I have no objection—the Boston influence has been of untold value to Harvard, and the University needs now, more than ever, the counsel and guidance of trained men of affairs—but if Harvard is to hold its own in competition with the other great and growing universities of the country, do we not need among our Overseers a considerable admixture of graduates representative of the nation at large? Yet on this recent list all of the younger men and many if not most (the list is not before me as I write) of the older men are from Boston and vicinity.

If Harvard is to continue in the lead as a distributing centre of all that is most progressive in learning and culture, should we not include in our Board of Overseers men of mark in science, art, literature and philanthropy?

To stand pat is to fall behind in the race, for the world is whirling faster than ever in this, the twentieth century. Am I wrong in thinking that a progressive Harvard should call to its counsel able men representative of all sections and all the humanities?

FRANCIS ROGERS, '91.

New York, May 15, 1914.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I would like to endorse the position of Mr. Rosenthal in this week's issue of the BULLETIN, regarding the candidates for Overseers. The same thing has seemed true before this year,—the overweight

of lawyers and business men. And, too, it has always seemed to me that there should be more representation from all over the country, which appears truer to me (who came from Massachusetts) the more I get about over the territory west of the Hudson. I know the question is disposed of usually by the statement that these overseers need to be near enough to attend meetings. That seems to me to have no bearing, since a few of the overseers always are absent, and some few who would attend occasionally even though they live in the far West, would bring on those few occasions something that now is mostly lacking in the real representation of several, instead of, as I understand it, one. If this is error, still why should there not be more, with the point of view, locality, and influence on the graduates further abroad than New England and New York?

L. J. EDDY, '03.

Honesdale, Pa., May 16, 1914.

## THE MEMORIAL TO DR. HOLMES

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I have noted in your last issue that a structure of some sort as a memorial to Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes is proposed. If this project shall become an accomplished fact I trust that some worthy recognition of his incomparable service to mankind in the promulgation of the great truth that puerperal fever is infectious and communicable from the person may be made. So far as I know, no public notice has ever been taken of his noble achievement in helping to lay the foundation for the present science of preventive medicine.

Nothing that could be said about him would give a clearer idea of his honest and sensible grasp of a great and far-reaching truth, nor of the unselfish attitude of his truly scientific mind, than his own words, taken from his celebrated essay on puerperal fever: "As for my

part, I had rather rescue one mother from being poisoned by her attendant than claim to have saved forty or fifty patients to whom I had carried the disease."

It has been asserted, with how much of truth I cannot say, that he himself was more solicitous for the preservation of his reputation as a physician and a man of science than for the perpetuation of his literary fame. If he entertained such a desire it is not impossible that it may be realized. In fact, even now probably most scientific men who have looked into the history of this remarkable man honor his memory more for his good work in medicine than for his literary achievements, great as these unquestionably are.

We do not in America at the present writing actually persecute the heralds of scientific progress; nor turn them and their works over to the inquisition. But we are prone to treat them with supercilious disdain—with a "what will this babbler say?"—when they are alive, and promptly to forget them when dead.

Hungary, which, so far as known, has not especially prided itself on being progressive, also had a medical hero, Semmelweiss by name, a contemporary of Dr. Holmes; who, after careful study and experiment, came to the same conclusion regarding the infection by contact and hence the preventability of child-bed fever. While Semmelweiss was roundly abused and even persecuted in his life time, his appreciative countrymen have raised a monument to his memory and established an annual banquet and address to keep alive his fame and incidentally, let us hope, to spread abroad and magnify the fundamental doctrine of cleanliness and decency in surgery and medicine. Inasmuch as Semmelweiss was entirely honest in his work and in publishing his conclusions, without the knowledge that others had already gone over the same ground and come to the same conclusion that he had, he deserves all the honor that can be

bestowed upon his memory. But how about America's treatment of her equally honest and equally noble son, Holmes, whose work by the way, antedated that of Semmelweiss by a number of years?

The *Journal of the American Medical Association* said in a recent editorial: "We may repeat the question which we asked some years ago. Why should not America honor Holmes as Hungary has honored, and still honors, Semmelweiss? Why should not we, like the Hungarians, by an annual dinner or address, recall the work of Holmes and incidentally testify to the value of early American medical work and literature?"

Perhaps it is not intended to place an inscription upon the proposed "sun dial with a surrounding exedra", yet presumably there will be inscriptions setting forth some of the principal achievements of the genial Autocrat. It is to be hoped also that the great debt which humanity owes him for his good work in medicine may be adequately acknowledged.

Yet why should we stop here? Should the perpetuation of this great man's memory not be made a national affair? Let us mark his former residence in any suitable manner. But let us see if something can not be done to demonstrate that America can rise to the height of showing some fitting appreciation of his truly scientific and truly philanthropic work.

RICHARD COLE NEWTON, '74.  
Montclair, N. J.,  
May 15, 1914.

#### DEUTSCHER VEREIN OFFICERS

The Deutscher Verein has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Godfrey Priester, uC., of Boston; vice-president, Richard N. Williams, Jr., '16, of Cambridge; secretary, James Talcott, Jr., '16, of New York; treasurer, Samuel L. Kuhn, '16, of Cincinnati; executive committee, Franz J. Dohmen, '10, of Cambridge, Frederick William C. Lieder, '07, of Cambridge, and Samuel S. Otis, '14, of Winnetka, Ill.

## Second Crew Won Two Races at Philadelphia

THE second university crew won two races in the twelfth annual regatta of the American Rowing Association at Philadelphia last Saturday. The races were rowed on the Schuylkill River over a course one mile and 550 yards long—the regular Henley distance. The Harvard crew first won the junior

poli, and Princeton. Yale had the west course, which is supposed to be the most favorable of all, but Harvard took the lead and remained ahead to the finish. The men in the boat, knowing that they had another race to row, did not exert themselves more than was necessary to keep ahead. Yale was half a length be-



THE UNIVERSITY SECOND CREW.

collegiate race in 6 minutes, 42 seconds, and then, after a wait of an hour and 40 minutes, went out and finished first in the most important event of the day, the race for the Stewards' Cup; Harvard's time in the second race was 6 minutes, 40 3-5 seconds.

The Yale second crew rowed in both these events; it finished second in the first race, and fourth in the second race.

The five crews in the junior collegiate race were the second eights of Harvard, Yale, University of Pennsylvania, Anna-

polis, and Princeton. Yale had the west course, which is supposed to be the most favorable of all, but Harvard took the lead and remained ahead to the finish.

The crews in the second race were the Harvard and Yale eights which had met in the earlier event, Union Boat Club, and the first eights of the Naval Academy, and Syracuse. This contest for the Stewards' Cup was particularly interesting because it was expected to cast some light on the powers of endurance of the Harvard and Yale crews. Moreover, the Annapolis eight was the one which beat the first Harvard crew a few

weeks ago, and the Syracuse crew was that which won the intercollegiate regatta on the Hudson last June. Finally, the Union Boat Club crew was made up of men who had rowed on the Harvard university crew while they were in college.

Harvard once more took the lead at the start. Yale was second for a short distance but soon dropped back and was passed by all the other crews except Syracuse. Union Boat Club made a very poor start, and for a while seemed to be out of the race, but the old Harvard men soon got together and passed all their opponents except Harvard. Annapolis fouled Union Boat Club not far from the finish and thus spoiled whatever chance the latter crew had of winning the race; in spite of that accident, however, Union was only five feet behind Harvard at the finish. The order of the other crews was: Annapolis, Yale, Syracuse.

The Harvard second crew was made up as follows: bow, Saltonstall; 2, Busk; 3, Murray; 4, H. S. Middendorf; 5, Meyer; 6, Parson; 7, Curtis; stroke, Lund; coxswain, Greger.

The Union Boat Club crew was seated as follows: Bow, Balch, '12; 2, Farley, '07; 3, Tappan, '07; 4, Lunt, '09; 5, Waid, '10; 6, L. Withington, '11; 7, P. Withington, '10; stroke, R. W. Cutler, '11, coxswain, C. T. Abeles, '13.

#### THE BASEBALL NINE

The baseball nine was beaten, 12 to 2, by the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, last Saturday. This game was the first one Harvard has lost since its defeat by Georgetown in the spring recess.

Both Hitchcock and Frye, who pitched last Saturday, were wild and ineffective; the former gave five bases on balls, and Frye gave seven. The poor work of the pitchers affected the fielding, and was doubtless indirectly responsible for the five errors. Harvard batted fairly well, but the game was a run-away after

the fifth inning. The summary follows:

HARVARD.						
a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.	
Mahan, l.f.,	4	0	0	1	1	0
Wingate, s.s.,	4	0	1	0	1	1
Clark, 2b.,	4	2	2	0	3	2
Nash, 1b.,	4	0	0	10	0	0
Ayres, 3b.,	4	0	1	0	2	2
Gannett, r.f.,	4	0	2	1	0	0
Milholland, c.f.,	4	0	1	0	0	0
Waterman, c.,	4	0	0	10	0	0
Hitchcock, p.,	1	0	0	1	2	1
Frye, p.,	1	0	0	1	2	0
Totals,	34	2	7	24	11	6

PENNSYLVANIA.						
a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.	
Mann, 2b.,	4	1	1	2	5	0
Haley, r.f.,	4	1	1	2	1	0
Irwin, l.f.,	3	2	0	0	0	0
Minds, c.f.,	4	4	3	1	0	0
Williams, 3b.,	2	0	0	0	1	0
Schimpf, s.s.,	1	1	0	0	2	1
Wallace, 1b.,	2	2	0	16	0	0
Schwert, c.,	4	1	2	6	0	0
Sayre, p.,	5	0	1	0	8	0
Totals,	29	12	8	27	17	1

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harvard,	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0—2
Pennsylvania,	1	0	2	0	3	4	2	0	x—12

Earned runs—Harvard 2, Pennsylvania 2. Sacrifice hits—Mann, Haley, Williams (3), Hitchcock.

On Thursday of last week Harvard defeated the University of Vermont, 3 to 2. Mahan pitched for Harvard; only four hits were made by the visitors, but Mahan gave seven bases on balls. Harvard made eight hits and no errors.

A game with Fordham was begun on Tuesday, but it was called off in the middle of the third inning when the score stood 3 to 1 in favor of Fordham. Frye, who was pitching for Harvard, was hit rather freely.

The schedule of the nine for the rest of the season follows:

- May 23—Princeton.
- May 27—Dartmouth.
- May 30—Brown at Providence.
- June 3—Williams.
- June 6—Brown.
- June 10—Holy Cross.
- June 13—Pennsylvania.
- June 16—Yale at New Haven.
- June 17—Yale.
- June 20—Yale at Boston, in case of tie.

## Yale Won the Dual Meet

**Y**ALE defeated Harvard in the dual track and field meet in the Stadium last Saturday, 66 1-2 points to 37 1-2. Accidents and illness had weakened the Harvard team so much that a victory was hardly expected, but a closer score had been hoped for. Harvard won only five first places, three

the pole-vault. New dual records were made also in the half-mile race, which Brown, of Yale, won in 1 minute, 54 seconds, and in the mile, which was won by Poucher, of Yale, in 4 minutes, 23 seconds. Potter, of Yale, equalled the dual record of 15 4-5 seconds in the high hurdles. Yale took all the places in the



BARRON WINNING THE 220-YARDS DASH.

second places, and five third places. There was a tie for second and third places in the pole-vault.

Captain Barron of the Harvard team did his full share towards winning the meet as he finished first in both the dashes. Boyd won the two-mile race and established a new dual record for that distance, 9 minutes, 42 4-5 seconds. These three were the only track events which Harvard won. The other first places for Harvard were taken by Johnstone in the broad jump, and Camp in

mile, the high hurdles, and the hammer-throw.

The quarter-mile race between Wilkie, of Yale, and Bingham of Harvard, was not as close as the earlier performances of the men seemed to promise; each had run the distance in 48 4-5 seconds this year. Wilkie ran hard at the beginning of the race on Saturday and obtained such a lead that Bingham could not overtake him; the distance between the two men at the finish was about four yards. Potter, the Harvard hurdler, was not in

good condition and made a rather poor showing in the two events in which he is usually very fast.

The summary of the events follows:

	Places			Points	
	1st	2d	3d	Y	H
100-yard dash,	H	Y	Y	3	5
220-yard dash,	H	Y	H	2	6
440-yard dash,	Y	H	H	5	3
880-yard dash,	Y	H	Y	6	2
1-mile run	Y	Y	Y	8	0
Two-mile run,	H	Y	H	2	6
120-y. high hurdles,	Y	Y	Y	8	0
220-y. low hurdles,	Y	Y	H	7	1
High jump,	Y	H	Y	6	2
Broad jump,	H	Y	Y	3	5
Shot-put,	Y	Y	H	7	1
Hammer-throw,	Y	Y	Y	8	0
Pole-vault,	H	HY	HY	1½	6½

Yale,	8	9½	7½	66½	37½
Harvard,	5	3½	5½		

First counts 5, Seconds 2, Thirds 1.

100-yard dash.—Won by W. A. Barron, Jr., '14; second, T. H. Cornell (Y.); third, L. L. Ricketts (Y.). Time, 10 1-55.

220-yard dash.—Won by W. A. Barron, Jr., '14; second, T. H. Cornell (Y.); third, J. L. Foley '15. Time, 23s.

440-yard dash.—Won by V. Wilkie (Y.); second, W. J. Bingham '16; third, J. C. Rock, '15. Time, 49 1-55.

880-yard run.—Won by G. E. Brown (Y.); second, F. W. Capper, '15; third, R. M. Scotten, (Y.). Time, 1 m., 54s. (Breaks dual record 1m., 54 3-5s., made by G. E. Brown, (Y.), in 1913).

One-mile run.—Won by R. W. Poucher, (Y.); second, H. W. Smith, (Y.); third, H. McK. Hatch, (Y.). Time, 4m., 23s. (Breaks dual record of 4m., 26s., made by H. J. Norris, (Y.), in 1913).

Two-mile run.—Won by R. St. B. Boyd '14; second, C. E. Clark, (Y.); third, C. Southworth '15. Time, 9m., 42 4-5s. (Breaks dual record of 9m., 45s., made by R. St. B. Boyd, (H.), in 1912).

120-yard high hurdles.—Won by W. F. Potter, (Y.); second, W. M. Shedden, Jr., (Y.); third, C. A. Willetts, (Y.). Time, 16s.

220-yard low hurdles.—Won by W. F. Potter, (Y.); second, W. M. Shedden, Jr., (Y.); third, A. L. Jackson, '14. Time, 25 2-5s.

Running high jump.—Won by W. M. Oler (Y.); second, J. O. Johnstone, '16; third, R. A. Douglas, (Y.). Height, 6 ft., 1 1-2 in.

Running broad jump.—Won by J. O. Johnstone, '16; second, tie between A. H. Hampton, (Y.), and R. E. Matthews, (Y.). Distance, 22 ft., 10 1-2 in.

Pole-vault.—Won by J. B. Camp, '15; second, tie between H. W. Johnstone, (Y.), and L. G. Richards, '16. Height, 12 ft.

16-pound shot-put.—Won by H. Harbison, (Y.); second, W. F. Roos, (Y.); third, C. E. Brickley, '15. Distance, 44 ft., 9 3-4 in.

16-pound hammer-throw. — Won by P. Longbridge, (Y.); second, R. S. Cooney, (Y.); third, N. S. Talbott, (Y.). Distance, 146 ft., 11 in.

### CORNELL WON LACROSSE

Cornell defeated Harvard at lacrosse, 7 goals to 2, in the Stadium last Saturday, and thus won the championship of the Northern division of the United States Lacrosse League. The game was hotly contested, but the stick work of the visitors was superior. Cornell made 2 goals in the first half, and 5 in the second. Harvard made a goal in each half. The summary follows:

#### HARVARD.

Cochran, g.  
Little, p.  
O'Neil, c.p.  
Wilson, 1d.  
Catton, 2d.  
Beal, 3d.  
Nash, c.  
Brundage, (capt.), 3a.  
Nightingale, 2a.  
Wanamaker, 1a.  
Fleming, o.h.  
Abbe, i.h.

#### CORNELL.

g., Bush  
p., Grimes  
c.p., Spiegelberg  
1d., Mossman (capt.)  
2d., Black  
3d., Taylor  
c., Collins  
3a., Nickerson  
2a., Randolph  
1a., Danforth  
o.h., Robbins  
i.h., Lawles

Goals: Harvard—Abbe, Nightingale. Cornell—Danforth 5, Nickerson, Randolph. Referee—J. W. Easter, of Johns Hopkins. Goal umpires—J. Garland, '15, and H. Osgood, of Cornell. Timers—A. P. Dippold, of Cornell, and A. H. Onthank, '14. Time—35-minute halves.

### VICTORIES FOR THE TENNIS TEAM

The lawn tennis team is winning a succession of sweeping victories. On Tuesday of last week Harvard defeated the University of Pittsburgh, taking all of the six matches—four in singles and two in doubles. The same record was made against Cornell on the following Thursday.

Last Saturday Harvard defeated Princeton, 8 matches to 1, at the Longwood Cricket Club. Harvard won five

of the six matches in singles, and all of the three in doubles. Until Saturday's meet Harvard had lost only one set in its competitions this year.

#### YALE WON THE CLASS BOAT RACE

The eight representing the junior class at Yale defeated the Harvard sophomore crew in a race on the Charles last Saturday. The time of the winning crew was 10 minutes, 18 2-5 seconds. Harvard was three lengths behind.

#### VARSITY CLUB MEETING

The annual meeting and dinner of the Varsity Club will be held at the club house in Cambridge on Friday evening, May 22.

#### CRIMSON DINNER

The *Crimson* had its 41st annual dinner on Friday evening, May 16, in the Union. More than 100 guests, including many former editors of the paper, men prominent in alumni and undergraduate affairs, and representatives of the daily papers of other colleges, were present.

A. C. Smith, '14, was toastmaster. The speakers were: President Lowell; Professor R. B. Merriman; Chester S. Lord, who was for many years editor of the New York *Sun*; Howard Elliott, '81; R. C. Benchley, '12.

#### CONCENTRATION IN STUDIES

THE figures telling the way in which the members of the class of 1917 are concentrating in the various groups of studies have just been made public; they show that the freshmen are not concentrating as much as their predecessors did in Group III, which consists of history, government, economics, etc. Only 139 members, or 25 per cent, of the class of 1917 propose to concentrate in that group. The percentages of the preceding classes are: 1916, 35 per cent.; 1915, 38 per cent.; 1914, 45 per cent.

Group I, which contains the modern languages, has grown in popularity. There has been little change in Groups II and IV, which are made up respectively of the natural sciences, and philosophy and mathematics.

The table printed below gives the figures in detail. The number of students in each class is: 1914, 519; 1915, 573; 1916, 582; 1917, 559.

##### GROUP I.

	'14	'15	'16	'17
Semitic,	0	0	1	0
Classics,	12	22	14	13
English,	42	74	93	153
German,	0	14	28	23
Rom. Languages,	45	39	68	46
Comp. Literature,	3	12	3	4
Hist. and Literature,	9	4	0	1
Fine Arts,	12	14	18	16
Music,	9	6	3	6
Architecture,	6	0	0	0
Inadequately expressed,	9	0	0	0
Total,	156	185	228	262

##### GROUP II.

	'14	'15	'16	'17
Physics,	4	7	8	13
Chemistry,	38	72	59	72
Engin. Sciences,	55	43	47	36
Biology,	14	12	8	11
Geology,	5	4	2	2
Inadequately expressed,	2	0	0	0
Special combinations,	0	3	0	0
Total,	118	141	124	134

##### GROUP III.

	'14	'15	'16	'17
History,	41	59	52	23
Government,	25	33	24	37
Economics,	133	132	127	77
Anthropology,	1	2	0	0
Inadequately expressed,	33	0	0	0
Total,	233	217	203	137

##### GROUP IV.

	'14	'15	'16	'17
Philosophy,	3	9	7	5
Mathematics,	9	21	20	19
Total,	12	30	27	24
Totals of Class	519	573	582	559

##### PERCENTAGES.

	'14	'15	'16	'17
Group I,	30	32	39	47
Group II,	23	25	21	24
Group III,	45	38	35	25
Group IV,	2	5	5	4

## Alumni Notes

M.D. '46—Hiram L. Chase, the oldest practicing physician in Cambridge, Mass., died at his home on April 24.

'88—Hersey B. Goodwin, the first president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, died at his home in Cambridge on May 5.

'64—Rev. Russell N. Bellows died at Belmont, Mass., on March 13.

'65—Rev. William Harrington Warren died on December 3, 1913.

L.L.B. '66—David B. Lyman, A.B. (Yale) '64, formerly president of the Chicago Title & Trust Co., died in Chicago on April 8.

'80—George M. Butler, of New York City, died on February 5 in Rochester, N. Y.

'81—James L. Paine has changed his business address from 48 Canal St., Boston, to Room 506, 31 State St., Boston.

'84—Rome G. Brown has been appointed the representative of the United States at the International Water Power Congress, which will be held at Lyons, France, on September 15. He has accepted an invitation to address the Congress on "Water Power Legislation in the United States."

'90—Morris A. Black has been elected president of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

'92—H. Percival Dodge, L.L.B. '95, former minister to Panama and holder of other diplomatic posts, has been appointed secretary to the delegation which will represent the United States at the Niagara Falls conference of the Argentine, Brazilian and Chilean mediators in the Mexican crisis.

'92—Francis Skinner, of Dedham, Mass., died suddenly at sea on May 7 while on his way home from Europe on the Cunard steamship Caronia.

'92—Henry Francis Willard, M.D. (University of Pennsylvania) '97, of Stoughton, Wis., died at Athens, Greece, on April 28.

'93—Edgar D. Shaw, formerly managing editor of the *Boston Herald*, is now managing editor of the *Boston Journal*.

'94—A son, John Francis Lott, was born to Frank E. Lott and Mrs. Lott of Kansas City, Mo., on March 24.

'95—Julius Staab of Albuquerque, N. M., died at Krenzingen, Switzerland, on August 27, 1913.

'98—Howard L. Gray, who has been instructor in history at Harvard since 1909, has been appointed assistant professor of history.

'98—Frederick B. Greenhalge is now with Currier, Pillsbury & Young, attorneys-at-law, 84 State St., Boston.

'98—Lawrence H. Parkhurst, formerly with Thompson, Towle & Co., has been made assistant manager of the bond department of the Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.

'98—Samuel G. Underhill, M.D. '01, began duty as superintendent of the Lynn Hospital, Lynn, Mass., on May 1.

'99—Dr. Edwin B. Beckwith has moved his office to Suite 1400, 25 East Washington St., Chicago. His residence is 8030 Emerald Ave.

'99—Harry M. Shafer is principal of the High School at Hanford, Kings County, Calif.

'01—Rev. Theodore Lyman Frost, until recently pastor of the Worthen Street Baptist Church, Lowell, Mass., has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Mattapan Baptist Church in Milton, Mass.

M.D. '01—Daniel E. Rogers died on December 31, 1913, at Mandan, N. Dak.

'03—Graham Taylor, president of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, delivered the address at the first meeting of the session of the Conference held in Memphis, Tenn., during the week of May 8.

'04—A son, John Edwin, has been born to George P. Adams and Mrs. Adams.

'04—The engagement of Matthew Prior Adams to Miss Ida Parker, Wellesley, '06, has been announced.

'04—Two movements of Paul H. Allen's Symphony in D minor were played by the orchestra of the New England Conservatory of Music on April 22. This Symphony received the Paderewski prize in 1910.

'04—Allen M. Sumner resigned from the Marine Corps on January 1 and is now farming at Comorn, King George County, Va.

'05—Henry S. Forbes, M.D. '11, who is practicing medicine in Berkeley, Calif., has been appointed assistant physician to the University of California's Students' Infirmary. His address is 2304 Telegraph Ave.

'05—George L. Huntress, Jr., is with Monks and Johnson, engineers and architects, 78 Devonshire St., Boston.

'05—Harry W. Weitzel, lieutenant in the U. S. Marine Corps, who has been at Olongapo, P. I., is now stationed in China. His address for the rest of the college year is care of Marine Detachment, American Legation, Peking.

'06—Stuart D. Preston has an office for the practice of law at 2 Rector St., New York City.

'06—A daughter, Joan, was born to William B. Updegraff and Mrs. Updegraff on April 30 at Elizabeth, N. J.

'07—Arthur F. Conant is an associate editor of *The Iron Age* at 230 West 39th St., New York City. His home address is Washington Ave., South, Dunellen, N. J.

'08—Harold V. Amberg, L.L.B. '10, has moved his law offices to the Bedford Building, 203 South Dearborn St., Chicago.



# HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

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## News and Views

**From  
High School  
to College.**

It is an interesting fact that the motive which actuated Harvard in devising and adopting its "new plan" of admission may be seen at work in other quarters. The motive was that of bridging the chasm between the College and the schools of the country which had not been making it primarily their business to fit their pupils for entering Harvard or any other college, but had been trying to give them a sound, general, if so-called "secondary" education. These boys, in many widely scattered parts of the country, were often boys of the sort that Harvard has felt itself qualified to serve; and the "new plan" has brought them to Harvard in constantly increasing numbers. Princeton, with the same object in view, has modified its admission requirements. Yale has been making recent changes for a like general purpose; and both Brown and Bowdoin have set themselves to meet the same conditions. The Bowdoin plan apparently most nearly resembles that of Harvard. Naturally each college works out its own method of solving its own problems. Even if they were all dealing with the matter as Harvard did, the notable point would be that they have all come in turn to a common recognition—that the college, with the constant purpose of providing "higher education", must achieve this purpose

by methods adapted to changing needs.

The New England Association of School Superintendents recently met in Boston and discussed a report upon the relations of the secondary schools and the higher institutions of learning. The changes in admission requirements do not seem to have gone nearly far enough to satisfy the superintendents. "That the needed change has been so long in coming", says the report, "is largely the fault of the public school men, who have been content to accept the proposition that the college has an inherent right to direct the high school course." Many radical departures from even the newest plans of entrance requirements are proposed. If the changes come slowly it should at least be reassuring to the New England teachers that five Eastern colleges of the importance of those we have named have recognized the need themselves, and have taken the first steps towards meeting it.

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**Boat  
Races.**

Last week's BULLETIN contained an editorial setting forth the reasons why Harvard preferred a race for four-oared crews to one for second eights at New London. When that editorial was written, it was a correct statement of the views of the rowing authorities, but between that time and the time when the BULLETIN was received by its subscribers, the situation was radically changed by the development of the plan to have the university second

eight row in the Henley regatta. The proper training of the second eight thus became almost as important as that of the first eight, and Harvard was glad, therefore, to accept the suggestion made by Yale that the race for first fours should be abandoned in favor of one for second eights.

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**Waiting Lists in Private Schools.** When a private boarding-school, besides offering the training and influence which many parents desire for their boys, becomes also fashionable, the manner of admitting pupils raises difficult questions. In the so-called "church schools", and others of their type, it is obviously impossible to find a place for every boy whose parents apply for his admission. This led some time ago to the custom of enrolling boys for entrance long before they have reached the boarding-school age, indeed often in the first few days of their lives.

The hard-and-fast waiting-lists thus established, the sacred rolls of the elect from whose number a school must perpetuate itself for years to come, may well become a burdensome thing both to parents and to school-masters. There are parents who for one reason and another are inclined to dodge the necessity of pledging a boy to a certain school before he is out of the nursery. It is a dealing in futures at which many of them balk—on the score of feeling that the scholarship and tone of any school, however high its standing at the present moment, may undergo serious changes in ten or fifteen years. From the point of view of the school, it is to be noted that many of the most "fore-handed" parents enter their infants at several schools of high reputation, with the result that when a boy is sent to one of them each of the other schools suffers a loss in its waiting-list. Thus a boy entered at three

schools helps to make two lists invalid for one that he has strengthened. To counteract this difficulty a few schools have required a registration fee of say twenty-five dollars when a boy is definitely enrolled for future entry. This acts as a healthy deterrent upon promiscuous enrollment and in a large school may serve the purpose of building up a substantial fund.

Certainly something is needed to remove the doubtful elements from the mixed blessing of a long waiting-list. The dangers of excessive inbreeding in any popular school are manifold. It is obviously desirable to extend the sources of supply both geographically and—in a broad sense—socially. Competitive examinations may grow in popularity as one of the means to this end. The schools that make themselves most desirable should experience no lack of applicants upon such terms. The headmasters with waiting-lists doomed to a certain amount of disintegration could hardly fail to welcome the advent of the boys who can prove themselves well equipped for the advantages the schools can offer. The very quality of variety in the human element which goes by the name of democracy in college and the world itself is perhaps needed most of all in the earlier stages of education.

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**The Latin American Professorship.** Last December announcement was made that an anonymous benefactor of Harvard had established a professorship of Latin-American History and Economics. Now it is announced that the new chair is to be occupied during the next academic year by a distinguished Brazilian scholar, Dr. Manoel de Oliveira Lima. The part which the so-called A B C powers are now playing in Pan-American affairs gives a special interest to the appointment of a Brazilian

at this time for the instruction of North American youth in the delicate and important matters bearing upon inter-continental relationships. Dr. Lima's equipment for his work appears to be ideal. His writings on literary and economic subjects have established his standing as a scholar. As Brazilian minister in Venezuela, Peru, Belgium and Sweden, he has acquired a wide knowledge of the world. His familiarity with English has enabled him already to appear successfully as a lecturer to American audiences. At forty-seven he is neither too old nor too young for the work he will undertake at Harvard.

A sympathetic knowledge of Latin-American conditions is so clearly destined to be increasingly valuable in our public and commercial affairs that Harvard is fortunate indeed in its new professorship and its choice of a first professor.

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**The  
Mormon  
Books.**

The acquisition of the collection of books bearing on the history of Mormonism, described in this issue of the BULLETIN, illustrates the value of two elements in the present equipment of the University,—the Harvard Commission on Western History, and the new Widener Library.

When there is nobody specially committed to a given piece of work, that piece of work is likely to remain undone. The Commission on Western History has for its particular function the securing of just such raw materials of history as those which the Mormon collection contains. In the three years of its existence the Commission has already added substantially—in manuscript journals and letters, privately printed books and other records—to the wealth of the Harvard collections. This latest acquisition is one of the most valuable of them all.

The second element in the matter is the place for the preservation and use of such collections. When the University had nothing better than the outgrown and overcrowded Gore Hall to offer as a depository for valuable papers, it is no wonder that they did not flow rapidly in the direction of Harvard. With the Widener Library standing ready to receive them, it is natural not only that the stream of enrichments has begun, but that it should continue in increasing volume.

It is not to be expected that any single collection of a few thousand books on any subject will of itself make Harvard more attractive to any large number of students. In the accumulation of such collections their value, to Harvard and to the community of American scholars, will be found to lie. The University, to perform its highest mission, must offer great resources both to the general and to the intensive student. It is not too much to hope that the Commission on Western History and the Widener Library will together render Harvard the place in which some of the most important chapters in the history of our national development must yet be written.

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**An Alliance  
in Prospect.** Plans for coöperation between Harvard and the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge have been under discussion for some months, the end in view being an agreement similar to that under which Harvard and the Andover Seminary are now allied. Last week the public press dealt with this matter as an accomplished fact. We are informed that the arrangements have still to pass through their final stages, and that, so far as Harvard is concerned, the announcement was premature and unauthorized.

## A Rich Collection of Mormon Books

BY the generosity of an anonymous donor, funds have been furnished to the Harvard Commission on Western History by which it has been enabled to purchase for the Charles Elliott Perkins Collection, the extraordinary library collected during many years by Mr. E. H. Peirce, of Salt Lake City.

Mr. Peirce began to collect as a boy and has continued to pick up rare Mormon items during his life. This collection numbers over 2600 volumes. The number of volumes, however, by no means represents the size of the collection, inasmuch as many of the pamphlets and similar material are collected in volumes; of the pamphlets alone there are 57 such volumes. It would be hard to measure the value of this collection, for it can never be duplicated. The collection is to be measured by the importance and the rarity of the volumes rather than by its size.

By the acquisition of this library, together with the existing extensive collection in the same field at Harvard, the University is placed in the front rank of the very few institutions to which the student of Mormonism and Utah history must go. It has made the most important acquisition yet secured for the extensive collection of materials which it is acquiring for the history of the region between the Alleghenies and the Pacific.

Of the Mormon books, the most noteworthy are the newspaper and magazine files of Utah and foreign Mormon publications. The principal original sources of the authoritative history of the Church in the field of periodicals are:

*Evening and Morning Star*, published in Independence, Mo., 1832-34; *The Latter Day Saints' Messenger and Advocate*, published in Kirtland, Ohio, 1834-37; *The Elders' Journal*, Kirtland, Ohio, 1837-38; *The Times and Seasons*, Nauvoo, Ill., 1839-46; *The Millennial Star*,

published in Manchester and Liverpool from 1840 onward, containing accounts of doings of the Mormon sent from headquarters.

All of these are in the recently purchased collection, and, with the exception of a single volume of the *Messenger and Advocate*, are complete. These Church issues never had a wide circulation and could not have been generally saved where they did circulate. In addition, there are many other files of periodicals extending over most of Mormon history, many of them of early date, and several in foreign languages.

The books in this section, as distinguished from the periodicals, number 247 volumes, and range in date from 1830 to the present. Among them are first editions of the "Book of Mormon" and of the "Doctrine and Covenants," both of which are extremely rare, and all the succeeding editions. This is supplemented by Church publications in various languages, numbering 37 volumes and containing, for example, the "Book of Mormon" in Welsh, Japanese, Italian, German, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Kanaka, and Mouri.

The publications of the dissenting factions are important. This group contains a number of publications of the re-organized church and on J. J. Strang's Church. There is also the collection of pamphlets which have been divided into groups, as doctrinal, historical, ecclesiastical, and then bound together in volumes of 700 or 800 pages each. There are 57 such volumes, and the pamphlets which they contain range in date from 1837 to the present. The anti-Mormon publications, both local and general, are also of much interest.

Besides these special publications of the Church and kindred literature, there are many hundred volumes of Americana pertaining to Utah, such as travels and descriptions in the West, Utah publications and Utah authors (223 volumes).

Mormon romances (55 volumes), etc. It has been reported in the Salt Lake City press that the Mormon Church was very reluctant to see this collection pass away from Utah and wished much of it to complete its own library.

The Harvard Library already possesses one of the most complete collection of books on American travel, missionary literature, and general Americana. At an early date, its collection of Mormon and anti-Mormon literature was begun. Among the first donors was Brigham Young whose gifts began in 1852 and continued at intervals through his life. The Law Library has collections of Utah laws which are much increased by the newly-purchased Library. The exceptionally complete collection of government documents, including reports of investigators, congressional committees, etc., in Harvard's possession, makes it possible to trace the history of the official relations of the Mormon Church to the United States in connection with this new collection of Church literature and anti-Mormon literature.

When it is remembered that the Mormons have secured proselytes and colonists from many European countries, the significance of the possession of complete files of the more important of the Church's periodicals in foreign languages becomes evident. More and more, not only American, but foreign scholars, are appreciating the significance of that movement of colonization of the great Interior Basin which spread Mormon people through a region comparable in size to some of the great European nations. The part which they played in developing irrigation institutions in the great arid region alone would impel the study of the Mormon people. In addition, such a historian as Eduard Meyer of Berlin, probably the most important authority on ancient history, has recently published a volume on the History of the Mormons. He was led to these studies, made at the time he lectured at Harvard University recently as Exchange Professor, by reason of the value of researches

into the origin and rise of this peculiarly American religion as a means of comparison with the origins of such religions of the old world as Mohammedanism. The present collection is an indispensable source for the student of comparative religion.

Thus, whether the student is inquiring into the history of a religion which formed and developed within the lifetime of men living, or is interested in the history of the extraordinary colonization and development of one of the most extensive regions in the United States, or if he is a student of coöperative society, this library will afford him exceptional opportunity to contribute to that history of the whole United States which remains to be written.

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#### THE WESTERN HISTORY COMMISSION

A meeting of the Harvard Commission on Western History was held at the Harvard Club of Boston on Monday, May 18. Messrs. A. M. Davis, Delano, Coolidge, Turner, and Pierce were present.

Professor Turner announced the purchase of the library of E. H. Peirce of Salt Lake City, Utah, the very valuable collection of over 2600 volumes described in the preceding article. It was voted:

That the secretary express to the anonymous donor of this collection the enthusiastic gratitude and appreciation of the Commission for the generosity which made possible this valuable addition to the Charles Elliott Perkins Collection.

Professor Turner made a brief statement of the work of the Commission and presented a list of the material which had been acquired either by gift or by purchase during the present year. He gave an interesting account of the comprehensive work which libraries in the western states are doing for the collection and the reproduction of original historical matter. He spoke of the necessity of a more extensive campaign for realizing the hopes of the Commission that Harvard shall be the national store-

house to which all students of American history must resort. He called attention to the fact that Harvard does not at present possess a photostat, and pointed out possibilities of such an instrument in the hands of a travelling representative of the Commission.

Mr. Pierce suggested that more progress could be made if at least one Harvard man in every state could be actively interested in the collection of historical material. It was voted:

That Messrs. Davis, Coolidge and Pierce constitute a committee with power to create new offices whereby the official sphere of activity of the Commission may be more wide spread.

Professor Coolidge suggested that Fellowships be established, the recipients of which should be expected to give a certain part of their efforts to the work of the Commission.

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#### GERMAN EXCHANGE PROFESSOR

Woldemar Voigt, Professor of Theoretical Physics and Director of the Department of Mathematical Physics of the Physical Institute at the University of Göttingen, has been appointed German Exchange Professor at Harvard University for 1914-15. His term of service will fall in the first half of the academic year.

Professor Voigt has received the following degrees: Ph.D. from the University of Königsberg in 1874; Ph.D. (hon.) from Padua; LL.D. from Glasgow; D.Sc. from Cambridge, from Manchester, from St. Andrews, and from Geneva. During the year 1874-75 he was an instructor at the Nicolai Gymnasium, Leipsic, and from 1875 to 1883 he was assistant professor of physics at the University of Königsberg. Since 1883 he has held his present position.

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#### CANDIDATES FOR OVERSEERS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The letters of Mr. Rosenthal and Mr. Mackintosh in the Bulletin of May 13 appeal to me as most timely statements rela-

tive to the Board of Overseers. The ideas of great numbers of Harvard men are not represented by a Board made up of successful business men and lawyers. They represent pre-eminently the possessing classes. Many of us, no doubt, would avail ourselves of the opportunity to vote for men known for their devotion to democratic ideals.

I happen to know more about Hapgood, Johnson, Brandeis, and Lippman, than about Senator Hollis, but it will give me great satisfaction to help nominate or elect a man who takes his stand for democracy and the present truth. I am one of many who have at least as much respect for the present as for the past.

J. C. CHAPIN, '09.

Superintendent of Public Schools, Glendale, Ohio.

May 18, 1914.

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Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

A recent correspondent, advocating more non-resident Overseers, sets up, as the opposing argument, that Overseers should be near enough to attend meetings, and then brushes that argument aside as having no bearing.

Absence from meetings is not the real obstacle to full usefulness of non-resident Overseers—the fundamental trouble is their inability, due to distance, to do the committee work, of which the extent is hardly appreciated by those of us who are outside. Fresh vigor and new ideas are now brought to the consulting board from all parts of the land, by the present out-of-New England members, and gratefully received, but the active duties are, of necessity, to be performed by those on the scene, and any decrease of their number adds to the weight of each individual's burden.

Ask members of the sub-committees of the Board of Overseers, and see what they have to say—they *know*.

May 22, 1914.

'79.

## Arthur Woods, Police Commissioner

THE applicability of habits of abstract thinking to practical life is exemplified in unexpected fashion in the new Police Commissioner of New York. Descended from army officers and theologians, men trained to sharp thought, Arthur Woods, while in College as a member of the class of '92, delighted in the logical and ethical discipline which he received from Professor Palmer, and in Professor Norton's subtle analysis of human character. He also gave a year to graduate work in chemistry. This was supplemented by a year under Paulsen in Berlin. While deep in theoretical work he seized every opportunity to interest boys in municipal problems. In College he lavished his time upon clubs of poor boys which he organized himself and met at his rooms. His ambition was to rouse in them loyalty to the city and a desire for definite work. As a master in Groton his teaching of a subject always seemed to him incomplete unless the boy became keen to change the conditions of life in cities.

Boys joined him on hunting trips to Maine and the Far West and sought with him the satisfactions of the roughest kind of life. Similarly in New York itself he dealt with the predatory instinct in young men, diverted from the usual outflow and brought to bear upon the ways of life which favor crime and destroy social order. He joined the *Evening Sun* and wrote articles which analyzed the work of the Police Department. He pointed out possible ways of using the

department as a preventive of crime. Later he became secretary of the Citizen's Union and did a great deal of work for the Committee of Fourteen. This led to his appointment in 1907 as Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner.

Before accepting he insisted upon going abroad and studying the police systems of London, Berlin, and Paris. On his return, he was put in charge of the detective force. He established branch bureaus which brought the detective centres closer to local conditions; he reorganized the Italian detectives and secured the coöperation of the Italian government in tracing the members of the Black Hand in this country; he developed the system of identification; organized the office so that the history of each crime could be traced from the act to the verdict; established the School for Recruits and made boxing and jiu-jitsu a part of the training for

all patrolmen entering the force. The Bureau of Supplies was also in his hands. Accordingly few Police Commissioners have accepted this office with a more varied experience of its administrative work.

In undertaking his work as Police Commissioner, Woods has announced no programme of what he expects to do. Such a programme would be a hindrance. Yet it is not difficult to gather, from what he has already said, something of what he has in mind. His first announcement cuts away the red tape which has prevented men from appealing directly to the chief. No body of men can do their



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ARTHUR WOODS, '92.

work well if they labor under the impression that they are not treated justly. On the day he took office he announced: "Every man in this department, high or low, will get a square deal, and to that end each may address himself directly to the Commissioner instead of through the official channels, if necessary."

Again a great body of men, such as the 11,000 of the police force of New York, can never hold the respect of a community unless they begin by respecting themselves. They must know themselves, criticize themselves, and, when necessary, reform themselves. This was brought out in the speech to the Honor Legion, which consists of men who have risked their lives for the service. And to this Legion Woods had been just admitted for his act of facing and knocking down the assassin who attempted to empty his revolver upon the Mayor and the Commissioner. In his address he said:

"The good name of the force is frequently hurt by the acts of one of its members. How can it be cleared? It is to have that body remove it itself. If there are men in this force who do not deserve to be in it, if there are practices that do not measure up to your standard, it is your duty to see to it that such things shall cease. We do not need any help from the outside to clear from this force any thing that is unworthy of it."

But a good man must be good for something. If there is one thing Woods believes in, it is efficiency. He has harped upon it at school, in the field, and in all the business of life. It is safe to say that Woods will put his best efforts into making the Police Force of New York City as efficient a body of men in doing just what they are ordered to do as any similar number of men in the United States. And those who know his power for close work and his persistent passions count upon him to inspire a great number of the force with his own enthusiasm for the welfare of the city's life.

## CORPORATION APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments have been made by the President and Fellows and consented to by the Board of Overseers:

Comfort Avery Adams, Abbott and James Lawrence Professor of Engineering.

Masaharu Anesaki, Professor of Japanese Literature and Life.

Edwin H. Hall, Rumford Professor of Physics.

Elmer Peter Kohler, Abbott and James Lawrence Professor of Chemistry.

Roger Irving Lee, Professor of Hygiene.

Manoel de Oliveira Lima, Professor of Latin-American History and Economics.

Robert Williamson Lovett, Professor of Orthopedics.

William Fogg Osgood, Perkins Professor of Mathematics.

Wallace Clement Sabine, Hollis Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Frank Lowell Kennedy, Associate Professor of Engineering Drawing.

Charles Wilson Killam, Associate Professor of Architectural Construction.

George Harold Edgell, Assistant Professor of Fine Arts.

Howard Thomas Karsner, Assistant Professor of Pathology.

Joseph Stancliffe Davis, Charles Howard McIlwain, and Howard Levi Gray, Tutors in the Division of History, Government, and Economics.

George Alexander Johnston Ross, Elwood Worcester, Paul Revere Frothingham, Albert Parker Fitch, and Charles Whitney Gilkey, Preachers to the University.

## GIFT FOR BROOKS HOUSE

At the final meeting of the Phillips Brooks House Association Cabinet of this year, \$500 was appropriated to the endowment fund for Brooks House.



# Charles Santiago Sanders Peirce, '59

By GEORGE F. BECKER, '68, U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

IT would be difficult to bring home to the average reader of American periodicals a due sense of the loss sustained by the community on April 19 in the death of Charles Peirce at the age of 75, for his work was done in the least popular realms of knowledge: Logic, mathematics, metaphysics and physics. To the worshipers of the Golden Calf his name is meaningless, but none the less he has added to the sum of human knowledge and to the fecundity of human thought, leaving the world the wiser for his existence.

From boyhood he showed great aptitude for learning and a very unusual originality, qualities which he inherited from his father, Benjamin, the leading American mathematician of his day. Benjamin Peirce's most brilliant achievement was an investigation on linear associative algebras. These form a large group of methods of mathematical reasoning each distinct from the rest, and including as special cases ordinary algebra, infinitesimal calculus and quaternions. In this investigation Charles collaborated, and to it he made extensive additions after his father's death. Charles himself also wrote a memoir of great originality on the algebra of logic, of which the purpose is to apply the infallible mechanism of mathematics to the elucidation of logical relations, whence-soever these may be derived. Peirce was not the first to make such an attempt, but is said to have attained a far greater measure of success than his predeces-

sors. On the whole, these memoirs and others which need not be mentioned here show that he was quite as able a mathematician as his father.

Allied to these researches in pure reason, but distinct from them, are Peirce's two great contributions to philosophy. Of these, the first, is now known as "pragmatism"; his own term, but first used in

print by the famous philosopher, William James, with due acknowledgments to the originator. This ambiguous term denotes a method of thought founded upon the very simple and fundamental generalization, now called by so eminent a philosopher as Mr. F. C. S. Schiller, "Peirce's Principle", viz.: Every truth has practical consequences and these are the test of its truth. To the uninitiated this may seem a truism, but by purely logical processes it is capable of development into a

whole system of philosophy; or conversely, a certain philosophic system is reducible in ultimate analysis to "Peirce's Principle."

Not less important is his treatment in a series of papers, published during the last decade of the last century, of the statistical method as applied to the nature of evolutionary processes depending upon the association of entities in large numbers. This method (which likewise underlies most of the very recent investigations into the properties of matter) is proving efficacious in philosophy in the hands of Professor Josiah Royce on the lines laid down by Peirce.



C. S. S. PEIRCE, '59.

His most important contribution to physics resulted in an increase in the precision of geodetic surveys, which are useless unless they are of extreme exactness. Peirce detected the fact that the flexibility of the stone piers, on which pendulums are swung to determine the force of gravity, is great enough to introduce important errors into the observations, and showed how to apply appropriate corrections.

Passing by his various contributions to astronomy and other subjects, be it mentioned that Peirce was responsible for nearly all of the excellent definitions of mathematical terms in the two editions of the Century Dictionary, as well as those on mechanics, astronomy, logic and metaphysics. In this enormously laborious and responsible task he came closer to the habitat of the man of ordinary education than in any of his other works.

Genius Peirce indubitably had; he also had his eccentricities; they stood sadly in his way, diminished his intellectual output, and exposed him to privations. Though he could be very charming, he was so intensely individualistic that co-operation was for him almost an impossibility, he could not "get along" with associates, and, as he grew older, ill-health aggravated his peculiarities. To his friends these were an inconvenience, speedily forgotten; to himself they were a misfortune, and this is the only considerable reason for regretting them or referring to them; they deprived him of the popularity, prosperity, and honors to which his great achievements would have entitled him.

Peirce was for many years a member of the National Academy of Sciences. His official biography will be prepared by a colleague eminently fitted for that difficult task, Josiah Royce.

The Imperial Society of the Friends of Natural History, Anthropology, and Ethnology, of Moscow, has elected Professor W. M. Davis a permanent member.

#### ROBERT PARKMAN BLAKE: '94

Bravely and cheerfully fighting for his life, Robert Parkman Blake died, on Wednesday, April 22, 1914, of pneumonia, after an illness of only a few days, at his home in Millis, Mass.

He was the son of Samuel Parkman Blake and Mary Lee (Higginson) Blake, and was born in Boston, on October 26, 1870. He was prepared for College at Mr. William Nichols' private school in Boston, entering Harvard in the fall of 1890, and graduating with the class of 1894.

He was no scholar and knew it, but won his degree by persistent and determined hard work. He was ambitious to learn and, after leaving College, continued systematic reading and study. In College he was much interested in athletics, especially football and rowing, and although never attaining a regular position on a 'varsity team, he cheerfully and devotedly contributed his time and energy as a substitute and to the second eleven.

After leaving College he tried various business ventures, finally taking up the real estate business in which he was actively and successfully engaged at the time of his death.

He was interested in travel and big game hunting, and had many fine specimens from Alaskan and Northwestern hunting trips. His favorite sport was rowing, and he did much to encourage and foster it, being an organizer and steward of the American Rowing Association and an officer and enthusiastic oarsman of the Union Boat Club for years.

He was married on June 27, 1908, at New Bedford, Mass., to Miss Mary Smoot, who with three children, two boys and a girl, survive him.

His life was not notable, measured in terms of worldly accomplishment, but he leaves behind in the hearts of his friends an ineffaceable memory of kindness, devotion and courage.

Few men can have it said of them with truth, as was said of Robert Parkman Blake by one of his closest friends, that he never did a mean thing in his life. In his case it is not too much to say that he never had a mean thought of anyone.

He was loyal, generous, unselfish to such a degree that he may be said to have had a genius for friendship. His ready sympathy, and thoughtful devotion, his tenderness to the weak and suffering, his charming natural courtesy and his fearlessness were notable. The loss of this man will leave a void in the lives of many with whom he has worked and played.

He was a great-hearted gentleman of the old school—a very perfect gentle knight.

E. T. and L. D.

## University Second Crew Will Row at Henley

IT has been announced that the university second crew will go to England and compete in the race for the Royal Challenge Cup for eight-oared crews at Henley. The regatta there will extend from July 1 to 4. The Harvard crew will row a race at New London with the Yale second eight on Friday, June 19, and will take the boat for England on the following day. Consequently the crew will have only three or four days ashore before the Henley regatta begins; it is believed, however, that the men will be better off physically than they would be if they had a longer time in England before their races, for the reason that the strange climate will hardly affect them in such a short period.

The second crew has been materially changed since it rowed at Philadelphia. Its three stern men, Lund, Curtis, and Parson, have gone to the first eight. The second crew is now rowing in the following order: Chanler, stroke; Meyer, 7; H. S. Middendorf, 6; J. W. Middendorf, 5; Morgan, 4; Murray, 3; Gardiner, 2; Saltonstall, bow; Kreger, coxswain. Other changes may be made as the result of the race between the Harvard first crew and Cornell. The names of 12 men from whom the second eight will be chosen must be filed with the Henley stewards by June 1.

The rules of the Henley regatta provide that no crew will be admitted which within a month of the time of the race has been coached by a professional. This rule made it impossible to send the first eight to Henley, and also makes it necessary that after May 30 the second crew must be coached by amateurs. It is expected that R. F. Herrick, '90, John Richardson, Jr., '08, E. C. Storrow, '89, and G. S. Mumford, '87, will coach.

There will be no race for university four-oared crews at New London this year; in place of that contest, which has been rowed annually for the past 15 years, a two-mile race for university

second crews will be rowed by Yale and Harvard.

The Union Boat Club of Boston also will send an eight to row in the Henley race. As this crew will be made up of men who in earlier years have rowed in the Harvard university crew, there will be two Harvard eights in the Henley event. The Union crew, as it rowed at Philadelphia ten days ago was made up as follows: Stroke, R. W. Cutler, '11; 7, P. Withington, '10; 6, L. Withington, '11; 5, J. E. Waid, '10; 4, L. K. Lunt, '09; 3, R. M. Tappan, '07; 2, Eliot Farley, '07; bow, G. H. Balch, '12; coxswain, C. T. Abeles, '13. Other men who may row in the Union crew are: J. B. Ayer, '03, S. A. Sargent, Jr., '10, and G. von L. Meyer, '13.

It is possible also that L. Withington and Ayer may compete in the single-scutt races at Henley.

Before this number of the BULLETIN is received by its subscribers, the annual boat race between Cornell and Harvard will have been rowed on the Charles. Several changes have been made in the Harvard first crew since the second eight won both its races in the regatta of the American Rowing Association at Philadelphia, on May 16. The latest arrangement of the first crew, which rowed Cornell on Tuesday, has been: Stroke, Lund; 7, Curtis; 6, Parson; 5, Schall; 4, Harwood; 3, Soucy; 2, Talcott; bow, Reynolds; coxswain, Sargent.

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### BEQUEST FROM FRANCIS J. COTTING

Francis J. Cotting, of Boston, who died a short time ago, bequeathed \$5000 to the Harvard Athletic Association. Mr. Cotting was not a Harvard man, but was much interested in athletics; as he was crippled, he had been for many years permitted to run his automobile inside the Stadium so that he could watch the football games.

## Princeton Beaten at Baseball

**H**ARVARD defeated Princeton at baseball on Soldiers Field last Saturday afternoon, 4 to 1. The superior batting of the Harvard men won the game; they made nine hits, one of them a three-bagger, off Deyo, while Princeton hit Mahan safely but five times. Princeton made two errors, each of which allowed a runner to cross the home plate. The only error made by Harvard cost nothing. The game was closer and more exciting than the score shows; until the eighth inning Harvard had a lead of only one run, but in that inning a combination of hits and errors gave Harvard two more scores and a safe lead. The element of chance was, rather more than usual, an important factor in the result of the game.

Mahan pitched well for Harvard. He had much better control than usual, and gave only one base on balls; ten strikeouts were scored to his credit. Waterman gave a good account of himself behind the plate, and his timely three-base hit sent in one of the two runs in the eighth. The game was interesting because it was the first played under the recent agreement between Princeton, Yale, and Harvard which keeps the coach off the bench and puts the players on their own initiative. As far as the layman could see, the enforcement of this new rule did not affect the men on either team. About 10,000 people were in the stand.

Harvard made two runs in the second inning. After Gannett had gone out at first, Mahan got his base on called balls. Hardwick then made a pretty bunt which not only advanced Mahan to second but also enabled Hardwick to reach first safely. Milholland made a scratch hit back of the first-baseman on which Mahan ran home. Greene, the Princeton right fielder, hoping to catch Mahan, threw to the plate, but the ball went a little wide and eluded Wall, the Princeton

catcher; while he was going after the ball Hardwick rounded third and started for home. Wall threw to Deyo, the Princeton pitcher, who was covering the plate and had plenty of time to catch Hardwick, but Deyo dropped the ball and the Harvard runner was safe.

Mahan was very effective during the first four innings; he struck out seven of the first 14 batters who faced him, and only one Princeton man went beyond first base. In the fifth inning, however, after Law had gone out on a fly, Bolton, Wall, and Deyo made three successive singles on which Bolton scored. It looked bad for Harvard, but Hanks sent a grounder to Wingate, and the side was retired when Gill sent a fly which the Harvard captain caught.

The rest of the scoring came in the eighth inning. Gannett went out at first, but Mahan made a single back of third base, and Hardwick put another safe one to right. Greene threw to Gill in an attempt to catch Mahan at third, but Gill let the ball go by, and Mahan scored and Hardwick went to second. Frye, who went to bat in place of Milholland, sent a grounder to first on which Hardwick went to third. Then Waterman lifted a fly which the wind carried far into right field and far out of the reach of the Princeton players; before they were able to throw the ball back into the diamond, Hardwick had scored, and Waterman was on third. Nash was third out on a foul to the Princeton catcher.

In the first inning Hanks, the Princeton left-fielder, was hit in the head by a thrown ball, and it looked for a few moments as though he had been badly hurt. He was running from first to second, and had almost reached the bag, just as Wingate, who was covering second, tried to throw to first for a double play; the ball, going at full speed, hit Hanks just above the ear. He was laid out for a while but played through the game.

The summary follows:

HARVARD.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Nash, 1b.,	4	0	2	9	0	0
Wingate, s.s.,	3	0	1	3	3	0
Clark, 2b.,	4	0	0	1	3	1
Ayres, 3b.,	4	0	0	0	1	0
Gannett, r.f.,	3	0	0	0	0	0
Mahan, p.,	2	2	1	0	3	0
Hardwick, l.f.,	4	2	2	0	0	0
Miltholland, c.f.,	3	0	2	2	0	0
Frye, c.f.,	1	0	0	0	0	0
Waterman, c.,	4	0	1	12	1	0
Totals,	32	4	9	27	11	1

PRINCETON.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Hanks, l.f.,	3	0	0	1	0	0
Gill, 3b.,	3	0	0	1	2	1
Cook, c.f.,	3	0	0	1	0	0
Greene, r.f.,	3	0	0	3	1	0
Rhoads, 1b.,	4	0	1	15	0	0
Law, s.s.,	4	0	1	1	2	0
Bolton, 2b.,	4	1	1	0	3	0
Wall, c.,	3	0	1	2	1	0
Deyo, p.,	3	0	1	0	8	1
Totals,	30	1	5	24	17	2

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harvard,	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	x-4
Princeton,	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0-1

Earned runs—Harvard 1, Princeton 1. Sacrifice hits—Wingate, Gill, Greene. Stolen bases—Gannett, Hardwick, Gill. Three-base hit—Waterman. Bases on balls—Off Mahan 1, off Deyo 4. Left on bases—Princeton 6, Harvard 9. Struck out—By Mahan 10, by Deyo 1. Hit by pitched ball—Hanks, Gill. Double play—Waterman to Nash. Passed ball—Waterman. Time—1h., 45m. Umpires—Kelley and Sternberg.

The Harvard nine played two other games last week. On Wednesday, Holy Cross beat Harvard, 3 to 2, at Worcester, and on Thursday Harvard defeated a nine representing the Harvard Club of Boston, 6 to 1. Mahan pitched against Holy Cross and was hit safely only three times, but one of these was a home run; Mahan gave four bases on balls. Harvard, however, made but three hits off the Holy Cross pitcher, and Harvard's four fielding errors, all of which were made in the eighth inning, lost the game.

The score of the game with the Boston Harvard Club follows:

HARVARD.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Nash, 1b.,	4	0	1	5	0	0
Wingate, s.s.,	3	2	0	2	3	1
Clark, 2b.,	4	3	2	3	1	1
Ayres, 3b.,	4	0	1	2	2	0
Gannett, r.f.,	3	1	2	2	2	0
Mahan, l.f.,	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hardwick, l.f.,	1	0	0	0	0	0
Fripp, c.f.,	2	0	0	2	0	0
Miltholland, c.f.,	2	0	0	1	0	0
Hitchcock, p.,	2	0	1	0	1	0
Frye, p.,	2	0	0	0	2	0
Osborn, c.,	3	0	0	10	3	0
Totals,	31	6	8	27	12	2

## BOSTON HARVARD CLUB.

	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Haydock, c.f.,	3	0	3	1	0	0
Babson, l.f.,	4	0	0	4	0	0
Potter, 2b.,	2	0	1	3	6	0
Reeves, c.,	3	0	0	4	2	1
Dexter, 3b.,	4	0	2	0	2	0
Hicks, 1b., p.,	4	0	0	6	0	2
Minot, r.f., 1b.,	4	0	1	3	0	0
Marshall, s.s.,	3	1	1	3	2	3
Felton, p.,	2	0	0	0	1	0
Clifford, r.f.,	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals,	30	1	8	24	13	6

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harvard,	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	x-6
B. H. C.,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0-1

Earned runs—Harvard Club 1. Sacrifice hit—Osborn. Stolen bases—Wingate, Potter (2), Reeves, Dexter. Two-base hit—Minot. Bases on balls—Off Hitchcock 4; off Felton 1; off Hicks 2. Left on bases—Harvard 6; Harvard Club 8. Struck out—By Hitchcock 4, by Frye 4; by Felton 1, by Hicks 1. Hit by pitched ball—Wingate, Mahan. Time—1h., 40m. Umpire—Brady.

## VARSITY CLUB OFFICERS

The annual meeting of the Harvard Varsity Club was held at the club house in Cambridge on Friday, May 22. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, George B. Morison, '83; vice-president, R. R. Ayres, '15; secretary-treasurer, H. S. Thompson, '99; executive committee, J. W. Hallowell, '01, J. Richardson, Jr., '08, R. T. Fisher, '12, C. E. Brickley, '15, and H. A. Murray, Jr., '15.

## Associated Harvard Clubs

THE 18th annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs will be held in Chicago on Friday and Saturday, June 5 and 6. The Chicago Club has made unusually extensive plans for the entertainment of the visitors. Any men who intend to be at the meeting but have not yet accepted the invitation of

the Harvard visitors. Single rooms can be had for \$2.50 to \$3.50 a day, and double rooms for \$7.00 a day. The registration fee will be \$3.00, and tickets for the dinner at the Auditorium Hall on Saturday, June 6, will be \$5.00 each. There will be no other charges.

The program for the meeting is as follows:

### FRIDAY, JUNE 5.

8 to 10 A. M.—Registration at headquarters.  
10 A. M.—Business meeting at the Blackstone.

12.45 to 1.45 P. M.—Luncheon at the Blackstone and meeting of Council.

2 P. M.—Business meeting continued; reports and election of officers.

5.30 P. M.—By motors from the Blackstone through the Chicago Parkway System to the South Shore Country Club.

7 P. M.—Informal dinner at the Country Club. Classical Music. Vaudeville Olympiad; ten minute sketches; teams entered by various Harvard Clubs. Moving Pictures. Presentation of prizes.

11 P. M.—Special trains to the city.

### SATURDAY, JUNE 6.

9 A. M.—March with band from the Blackstone to the Aurora, Elgin & Chicago Station, where special trains will be taken to Chicago Golf Club, at Wheaton.

10 A. M.—Arrive at Chicago Golf Club. Golf, tennis, baseball, and other outdoor sports.

1 P. M.—Luncheon at the Club House.

4.30 P. M.—Leave for Chicago on special trains.

7 P. M.—Dinner at the Auditorium Hotel. Speakers: President Lowell; Samuel S. Greeley, '44, of Chicago, founder of the first Harvard Club; Austen G. Fox, '69, of New York; William Thomas, '73, of San Francisco; Percival J. Eaton, '83, of Pittsburgh, president of the Associated Harvard Clubs; Arthur T. Holbrook, S.B. '92, of Milwaukee; and the new president of the Associated Clubs who will be elected at the meeting.

### ASSOCIATED CLUBS IN 1915

Although the 18th annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs has not yet been held, plans for the 19th annual meeting, which will be held in San Francisco on or about August 6 and 7, 1915, are already well under way.

A steamship will sail from New York



the club are asked to send word as soon as possible to George H. Ingalls, La Salle St. Station, Chicago, telling him on what train they will arrive and what hotel accommodations they desire. It is important to have an accurate list of those who will be at the meeting.

The headquarters of the Associated Clubs will be at the Blackstone Hotel, where rooms have been reserved for all

on Saturday, July 17, and, going via the Panama Canal, will arrive in San Francisco about August 1. The Harvard men in the East who are going to the meeting will take the trip by this steamer. These dates are tentative, but it is hoped that definite announcement can be made at the meeting in Chicago next month.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF NEW JERSEY

The annual spring outing of the Harvard Club of New Jersey will be held Saturday, May 30, at the Morristown School, Morristown, through the courtesy of the school authorities.

Members of the club and other Harvard men are urged to bring their wives, their guests and all their children. Special effort is being made to entertain all who come.

There will be a tennis tournament as well as track sports in the morning. Through the courtesy of Mr. Otto H. Kahn, who lives a mile distant, those who play golf may use his private 18 hole golf course. Luncheon will be served at 1.30 P. M., at \$1.00 per plate. In the afternoon there will be baseball.

School automobiles, bearing the Harvard flag, will meet the trains, on the Lackawanna Railroad.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF NEW YORK

At the annual meeting of the Harvard Club of New York City on May 16 the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Amory G. Hodges, '74; vice-president, Francis R. Appleton, '75; secretary, Langdon P. Marvin, '98; treasurer, John W. Prentiss, '98; members of the board of managers, Charles D. Dickey, '82, Franklin Remington, '87, Nicholas Biddle, '00, Crawford Blagden, '02, E. Gerry Chadwick, '04; members of the committee on admissions, Thomas W. Slocum, '90, Frank R. Outerbridge, '96, Bernon S. Prentice, '05, Frank Skiddy von Stade, '07, Robert W. Morgan, '10,

Richard Whitney, '11, Paul Cushman, '13.

After the business meeting, a concert was given by Francis Rogers, '91, the chorister of the club, Gardner Lamson, '77, Evert Jansen Wendell, '82, and Charles L. Safford, '94. Arthur Woods, '92, Police Commissioner of the City of New York, gave an informal talk on his department.

#### '93 DINNER IN NEW YORK

The dinner of the '93 men in and about New York was held on Friday evening, May 15, at the New York Harvard Club. Thirty-six men were present, including G. R. Fearing, Jr., the president of the class; S. F. Batchelder, the secretary; and Henry Ware, the treasurer.

E. C. Cullinan was toastmaster. The speakers were: S. M. Ballou, R. P. Bowler, S. F. Batchelder, G. R. Fearing, Jr., F. R. Martin, Dr. D. S. Muzzey, F. H. Sisson, T. W. Slocum, '90, who is an honorary member of the class of '93, and H. C. Smith. Gilman Collamore read some news from absent classmates.

Walter Cary was chorister, and R. H. Bowles, and S. E. Marvin, Jr., sang.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF CINCINNATI

The Harvard Club of Cincinnati had a luncheon at the University Club in that city on May 13. Mr. Steel, of the Chicago Harvard Club, was a guest; he urged the Cincinnati Harvard men to be sure to go to the annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs, in Chicago, June 5 and 6.

The members of the Cincinnati Harvard Club subscribed for 30 copies of "Harvard of Today", the book recently published by the Student Council. John J. Rowe, '07, chairman of the inter-scholastic track team committee reported that it had been decided to offer in behalf of the club a cup which will be given to the high school in the metropolitan district of Cincinnati that has the best team at the tri-state athletic meet.

## Alumni Notes

'54—Eugene L. White of Port Orford, Ore., died on January 29.

'62—Murray R. Ballou, who had been president of the Boston Stock Exchange for 30 years, died in Boston on April 28.

'64—Charles Francis, civil engineer, died at his home in Davenport, Ia., on April 30.

'65—Charles B. Marsh's address is 174 Halsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

L.L.B. '68—Eugene E. Eaton died in Malden, Mass., on April 19.

'70—Charles C. Emott died at his home in Morristown, N. J., on May 2.

L.L.B. '73—Judge Hugh McDonald Henry of Halifax, N. S., died on May 15.

'75—Sidney W. Burgess died at his home in Brookline, Mass., on April 3.

'84—The nomination of Robert H. Terrell to be municipal judge for the District of Columbia has been confirmed by the United States Senate.

D.M.D. '86—Leonard N. Howe, died at Melrose Highlands, Mass., on April 30.

'89—Charles Warren, of the law firm of Warren, Warren & Perry, Boston, secretary of his class, has been nominated by President Wilson an assistant attorney-general of the United States.

'92—Perley L. Horne, who has been for ten years president of the Kamehameha Schools, Honolulu, has offered his resignation to take effect at the close of the current academic year. He will resume educational work in the United States.

'93—Henry Francis Willard, M.D. (Univ. of Pa.) '97, died in Athens, Greece, on April 28, after an illness of four days. He is survived by a wife and four children.

M.D.V. '97—Edward A. Madden died suddenly of heart disease at his home in Watertown, Mass., on April 19.

D.M.D. '99—Franklin E. Dawes, of Boston and Hingham, was married in Quincy, Mass., on April 19, to Miss Jessie Barber.

'00—Harry E. Stephenson is manager of the C. M. Kimball Co., manufacturers of metal polishes, Winthrop, Mass.

'08—A son, Wendell W. Faunce, Jr., was born to Wendell W. Faunce and Mrs. Faunce on April 23 at Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

'08—Everett N. Hutchins is with the Directors of the Port of Boston, 40 Central St., Boston.

'08—André William Reggio, M.D. '12, was married in Boston on May 12 to Miss Marian S. Lovering, the daughter of Charles T. Lovering, '68. Mr. and Mrs. Reggio will live in Fairfield St., Boston.

'08—Benjamin T. Stephenson, Jr., formerly Boston representative for Bertron, Griscom

& Co., is now with Liggett, Hichborn & Co., investment securities, 60 Congress St., Boston.

'09—Tien Lin Chao, L.L.B. '11, is president of Peiyang University, Tientsin, China.

'09—The engagement of William M. Rand to Miss Lucy K. Robbins, Smith, '12, has been announced.

'09—Alfred Wood Stickney, M.E. '10, mining geologist, who is with the Kysltim Corporation, Ltd., of London, is at present at Kysltimsky Zavod, Perm Government, Russia.

'09—The engagement of William G. Wendell, son of Professor Barrett Wendell, '77, to Miss Ruth Appleton, daughter of Francis R. Appleton, '75, has been announced.

'10—Edward Brayton is with E. A. Shaw & Co., cotton buyers, 50 Congress St., Boston.

'10—Robert P. Frye of Marlboro, Mass., was married on October 16, 1913, to Miss Edna L. Power of Missoula, Mont.

'11—William Pitt Dillingham is with the Library Bureau, 6 North Michigan Ave., Chicago.

'12—Hugh L. Gaddis, who has been with the International Harvester Co. since his graduation, now represents that company in the Council Bluffs territory which includes western Iowa and eastern Nebraska. His address is Council Bluffs, Auburn, Neb.

'12—H. Lawrence Groves is a salesman in the St. Joseph, Mo., general agency of the International Harvester Co. His present headquarters are at Hiawatha, Kan., and his address is care of the Moreland Hotel.

'12—Theodore R. Schoonmaker has been appointed bacteriological chemist of the Baltimore Sewerage Commission, at Colgate, Baltimore County, Md.

'13—Charles E. Boutelle is with the B. F. Goodrich Co., rubber goods, Akron, O.

'13—James F. Couch, formerly with the Abbott Alkaloidal Co., is with Stearns & White, manufacturing chemists, Chicago. His residence address in Chicago is 4634 North Robey St.

'13—Byron W. Grimes is chemist with the Solvay Process Co., Syracuse, N. Y. His address is the Solvay Clubhouse, Solvay, N. Y.

'13—Donald R. deLoria is assistant to the advertising manager of Chandler & Co., dry goods, 151 Tremont St., Boston.

'13—Francis Minot was married in New York City on April 30 to Miss Isabel S. Quackenbush.

'14—The engagement of Charles P. Curtis, Jr., son of Charles P. Curtis, '83, to Miss Edith Roelker of East Greenwich, R. I., has been announced. Curtis has just returned from Paris, where he has been studying.



# HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

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## News and Views

### **The Tech and the State.**

The alumni of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology established less than ten years ago a representative body called the Alumni Council. It is made up of one member from each graduated class, one from each large local club, and a few members chosen from the alumni at large. It contains about seventy-five men, representing every geographical centre of Technology interest and every age, from the youngest to the oldest, among the graduates of the Institute. It holds no official place in the administrative scheme, but has already demonstrated its usefulness by initiating and formulating projects to be realized by action on the part of the Institute authorities. It has thus made itself the audible voice of the alumni body—a voice of great value to any institution.

Last week that voice uttered itself in a report of a special committee of the Council upon the possibilities of definite coöperation between the State and the Institute in matters on which technical, scientific advice could, and should, be turned to public advantage. The plan in general is an application of the "Wisconsin idea" to a state without a university under the direct control of the state government, but well provided with technical schools of a high order. Since the project concerns itself only with applied science—the field in which

Harvard and Technology are planning to coöperate—it has what may fairly be called a personal interest for the friends of Harvard. But were there no prospect of coöperation it would still challenge the careful attention of all the Massachusetts institutions in which science is taught, for it is frankly an inter-institutional plan.

The report recommends the appointment by the Governor of a permanent committee on coöperation, which shall propose legislation to increase and "regularize" the services of the members of the faculties of Technology and other institutions on State boards and commissions conducting work that calls for scientific skill or advice. The joint use of laboratories for educational purposes and State needs is to be considered—and also the establishment of a bureau of technical information for furnishing without substantial expense such advice in technical matters as the State and the public may require.

The reported commendations of the plan by the President of the Institute and the Massachusetts Commissioner of Education indicate that the authorities both of the Institute and of the State are disposed to regard it favorably. Before it can go into effect it seems likely that the Technology faculty will have grown into that "joint faculty" of Tech and Harvard for which the "Agreement" between the two institutions provides. But whether this happens or not, or whether

the proposed legislation ever finds its way to the statute-books, the significant point in the whole matter is that another project is born for bringing our institutions of higher learning, in the intensely practical field of applied science, into co-operation with the State and with each other in a project which has for its purpose the better service of the entire community. It is one of the projects belonging not only to the century but to the decade in which we are living.

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**Probation and "Orals."** The Student Council has performed a useful service in proposing an acceptable plan for dealing with the difficult matter of probation, especially in its relation to oral examinations. Hitherto an undergraduate failing in this test in modern languages, applied at any time before the end of his sophomore year, has been placed automatically "on probation", to remain there until his "orals" were passed. Now the Council has proposed and the authorities have agreed that the test shall be made before the sophomore year is half done. If the student does not by that time prove himself sufficiently familiar with the modern languages to qualify for the junior class, an additional half-course in French or German, not to be counted towards his degree, shall be required of him. If he fails to pass his oral examination after this instruction, the penalty of probation will be imposed at the beginning of the junior year.

The plan has the double advantage of reducing the danger that a backward student of languages will be placed in the same category as many a worse offender and of putting him in a fair way of really mastering the subject in which he has been deficient. The disabilities of probation are so serious that the representatives of the student body are

naturally those who wish to make probation formidable, to create a healthy sentiment against it, and to give the serious-minded a fuller chance to keep out of its toils. The Student Council has taken the matter up in earnest, with the hope of seeing in operation next year a comprehensive scheme for dealing with the probation question in all its bearings. That the Executive Committee of the Council "means business" appears in its recommendation to the Faculty "that at the discretion of the Committee the names of all men who go on probation be printed in the *Crimson* according to the most effective scheme which may be decided upon." The printing of "black lists" has frequently proved effective in other fields.

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**The Teaching of Chemistry.**

Professor Richards in his article on the possibilities of the Department of Chemistry at Harvard gives some figures which throw a striking light upon the interest which the students are now taking in this subject. The fact that an article by Professor Baxter on chemistry as a profession, printed in the *Crimson* of May 9, 1913, was reprinted by special request in that journal on May 21 of this year bears further testimony to the undergraduate interest in the matter. The article presents in brief compass an attractive array of the opportunities awaiting a man who acquires in College some degree of proficiency in chemical science. A few sentences from it supplement so well what Professor Richards has written that they are printed yet again in this place: "While some of the most important and profitable chemical processes have been hit upon by chance experiments, most of them are the result of protracted and careful laboratory experimentation. The importance of this sort of investigation can hardly be

overestimated. That is fully realized in some quarters is evident from the fact that in Europe, especially in Germany, millions of dollars are annually expended in industrial chemical research. In America, too, although to a lesser extent, this side of technical chemistry is receiving increasing attention."

It is in just such laboratories as Harvard has begun, and needs much more extensively, to acquire that the best preparation for useful service of this kind can be made.

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**Law and Letters.** In the Harvard University Directory it is indicated, by the symbol "I 1862-3", that Mr. Henry James, nearly fifty years before receiving an honorary doctorate in letters from Harvard, passed a year in its Law School. In his recently published "Notes of a Son and Brother" one learns that the College Library, "with its sparse bristle of aspiring granite"—who else has so ultimately characterized Gore Hall?—yielded a nourishment to his spirit which the Law-library quite failed to provide. His early legal studies call forth a bit of remembrance and confession which should bring its measure of consolation to many who have made early beginnings in one direction only to follow widely different courses as the years went on. "The forenoon lectures at Dane Hall", writes Mr. James, "I never in all my time missed, that I can recollect, and I look back on it now as quite prodigious that I should have been so systematically faithful to them without my understanding the first word of what they were about."

\* \* \*

**President Eliot.** In the same delightful volume, overflowing with the apprehensions and intimations which impart their unique personal fla-

vor to the invokings of Mr. James's memory, there are many glimpses of the Cambridge and Harvard of his youthful days. Not the least definite of these are found in letters from William James, who in 1861 took up the study of physical science, and, in his brother's words, flung his "iridescent mantle of interest over the then so grey and scant little scene of the Harvard (the Lawrence) Scientific School." In one of these letters William James gave his first impressions of his teacher in chemistry: "Professor Eliot, at the School, is a fine fellow, I suspect; a man who if he resolves to do a thing won't be prevented."

A Boston newspaper has within a few days printed the responses from a group of men each of whom it called upon to name the "first citizen of Massachusetts", with the reasons for his primacy. Mr. William Roscoe Thayer, ascribes this place to President Eliot. The prophetic psychologist in William James probably had no idea what his teacher of chemistry was resolved upon; yet the words of Mr. Thayer have in them the suggestion of a prophecy fulfilled: "The standard he set, not less than the encouragement he gave to other educators, has revolutionized American education. There is not a college or university, not a public or private school in the country, which has not felt President Eliot's ascendancy. Compared with that influence, exerted for 40 years during his presidency of Harvard, and extending to every student and school child in the land, the work of the few public men of conspicuous talents and achievements who have come and gone in this period seems secondary, if not actually fleeting."

With a special satisfaction we publish in this issue a second contribution from President Eliot to the current volume of the BULLETIN.

# Some Fires in the College Buildings

BY CHARLES W. ELIOT, PRESIDENT EMERITUS.

HARVARD COLLEGE, in the course of its long history, has suffered a good deal from fires in its buildings. Thus, Harvard Hall was completely destroyed, with all of John Harvard's library except one book, in 1764, when the Great and General Court, driven out of Boston by an epidemic of smallpox, occupied Harvard Hall for its sessions in the middle of winter. The weather was cold, the open wood fires were piled high, and the fire broke out in the night. This disaster illustrates the rule that it is inexpedient to leave buildings whose contents are precious without human occupancy at night. This rule applies to industrial and commercial buildings as well as to educational, but is often disregarded in this country. Hollis Hall lost a part of its upper story and of its roof in 1876; and Stoughton Hall had the same experience some year in the seventies. These fires took place in the day-time, when the buildings were full of students. They show that destructive fires may take place in brick buildings whose floors and partitions are of wood, in spite of the presence of scores of active young men.

Harvard College has also had innumerable escapes from fire losses, because of the prompt extinguishment of fires started. When I was an undergraduate, the commonest lamp used by the students was fed with an extremely volatile liquid called "camphene" or more descriptively "burning-fluid." As the ordinary student, who had neglected to fill his lamp in the morning, insisted on filling his glass lamp from a tin feeder while his lamp was lighted, numerous accidents occurred. I witnessed one in a Holworthy room. One of my classmates was filling his lamp after dark in the usual manner, standing at his wooden table in the middle of the room. Suddenly both the glass lamp and the feeder took fire; and most persons would have

dropped them both on the table. He, however, ran with his burning vessels to the brick hearth, and set them down there. On the instant the glass lamp flew to pieces; but my classmate was only slightly burnt, and the bystanders put out the flames with convenient pieces of carpet.

The commonest cause of fires in the dormitories was the falling of live coals out of the grate piled too high, to keep the fire during some long absence of the occupant of the room. At four o'clock one Sunday morning in 1855, my colored "scout," who was also the very serviceable assistant in Professor Cooke's laboratory and lecture-room, entered my room in Hollis to do his morning "chores," and found it filled with dense smoke. He had some difficulty in rousing me, asleep and half asphyxiated in the bed room. We two broke in the door of the room beneath mine, and found fire traveling slowly in the hollow wooden floor toward the closet partitions on either side of the fire place. It had burnt quite through the floor, and almost reached the wooden partitions. The Freshmen below me had gone home on Saturday, and had piled the fire high; so that it might keep until their return Sunday afternoon. At that time the entries had no heat in them and no lights at night.

In 1858-9, an admirable instructor in French occupied the southwestern basement room in University Hall, (now part of the printing office) through which room ran the smoke-pipe of one of the hot-air furnaces which heated that part of the building. The Instructor had the habit of writing out on a blackboard before a recitation began material which he meant to use before the class at the appropriate moment; and he had arranged a cotton curtain to conceal this writing from the class until he wished to use it, that it might not distract their attention.

At the last afternoon recitation he had withdrawn the curtain at the dramatic moment, and to keep it away had stuffed part of it in between the furnace smoke-pipe and the stone in the wall through which it passed, there being no fire in the furnace. Early on the following morning, Mr. Jones started a fire in the furnace, because he found the recitation rooms too cool for comfort. The consequence was soon a blazing curtain, which lighted some of the adjoining woodwork. Fortunately, a student going by to the early morning prayers in Appleton Chapel saw the blaze and the smoke through the windows, and that end of University Hall was saved. The Instructor concerned, who was very much esteemed by both Faculty and students, insisted on resigning his position, on the ground that the Jesuits had been pursuing him for a long time, and had now resorted to means of injuring him, which put at risk a college building. The poor gentleman labored under a painful delusion; but nobody could dissuade him from resigning.

As I was dressing early one morning—I do not remember the year—the number of the fire-box in Harvard Square sounded; and I hastened towards the Square. Passing Dane Hall, I saw smoke issuing from the windows of the room which contained the precious law library. The janitor had stirred up the furnace fire in the early morning, and did not know that in the evening before someone, who had found the library too warm, had closed the large register in the middle of the library floor, the sole vent for the heated air from the furnace. When I got into the room, furnace and register were red hot, the woodwork round the soapstone which held the register had taken fire, and the flame was traveling slowly through the hollow floor north and south toward the side walls, but had not yet reached them. It happened that the week before there had arrived in Cambridge a chemical fire engine—then a novelty—with its horses and complete equipment, a present from

the President and Fellows of Harvard College to the City of Cambridge; and the city had promptly supplied the men to manage it. That chemical engine arrived at a gallop from Central Square, in response to the alarm I had heard, and its jet quickly put out the fire in the hollow floor of the library. I took down some books, whose edges stood against the hottest part of the wall to the north, which was of brick on the outside, but lined with wooden furring and laths on the inside. The edges of the bindings of those books were charred black, so great was the heat behind the lathing, and yet the wood in the vertical walls had not broken into flame, probably because there was not enough air mixed with the smoke and vapor. It was that fire in Dane Hall which prompted me to say to Mr. Edward Austin years afterwards, in answer to a question from him, that the next building the College needed was a building for the Law School.

In 1883, the new building for the Medical School on the corner of Boylston and Exeter Streets was nearly finished, but not yet occupied, when, in the evening, fire broke out in the Anatomical Lecture-room. The construction of the whole building was of the "slow-burning" sort. The vertical walls were well "stopped;" the floors were covered with an inch of mortar, and the iron trusses were encased in mortar. The Anatomical Lecture-room, however, was a mass of unprotected woodwork, since it contained a lofty bank of steeply rising seats built of oiled and varnished wood. The fire was probably started by painters' oily rags, and was well underway before the firemen arrived. The next morning, when I viewed the scene, the brick walls of the room were bare, and not a scrap of wood or charcoal remained in the room, but the mortared floor and ceiling were uninjured, except where the firemen had cut a hole in the ceiling from above, through which to play upon the fire below. One of the fire engineers, who had been present at the fire, told me that it was as hot a fire as he had ever

faced; and yet the flames did not escape from that one room. The double doors into the hallway were, of course, burnt off; and the face-brick on the wall of the hall opposite the doorway were ruined by the heat that crossed the entry. The large skylight over the central staircase three stories above the fire was destroyed by the hot smoke which rushed up the well-room. Two steel trusses, encased in mortar, immediately over this very hot fire, were uninjured. Thus, its slow-burning construction saved the building, although a tremendous heat was developed in a single large room.

Many fires have been started in the College buildings by the students' thoughtless practice of throwing matches and the ends of cigars or cigarettes into waste-paper baskets; but these sudden flames are, as a rule, put out quickly, because the chances are that the fire will start while the careless student is still in his room. This sort of escape was well illustrated in Professor Shaler's vivid story about his own experience at his office desk in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy late at night. He suddenly found his waste-paper basket burning actively within three feet of him; but he was on hand to put it out. That building was a most inappropriate one for such an adventure; since it then contained great quantities of alcohol in glass jars, large and small, and in wooden kegs and barrels.

A curious setting of fire occurred in the same building, but was detected by an assistant who was lodging in the Mineral Cabinet as a guard for some gems which had lately been added to the collection. This assistant, entering the building about ten o'clock, smelt in his entry and stairway a peculiar acrid smoke. He tried to find the fire but failed to do so. The phenomenon continuing, he summoned the fire department; but the firemen also failed to find the source of the smell. The assistant, however, persevered in the search, until he discovered that the smoke had proceeded from a pine table on which was an old,

greasy felt hat and a globular water-bottle, such as is used in chemical laboratories. The hat was only partially consumed; but it had communicated fire to the table top, in which a considerable hole had been burnt in a slow smouldering way. The fire had been set by the level rays of the setting sun. The weather was warm; and the room faced toward the west. The rays of the sun had struck the water bottle and been focused on the greasy felt hat, several feet away, which had taken fire from the focused rays.

When, in 1874, Memorial Hall was fitted up as a dining hall, the kitchens and serving rooms were established in the basement; and a ceiling made of mortar on wooden laths was placed on the underside of the wooden floor-timbers of the hall itself. A large smoke-pipe from the numerous fires in the basement was carried below this ceiling to the east end of the basement, where it turned up into a brick chimney built to receive it, with an exit on the belfry deck of the tower. A larger galvanized iron flue went westward from the hoods over the stoves and kettles, and had a high outlet at the western end of the Hall. The apparatus worked well and safely for several years; but one day a huge pot of melted fat took fire on one of the ranges; and immediately the kitchens were filled with hot smoke, which soon rushed through the ventilating flue and heated it to a dangerous degree. The city fire department quickly extinguished the flames before the fire had burnt through the floor of the dining room; but the escape of the building from destruction was so narrow, that the Corporation later caused a fire-proof floor to be substituted in the Hall for the preceding hollow structure of wood.

A dangerous fire started in the daytime in the attic store-room of Boylston Hall, in which not only glass-ware, but paper materials, and some chemicals capable of quickening combustion, or even exploding, were kept. The College was again un-

der obligations to the Cambridge Fire Department for quickly extinguishing the fire, in spite of the fact that there was some reasonable apprehension of danger in approaching the burning room. A chemical laboratory is always a bad risk as regards fire, particularly a laboratory in which Organic Chemistry is studied. In this instance the College was fortunate in that the fire started in the attic. In a building which is not of fire-proof construction, fire in the top of the building is much less dangerous to the lives of the occupants than a fire which starts in the cellar or basement,—a fact lately illustrated at Wellesley College.

These various losses and alarms induced the Corporation, after 1872, to take certain precautions against the spread of fire in their old buildings; and after 1880 to use, or ask for, "slow-burning" or "fire-proof" construction in their new buildings. Fire escapes were put in or on the buildings which were liable to contain many students above the first floor, either by day or by night. The brick fire walls, which had stopped in Hollis, Stoughton, and Holworthy at the floors of the attics, were carried up until they reached the slates on the roofs. Cellars were cleared of all inflammable rubbish once a week; and ropes long enough to reach the ground were placed in all the chambers of the dormitories. Ladders and water-proof covers for furniture were placed in the College Yard, and several hydrants were established there. Sanders Theatre was later provided with external iron stairways at the east end.

The Corporation at various times studied the insurance question: What buildings ought to be insured, and to what extent could the libraries and collections be insured? The most precious part of these treasures could not be replaced with money; and their pecuniary values were hard to estimate. Were the buildings of the University numerous enough to justify the Corporation in doing their own insurance; and, if so, how much money each year should be car-

ried to an insurance fund? The Corporation has not solved the insurance problems; but it has decided that the only satisfactory policy with regard to the security of the libraries and collections is to place them in fire-proof buildings. The Gray Herbarium, the Herbarium at the Arnold Arboretum, and the precious astronomical photographs at the Observatory have been placed in fire-proof structures. The Museums of Natural History, Anthropology, and Ethnology on Oxford Street and Divinity Avenue are slow-burning structures. The Widener Memorial Library is a fire-proof structure. The introduction of gas and electric lighting and of steam heating has greatly reduced the chance of fire in the College buildings. Still, the older buildings are distinctly combustible—like most of the houses in the best residential quarters of American cities.

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#### HEAT FOR THE COLLEGE BUILDINGS

The Board of Aldermen of the City of Cambridge has granted the University permission to construct a tunnel from the power house of the Boston Elevated Street Railway Co., on Boylston Street, Cambridge, adjacent to the Charles River Parkway, to the College Yard. This tunnel will be used to convey steam from the power house to the new College buildings.

The Widener Library, the Freshman Dormitories, and other new buildings require more heat than can be supplied by the plant now owned by the University, and arrangements have been made to buy the needed amount from the Boston Elevated Co.

The tunnel will extend from the power house between two of the Freshman Dormitories to Mill Street, to Holyoke Street, to Holyoke Place, across Mt. Auburn Street, to Linden Street, and will enter the Yard near the southwest corner of the Widener Library. The excavation has already been made for most of the distance.

# Harvard's Need of Chemical Laboratories

BY PROFESSOR THEODORE W. RICHARDS.

**H**ARVARD UNIVERSITY is in an anomalous position as regards facilities for the study of chemistry. We have now the newest and best as well as the oldest and worst laboratories belonging to any reputable university. Unfortunately, however, the new laboratories accommodate only 12 per cent. of the chemical students. Therefore nearly 90 per cent. are still condemned to work under highly disadvantageous conditions.

Many of the most intelligent observers of the trend of modern progress have prophesied that the twentieth century is to be a chemical century. Because of the fundamental importance of chemistry in its applications to medicine, to agriculture, and to manufacture, this is a reasonable prophecy. Hence, it is self-evident that Harvard should afford every modern opportunity both for undergraduate instruction and for graduate research.

Let us face the present conditions. Boylston Hall, known to many generations of Harvard men, was built nearly sixty years ago, only in part for laboratory purposes; and the outgrown structure has been patched and shapelessly enlarged in various ways so as to provide crowded space for seven-eighths of the students now in the Chemistry Department. It has many serious defects; for example, ventilation is especially difficult because of faults in the original construction. Everyone knows that chemical laboratories must be well ventilated; the odors hovering around this sort of work are proverbial. The question is not merely an aesthetic one; some fumes are dangerous as well as unpleasant. For instance, within a few weeks one of the professors was lecturing upon the poisonous substance called selenium hydride, and in the midst of the lecture the ventilation ceased, with the effect that the professor and his assistant were almost

suffocated. If this had happened with some other gases, the result would have been fatal.

Not only danger from inadequate ventilation, but also danger from fire is to be considered. Boylston Hall is, to be sure, provided with a number of fire escapes, and probably everyone in the building could escape even if the old wooden staircases should be consumed; but this would not save the valuable books, apparatus, and records in the building, which are worth more than the structure itself. Such an edifice ought to be condemned, or at least relegated to other uses.

Besides possessing these actual dangers, the building is dark, dusty, and tremulous—an incoming or outgoing class shakes its wooden floors and staircases in every fibre. These defects, added to the great disadvantages of its inadequate ventilation and the fire-trap construction, make it highly unsuitable for accurate work. Moreover it is inefficiently arranged and expensive to run; and its dilapidated condition involves frequent costly repairs.

The contrast between this outgrown building and the two new memorial laboratories is striking. It will be remembered that the first of these buildings was built in memory of a chemist, Wolcott Gibbs, by Morris and James Loeb, with the help of Alexander Forbes and other generous friends of the University; and the second was built by another loyal Harvard man, the Hon. T. Jefferson Coolidge, in memory of yet another, his son, of the Class of 1884. These benefactors realized the fact, appreciated by the Corporation and anyone cognizant of the conditions, that Harvard's need for chemical laboratories is by far the most pressing of all the present scholarly needs for buildings in the University.

These new laboratories are different



indeed from Boylston Hall. They are light, well-ventilated, and substantial. Having been built for chemistry, they are thoroughly well adapted for their purpose; and the Wolcott Gibbs Memorial Laboratory, for which a larger fund was available, is completely fireproof, unusually solid in construction, and therefore especially free from tremor. Each of the new buildings is provided with all modern appliances, and is a network of

Boylston Hall; in spite of the building of the new laboratories, the need for the main body of the students of chemistry is even more pressing than it was two years ago. Proper working places for the undergraduates as well as for the investigators in organic and industrial chemistry, and many of those in physical and inorganic chemistry, are now the desideratum. The serious nature of the situation is manifest when one remem-



PROPOSED LABORATORY OF ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY.—A. W. Longfellow, architect.

(The building first needed in the project here described.)

pipes and wires; and each is being found in practice admirably suited for its purpose.

But these two laboratories are small. Together they hold about a hundred men—a number less than half the gain of the Department in the past two years. The figures are as follows: Two years ago, just before the Gibbs building was opened, the Chemistry Department had 614 laboratory course-registrations at the beginning of the academic year. The present academic year began with 826 applications, a gain of 214 (not counting lecture enrollments). Thus more men than ever before have to be packed into

bers that over one-eighth (72 men) of the present freshman class have decided to “concentrate” in chemistry. Only two other subjects, English and Economics, claim a larger number.

Near the Gibbs and Coolidge laboratories, sites have been selected for other buildings, to be arranged in systematic fashion according to the relations of the subjects, and to be connected with one another by covered walks for convenient mutual access and to promote departmental solidarity.

The most pressing need is undoubtedly a large building which would stand where the Foxcroft House now stands. This

should be arranged to accommodate for the present all of the students of chemistry, taking them entirely from Boylston Hall; but so planned that when the Department grows (as it is bound to do) the organic work and the more advanced students can be removed into other buildings, for which places are provided in the carefully considered plan.

This plan involves substantial funds not only for building purposes but for the securing of income which shall reduce the charges to individual students and provide for the purchase of necessary books and apparatus. Considering the vast importance of chemistry in modern life and the opportunity for erecting a fruitful memorial, there can be no question that the need will be met. The only question is when and how it shall be done. The large conditional bequest of Morris Loeb will not be available for many years; and there are no other funds in sight.

The alumni in general are entitled to know that Harvard now possesses the best university laboratories—for one-eighth of its chemical students, and the worst—for the remaining seven-eighths. It should not be long before she possesses only the best.

#### THE AMERIKA-INSTITUT

In the interest of American students, including the large number of teachers, who intend to come to Germany in the summer vacations and the rest of the year with an intention to visit schools, the Amerika-Institut, of Berlin, makes the following statement in regard to the dates of the Prussian school-vacations for the year 1914-15.

**SCHOOLS (Secondary and Elementary).**

Summer, July 3 to August 11 (August 4 outside of Greater Berlin).

Fall, September 30 to October 8 (October 15 outside of Greater Berlin).

Christmas, December 23 to January 8, 1915.  
Easter 1915, March 24 to April 8.

The university vacations cannot be as definitely fixed as the school vacations.

Term usually closes practically a week before the official date of the beginning, and the new term opens a week after the official date of the close of the vacation.

Summer, August 15 (6-7) to October 16 (27-28).

Christmas, about ten to twelve days.

Regulations concerning matriculation at German universities, Technische, Landwirtschaftliche, etc., Hochschulen are best obtained by applying to the Sekretariat of the respective institutions with a short statement about preliminary education and the intentions of the applicant with regard to his studies in Germany. All these institutions require for admission the degree of B.A. or B.Sc. of a college or university of good standing. All diplomas and academic papers should be brought along to accompany the application for admission.

No American teacher or student intending to get acquainted with the German school system should fail to get hold of the latest official publication on German schools, "Jahrbuch der Königlich Preussischen Auskunftsstelle für Schulwesen", Verlag E. S. Mittler & Sohn, Berlin 1914, Erster Jahrgang 1913, 424 Seiten, Preis 6 Mark. This annual review of the German school work is in some respects similar to the reports of the Commissioner of Education.

#### GERMANIC MUSEUM

The Chapter of Breslau Cathedral, at the suggestion of Professor Kukenthal, formerly German Exchange Professor at Harvard, has given the Germanic Museum a cast of one of the earliest authenticated works by Peter Vischer,—the ornate sepulchral relief of John Roth, bishop of Breslau. The Provincial Government of Rhenish Prussia has given the Museum a large collection of Rhenish sculptures from the early Middle Ages to the Renaissance.

Because of lack of room in the Museum these notable gifts must be kept in storage until the new building is ready.

# Letters to the Bulletin

## THE CANDIDATES FOR OVERSEERS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Possibly the letters appearing in the BULLETIN concerning the selection of candidates for Overseers may answer the BULLETIN's enigma as to why more men do not vote in the postal ballot for Overseers, and particularly why the size of the vote is decreasing.

My own feeling has been for a long time that voting for Overseers is a rather useless performance. Take this year's list of candidates. What earthly difference does it make to Harvard which five men are elected? As far as I can judge from the brief resumé of the attainments of these men, the University will be as safely guided by one man as another. Why, therefore, attempt to make a choice among worthy local men, who have no particular achievements to their credit, outside of their success in business in a very small corner of the United States?

It is fair to assume that the nominating committee selects as candidates men who are regarded generally as "successful." That is right and proper. But there are many standards of success, among which is business success. The nominating committee is the fair subject of criticism, not because it has suggested able business men, but because it has, by taking the overwhelming majority of the candidates from among successful business men, seemed to indicate that business success, which means financial accretion, is the surest way to attain recognition as an eminent son of Harvard.

Any body must of necessity be one-sided when it is representative of only one element of Harvard's sons. There are Harvard men leading the several movements for bettering social conditions, and it would be most fitting that men of this type should be drafted to the service of the University.

If the nominees next year are selected

so as to include men whose claim upon us goes further than the administration of property, who have made the field of human rights their battle ground, the BULLETIN will have no cause to complain that the graduates do not exercise their right to vote for Overseers.

DUNBAR F. CARPENTER, '00.

Medford, Ore.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The objections to the nominations for Overseers reflect a tendency of the times which is too obvious to require comment. We must recognize and welcome this tendency toward self-criticism among the universities; it is undoubtedly bringing them, the world over, into closer sympathy with popular ideas. But we should not lose sight of the fact that Harvard is primarily an educational institution, a seat of learning perhaps broader in scope than any hitherto established, and only secondarily, if at all, a mouthpiece for political, sociological and literary creeds.

The successful management of such an institution absolutely requires the services of men highly trained in large business affairs. Such men as a class may be at present unpopular, out of fashion in the passing régimes of federal and state governments, but can we get along without a preponderance of them on our Board of Overseers? That there are such men who do not lack attainment in educational work, science, literature, politics, and philanthropy is proved by our present board. There are some of the same stripe on the list for election this year. Journalists, artists and mere men of letters sometimes have the administrative ability desirable in an Overseer, but I am told that such consummations are rare.

Considering "Boston and vicinity", the balance seems to me to be fairly, and, these days, generously struck. Are we not

apt to lay too much stress on the accidents of birthplace and early training anyway? Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Forbes may hail from Oyster Bay and Westwood, but who would say that they are not, in the largest sense, citizens of the world?

There is another qualification for Overseer not to be overlooked—a record of unselfish devotion to Harvard. This should be a primary consideration. We might adorn our list with the names of several very prominent and popular editors and politicians, but what have they done for Harvard?

Personally I should feel safe in voting for any of the candidates proposed. They seem to me to be abundantly representative. No sane Harvard man believes Harvard to be perfect, but naturally some of us, more or less sane, think that our own ideas are the only ones that can make her so. Because a few engaging public figures would so persuade us, let us not too hastily conclude that whatever *is* is wrong.

NORFOLK PERKINS, '98.

Lawrence, L. L., N. Y.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In your issue of May 13 is a letter from J. M. Rosenthal, '09, which interested me greatly, because it voiced a sentiment a great many of us share—namely, that the list of candidates for Overseers, which is annually sent us to ballot upon, is made up from so small a class of the community. For many years I have wondered whether the compilers of that list regarded Harvard as a university, or a business corporation badly in need of legal advice. So large a percentage of alumni go into the law that of course the law should be represented among the Overseers; but Harvard also graduates ministers, teachers, authors, editors, farmers, scientists, actors, and South American explorers. Many of these men are more distinguished in their lines than the average nominee for Overseer; and many of

them, too, are more keenly alive to the currents of thought which are stirring our nation beyond the narrower confines of Boston and New York than "leading citizens" of those two cities are generally found to be. Of course, there may be a difficulty in securing the attendance of such men at meetings of the Board. But there are a great many of us who would like a chance to vote on their names, if only as a protest against the tacit assumption that Harvard University is a local institution, not a national; and that the future of culture in our land depends upon the rigid maintenance of the present social and industrial order.

WALTER PRICHARD EATON, '00.  
Stockbridge, Mass.

#### THE DENTAL SCHOOL

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I have just received a copy of "Harvard of Today" and find among the list of professional schools no mention made except in the preface of the one of which I am a graduate. Whether it was an oversight on the part of the editor, I do not know, but I feel that the Dental School should not be slighted in such manner.

Harvard was the first university to establish a dental school. Its graduates have done a great deal to establish dentistry in its rightful place. "Dentistry is a Specialty of Medicine," and is today becoming more so.

The Harvard Dental School is not a graduate school. Its entrance requirements are not difficult to pass. A student may enter upon certificate from a recognized high school, or pass certain entrance requirements. The course is three years and leads to the degree of Doctor of Dental Medicine.

The school building is situated near the Medical School on its southern side. It is connected with the Medical School by a subway, and in the latter school are held the lectures and exercises of the first year class, as well as the lectures of the remaining years. The building itself

is among the best equipped buildings in this country for instruction in dentistry.

The social life of a professional school is never very great, but there are at Harvard chapters of three dental fraternities. Each class organizes and holds a banquet once a year. The Senior Class gets out a Year Book each year.

I hope that if a new edition is published, a short sketch of the Dental School will be included.

HORATIO C. MERIAM,

A.B. '11; D.M.D. '13.

Salem, Mass., May 22, 1914.

#### DIPLMATIC CLUB

The Diplomatic Club has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, B. H. Knollenberg, 1L., of Richmond, Ind.; vice-president, Nelson Gammons, 1L., of Portland, Ore.; secretary, J. P. Hughes, '14, of Winthrop, Mass.; treasurer, Loy Chang, 1G.B., of Lahaina, Mani, H. I.; executive committee, G. W. Nasmyth, 1G., of Ithaca, N. Y., J. G. Kasia, 1G., of Nishijima, Japan, and C. E. Baker, 2L., of St. John, N. B.

#### LAW REVIEW EDITORS

The Harvard Law Review announces the following appointments for next year: Book review editor, Chester A. McLain, 2L. (Harvard, '13), of Melrose; case editor, Seymour P. Gilbert, Jr., 2L. (Rutgers, '12), of Bloomfield, N. J.; note editor, Julius H. Amberg, 2L. (Colgate, '12), of Grand Rapids, Mich.; treasurer, Montgomery B. Angell, 2L. (Litt. B. Princeton, '11), of Rochester, N. Y.

#### SOCIAL SERVICE WORK

The number of men who have taken part in social service work during the current college year is about 350, the largest number ever registered. Of these, 189 had boys' clubs, 140 taught, and the others were engaged in juvenile court work or home libraries.

#### HARVARD IN THE NEWSPAPERS

The following table represents the clippings of newspaper articles or items relating to Harvard, from states other than Massachusetts, received during four months of the current academic year. Opposite the number credited to each state is placed the number of students from that state, now enrolled in the University:

	Clippings	Dist. of Students
New York	1014	385
Illinois	773	97
Michigan	450	24
Ohio	444	105
Connecticut	390	56
Wisconsin	297	27
Missouri	294	40
Minnesota	286	49
Iowa	237	32
Indiana	233	37
Pennsylvania	227	161
Texas	180	19
Maine	162	79
Georgia	147	16
Tennessee	138	14
California	122	50
Louisiana	121	7
Rhode Island	115	54
Colorado	113	28
Alabama	112	14
Nebraska	102	18
Kansas	98	9
Virginia	83	10
South Carolina	72	5
Florida	70	6
Oklahoma	62	7
District of Columbia	59	29
Arkansas	53	14
Montana	50	4
Utah	50	6
Kentucky	45	18
Washington	44	21
North Carolina	42	11
West Virginia	42	12
North Dakota	39	4
New Jersey	37	65
New Hampshire	34	53
South Dakota	33	4
Mississippi	28	7
Oregon	24	11
Maryland	23	35
Arizona	13	13
Delaware	12	5
Vermont	12	22
New Mexico	7	1
Wyoming	3	4
Idaho	3	2
Nevada	1	1

## The University Crew

THE university and freshman rowing squads went last Monday afternoon to their quarters at Gales Ferry, Conn., and will remain there until after the races with Yale on Friday, June 19. The races for the university second eights and for the freshman eights will be rowed on the morning of that day, and the race for the university eights late in the afternoon.

The annual races with Cornell were rowed on the Charles on Tuesday afternoon, May 26. Cornell won both the university and freshman events, the former by just about a length, and the latter by about a length and a half.

The university race, which was first on the program, was postponed from 4.30 until 6.45 by rough water, and was rowed under unsatisfactory conditions. Harvard took the lead at the start and kept ahead almost to the Harvard bridge, but there Cornell began to draw away. All the way down the course Harvard rowed from three to six strokes more per minute than Cornell, but the visitors made more effective use of their power. The race was, nevertheless, one of the closest ever rowed between Cornell and Harvard. Cornell's time was 9 minutes, 38 seconds; Harvard's was 9 minutes, 42 seconds. This time was very fast under the conditions; the wind was with the crews, but the water was very rough below the Harvard bridge. The two eights were made up as follows:

Cornell—Stroke, Spansy; 7, O'Brien; 6, Bird; 5, Welles; 4, Gilman; 3, Eddy; 2, Duffie; bow, Ellms; cox., Rand.

Harvard—Stroke, Lund; 7, Curtis; 6, Parson; 5, Schall; 4, Harwood; 3, Soucy; 2, Talcott; bow, Reynolds; cox., Sargent.

The Harvard freshmen also went ahead of their opponents at the start of their race, but Cornell was soon on even terms and went ahead at the bridge. In this contest also Harvard rowed a much higher stroke than Cornell. The times

were: Cornell, 9 minutes, 56 seconds; Harvard, 10 minutes, 1 second. The freshman crews were made up as follows:

Cornell—Stroke, Collyer; 7, Lund; 6, Cushing; 5, Worn; 4, Overlock; 3, Meyer; 2, Stahl; bow, Morgan; cox., McCandless.

Harvard—Stroke, Brown; 7, Cabot; 6, Stebbins; 5, Ely; 4, Lovell; 3, Potter; 2, Young; bow, Higginson; cox., Cameron.

As was generally expected, the arrangement of the university crew has been changed since the race with Cornell. Curtis, who was brought over with Lund and Parson from the second eight and for two weeks or so rowed 7 in the first crew, has been shifted back to his former place in the second eight; although an excellent oarsman, he is not quite strong enough to fill this exacting position in a four-mile race.

Soucy, who has recently been rowing 3 in the first eight, has been moved down to 7, where he rowed for a while earlier in the season; he is one of the strongest men in the squad. Murray has gone from 3 in the second to the corresponding place in the first crew, and Gardiner has been moved from 2 in the second to 2 in the first, taking the place of Talcott. The university first crew, then, is made up as follows: Lund, stroke; Soucy, 7; Parson, 6; Schall, 5; Harwood, 4; Murray, 3; Gardiner, 2; Reynolds, bow; Sargent, coxswain.

Captain Reynolds and Harwood are the only men in the eight who rowed in the university eight last year, and both are in the seats which they had in 1913. Gardiner and Murray were in the university four last year, and Soucy, Parson, and Schall were in the freshman eight. Lund stroked the freshman four last year. The common impression among rowing men about the Charles is that the eight will compare favorably with most of the Harvard crews of the past few years. Lund has not yet been

tried over a four-mile course, but the experts say his style is so easy and his judgment so good that he will undoubtedly be able to go the long distance.

The university second eight is now rowing in the following order: Chanler, stroke; Curtis, 7; J. W. Middendorf, 6; H. S. Middendorf, 5; Morgan, 4; Meyer, 3; Talcott, 2; Saltonstall, bow; Kreger, coxswain.

Chanler, as readers of the BULLETIN will recall, stroked the university eight last year and the university four in 1912; he is one of the best stroke oars Harvard has had in a long time, but has been barely beaten by Lund; Chanler, however, has by no means abandoned hope that he will get a place in the first eight. Curtis rowed on his freshman crew three years ago but has not made any other crew since. The Middendorfs rowed, one behind the other, in the freshman four last year, and Morgan and Talcott were in the freshman eight; Talcott is, perhaps, the best oarsman in the whole rowing squad, but he lacks strength and endurance. Meyer was in the freshman eight a part of the time two years ago, but did not row in the Yale race. Saltonstall was not heard of as an oarsman until last year, when he won a place in the university four; he is captain of the second eight. Kreger, the coxswain, steered the freshman eight last year.

The chances are that there will be no more changes in the second eight, and that the present order will be maintained for the Henley regatta in England, where the crew hopes to compete. As the Henley stewards will not accept the entry of a crew which, in the month preceding the regatta, has been coached by a professional, the Harvard second crew will hereafter be in the hands of the graduates. Wray will, of course, continue to coach the university first eight and the freshman eight. These three crews are likely to have some interesting races among themselves at New London.

### THE BASEBALL NINE

THE baseball nine was beaten by Dartmouth, 10 to 2, on Soldiers Field on Wednesday of last week, and won from Brown, 12 to 1, at Providence on Saturday. These games were the only ones of the week.

The Dartmouth game was lost in the first inning; Frye was batted out of the box, and Hitchcock was little if any more effective. The result was that the visitors made five runs in that inning. Harvard played listlessly during the rest of the game.

Harvard's batting won the Brown game. Ayres and Mahan hit very hard, and Clark was not far behind. Clark and Wingate fielded splendidly. The game was uninteresting after the fourth inning, in which Harvard scored six runs.

The summary of the two games follows:

#### HARVARD.

	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Wingate, s.s.,	5	0	1	3	1	0
Nash, 1b.,	3	1	1	8	0	0
Clark, 2b.,	5	2	2	2	2	0
Ayres, 3b.,	5	4	5	2	2	0
Gannett, r.f.,	5	1	1	1	0	0
Mahan, p.,	4	2	3	0	4	0
Hardwick, l.f.,	2	1	0	1	0	1
Milholland, c.f.,	3	0	1	4	0	0
Waterman, c.,	4	1	1	5	1	0
Fripp, l.f.,	3	0	1	1	0	0
Totals,	39	12	16	27	10	1

#### BROWN.

	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Balington, 3b.,	4	0	0	2	2	0
Tewhill, 2b.,	4	0	0	3	2	1
Dike, l.f.,	4	0	0	2	0	0
Durgin, 1b.,	2	0	0	7	0	0
Andrews, r.f.,	4	0	1	2	0	0
Johnston, s.s.,	4	1	2	3	2	1
Ormsby, r.f.,	4	0	2	3	0	1
Hazlett, c.,	3	0	1	5	3	0
Cram, p.,	1	0	1	0	1	0
Crowell, p.,	2	0	0	0	2	0
Nash,	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals,	33	1	7	27	12	3
Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6
Harvard,	0	1	0	6	0	0
Brown,	0	0	0	1	0	0

HARVARD.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Nash, 1b.,	4	0	2	9	0	0
Wingate, s.s.,	3	1	0	1	1	1
Clark, 2b.,	4	0	1	1	5	0
Ayres, 3b.,	4	0	0	1	1	1
Gannett, r.f.,	2	0	0	0	0	0
Mahan, r.f.,	2	0	1	1	0	0
Frye, p.,	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hitchcock, p.,	4	0	1	0	2	1
Hardwick, l.f.,	4	1	1	0	0	1
Miltholland, c.f.,	4	0	2	1	0	0
Waterman, c.f.,	4	0	1	13	2	1
Totals,	35	2	9	27	11	5

DARTMOUTH.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Sullivan, r.f.,	5	2	2	1	0	0
Kimball, 2b.,	5	1	1	2	7	0
Loudon, l.f.,	2	1	0	0	0	0
Mendall, c.f.,	4	1	1	1	0	0
Lowe, s.s.,	3	1	3	3	3	0
Wanamaker, c.,	4	1	0	8	0	1
Cook, 1b.,	5	1	2	12	1	0
Rolland, 3b.,	4	2	3	0	2	0
Willard, p.,	4	0	2	0	0	0
Perkins,	1	0	1	0	0	0
Totals,	38	10	15	27	13	1
Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6
Harvard,	0	1	0	0	0	0
Dartmouth,	5	0	0	0	2	0

### CORNELL WON THE INTERCOLLEGIATES

CORNELL won the intercollegiate track and field meet, which was held in the Stadium last Saturday afternoon. Cornell scored 43 points. The teams of the other colleges which competed scored as follows: Pennsylvania, 31 points; Michigan, 29 1-2 points; Dartmouth, 23; Yale, 22; California, 18; Harvard, 11; Princeton, 7 1-2; Columbia, 5; Brown, 2; Pennsylvania State, 2; Johns Hopkins, 1.

This victory gave Cornell permanent possession of the cup which, according to custom, had been put up for annual competition until some college had won it five times. Before last Saturday's games, Cornell and Pennsylvania had each won the cup four times, and, as it was generally believed that one of these teams would finish first in Saturday's meet, the rivalry between them was very keen. The cup now becomes the perma-

nent property of Cornell, and a new one will be offered under the conditions which have hitherto existed.

A change was made this year in the method of scoring in the events. According to the new arrangement, 5 points go to first place, 4 to second place, 3 to third place, 2 to fourth place, and 1 point to fifth place.

The Cornell team was one of the best that has ever taken part in the intercollegiate games; it scored in every event except the quarter-mile, mile and the shot-put, and won more than one place in several events. Caldwell, of Cornell, won the half-mile run in 1 minute, 53 2-5 seconds, thus beating by two-fifths of a second the time made in this event two years ago by J. P. Jones of Cornell. Until Saturday, Jones's time had been the intercollegiate record. Hoffmire, of Cornell, also made a new intercollegiate record for the two-mile run. His time was 9 minutes, 23 4-5 seconds; this is three-fifths of a second faster than the time made by P. R. Withington, of Harvard, at Philadelphia in 1912, when he established an intercollegiate record for this distance. These two races—the half-mile, and the two-miles—were the best contests of the afternoon.

Harvard made a sorry showing in the meet. Captain Barron won second place in the quarter-mile, and Bingham was fifth in the same event; Capper was fourth in the half-mile; and Camp tied with Milton, of Cornell, and Buck, of Dartmouth, for first place in the pole vault. These four places gave Harvard 11 points.

The summary of the events follows:

100-yard dash—Won by J. E. Bond, Michigan; O. A. Reller, Cornell, second; H. H. Seward, Michigan, third; H. H. Ingersoll, Cornell, fourth; H. L. Smith, Michigan, fifth. Time, 10s.

220-yard Dash—Won by H. H. Seward, Michigan; H. L. Smith, Michigan, second; J. E. Lockwood, Penn., third; J. E. Bond, Michigan, and A. F. Van Winkle, Cornell, tied for fourth. Time, 22s.

440-yard run—Won by J. E. Meredith, Penn.; W. A. Barron, Jr., Harvard, second;



P. Jansen, Michigan, third; V. Wilkie, Yale, fourth; W. J. Bingham, Harvard, fifth. Time, 48 2-55.

880-yard run—Won by D. S. Caldwell, Cornell; G. E. Brown, Yale, second; J. E. Meredith, Penn., third; F. W. Capper, Harvard, fourth; M. S. Hayes, Princeton, fifth. Time, 11m., 53 2-55. (New intercollegiate record).

1-mile run—Won by C. L. Speiden, Cornell; L. C. Madeira, Penn., second; J. D. McKenzie, Princeton, third; R. W. Poucher, Yale, fourth; F. R. Marceau, Dartmouth, fifth. Time, 4m., 20 1-55.

Two-mile run—Won by J. S. Hoffmire, Cornell; W. M. McCurdy, Penn., second; D. F. Potter, Cornell, third; A. B. Coop, Brown, fourth; F. C. Lee, Johns Hopkins, fifth. Time, 9m., 23 4-55. (New intercollegiate record).

High hurdles—Won by G. A. Braun, Dartmouth; T. L. Preble, California, second; B. W. Brodt, Cornell, third; E. P. Hammitt, Penn State, fourth; R. B. Ferguson, Penn., fifth. Time, 15 3-55.

Low Hurdles—Won by R. B. Ferguson, Penn.; G. A. Braun, Dartmouth, second; A. M. Shelton, Cornell, third; W. M. Shedden, Jr., Yale, fourth; W. S. Mason, Princeton, fifth. Time, 25 1-55.

Shot-Put—Won by R. L. Beatty, Columbia, distance, 48 ft., 4 in.; L. A. Whitney, Dartmouth, second, distance, 48 ft., 1-2 in.; H. Harbison, Yale, third, distance, 45 ft., 6 1-8 in.; M. Dorizas, Penn., fourth, distance, 44 ft., 6 3-8 in.; A. W. Kohler, Michigan, fifth, distance, 44 ft., 3 1-8 in.

High jump—First place tie between W. M. Ohler, Yale, and L. A. Nichols, California, at 6 ft., 2 in.; third place tie between W. M. Davey, Princeton, and H. Morrison, Cornell, at 6 ft., 1 in.; F. L. Maker, California, fifth, height 6 ft.

Pole-vault—First place tie between A. L. Milton, Cornell, C. E. Buck, Dartmouth, and J. B. Camp, Harvard, at 12 ft., 3 in.; fourth place tie between L. Carter, Yale, and L. A. Nichols, California, at 12 ft.

Broad jump—Won by P. G. Nordell, Dartmouth, distance, 22 ft., 8 1-2 in.; B. W. Brodt, Cornell, second, distance, 22 ft., 4 7-8 in.; O. T. Bradway, California, third, distance, 22 ft., 3 3-4 in.; A. W. La Flamme, Penn., fourth, distance, 21 ft., 6 1-8 in.; J. H. Ferris, Michigan, fifth, distance, 21 ft., 4 in.

Hammer-throw—Won by A. W. Kohler, Michigan, distance, 157 ft., 1 1-2 in.; H. H. Coolidge, California, second, distance, 154 ft., 4 1-2 in.; P. Loughridge, Yale, third, distance, 154 ft., 1 in.; D. P. Murphy, Penn., fourth, distance, 152 ft., 6 in.; K. C. McKutcheon, Cornell, fifth, distance, 151 ft., 10 1-2 in.

## THE HARVARD CLUBS IN CHICAGO

The Chicago newspapers have been doing what they can to prepare the local public for the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs on Friday and Saturday of this week. Places are assigned for distinguished graduates in the parade from the Blackstone Hotel to the railroad station on Saturday morning, and astonishing athletic and other performances, even by President Lowell, are promised. More than a thousand members of Harvard Clubs from all parts of the world are said to be expected.

## HARVARD CLUB OF WORCESTER

About 50 members of the Harvard Club of Worcester, Mass., took an outing on Wednesday, May 20, when the Harvard nine played the Holy Cross team in that city. The members of the club went to the field in a special car and sat together at the game. Harlan T. Pierpont, '06, led them in the cheering, which was spirited and enthusiastic especially in the eighth inning when things seemed to be going Harvard's way.

After the game the members of the club went to the State Mutual restaurant in Worcester, where they gave a spread to 13 members of the baseball squad. Walter L. Jennings, '89, president of the club, called the company to order and introduced as toastmaster Congressman Samuel E. Winslow, '85, who was captain of the Harvard nine that lost only one game during its entire season. Col. Winslow combined interesting reminiscences of the diamond in his day with some useful observations on batting.

The baseball players had to go to Boston on the 7.26 train, consequently they missed the entertaining remarks of Robert M. Washburn, '90, a prominent member of the Massachusetts Legislature, whose reputation as a satirist and political speaker is state-wide.

Robert K. Shaw, '94, the secretary of

the Worcester Harvard Club, writes that the occasion was enjoyed quite as much as could be expected, in view of the fact that the score of the baseball game was 3 to 2 in favor of Holy Cross.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF BOSTON

The Harvard Club of Boston is making careful preparation for the entertainment of the great number of graduates who will be in this vicinity during Commencement week.

The members of the board of governors, the committee on elections, and the house committee of the club have been joined into one large reception committee and that committee has been divided into squads of seven or eight men. These squads will be at the club house on Monday, June 15, from 1 to 11 P. M.; on Tuesday, June 16, from 3 to 11 P. M.; on Wednesday, June 17, from 5 to 11 P. M.; and on Thursday, June 18, from 7 to 11 P. M. It will be the duty and pleasure of the members of these squads to welcome visiting Harvard men, to aid them in communicating with their friends and classmates, and to extend the privileges of the club to those who desire them. The members of this reception committee will wear badges.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF BUFFALO

The tenth annual competition for the Harvard Prizes for Declamation, which are offered every year by the Harvard Club of Buffalo, N. Y., was held at the Technical High School in that city on the evening of Thursday, May 5. First prize was awarded to Lee Boyd Henry, of Central High School, who recited "The Only Way" from Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities." William J. Brock, of Masten Park High School, received second prize; his selection was "A Revolutionary Sermon" by Breckenridge.

The competition was one of the keenest that has been held, and the speaking was of a high order. The hall of the

school building was filled by interested spectators.

John Lord O'Brian, '96, president of the Harvard Club of Buffalo, presided. The judges were: Alfred L. Becker, '00, Henry Adsit Bull, '95, Walter Cary, '79, Edward H. Letchworth, '02, Frederick C. Slee, '97, and John P. Williams, '03.

#### OTTAWA HARVARD CLUB

The Ottawa Harvard Club has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, J. A. Machado, '83; vice-presidents, L. G. Coleman, '00, and W. L. Mackenzie King, Ph.D. '09; secretary-treasurer, Alexander Lerner, '09.

When the club was organized about a year ago it had only seven members, but the number has now increased to more than twenty. The secretary writes that the club will have at least two representatives at the coming meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs at Chicago.

#### DINNER TO ARTHUR WOODS, '92

About 125 of the Harvard friends of Arthur Woods, '92, who has recently been appointed Police Commissioner of New York City, gave him a complimentary dinner at the Harvard Club in that city on the evening of May 25. Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, and Corporation Counsel Frank Lyon Polk were also guests.

Amory G. Hodges, '74, president of the club, was toastmaster. The speakers, besides the three guests, were: Major Henry L. Higginson, '55, Austen G. Fox, '69, Evert J. Wendell, '82, and Cabot Ward, '98, president of the Park Board of New York City. Francis Rogers, '91, Mr. Wendell, and Charles L. Safford, '94, sang.

The Cambridge Superintendent of Streets has stated that Boylston Street leading from Harvard Square past the Freshman Dormitories to the Anderson Bridge will be paved and put in good condition before the football season.

# Summer Departments of the University

## ENGINEERING CAMP

The Summer Engineering Camp at Squam Lake will open this year on Saturday, June 20, and will close, with the exception of a few graduate courses, on Saturday, September 6.

Admission to the camp is open to men qualified as follows: Students registered in, or about to enter, any of the graduate schools of Harvard University; undergraduates in Harvard College, or in any other educational institution; and students with or without college affiliations, who register in the Harvard Summer School.

The School of Engineering offers to such institutions as desire to count the courses given at the camp toward their degrees, facilities for independent final examinations, the opportunity to mark for themselves such examinations as are given by the instructors in the courses, or such other arrangements as these colleges may desire. Students from any institution formally adopting these regulations, and counting the courses given at the camp toward its degree, will be admitted to the camp on the same basis as students in Harvard College.

For courses the camp charges a regular fee of \$10 a week, which includes board, lodging, laboratory fees, and instruction.

## DENTAL SCHOOL

Instruction in several branches will be carried on during the coming summer at the Harvard Dental School.

H. Carlton Smith, Ph.G., lecturer on dental chemistry, will give courses in general and dental and physiological chemistry. The course in dental and physiological chemistry is designed for students having this subject to make up, and will be given during June and July, beginning Monday, June 15, and continuing with two exercises a day for from three to six weeks, according to the

amount of work necessary. The fee for the three weeks' course will be \$15; a deposit of \$5 will be required. The fee for the six weeks' course will be \$30, of which \$10 must be deposited.

A course in entrance chemistry will begin on Tuesday, June 16, and continue about four weeks. The fee for this course will be \$20; a laboratory deposit of \$5 will be required.

A summer course in prosthetic dentistry will be given by Varaztad H. Kazanjian, D.M.D., demonstrator of prosthetic Dentistry. The course will extend from July 27 to August 29, 1914, inclusive, and will cover all the branches of prosthesis, including crown and bridge work, gold casting, including gold inlays, anatomical occlusion, maxillary fractures, orthodontia appliances, artificial palates, porcelain tooth carving, and high and low fusing porcelain inlays. The instruction will consist of lectures, conferences, demonstrations, and practical work on actual cases.

The fee for this course will be \$50. It will be open to senior students of reputable dental schools, and to graduates, and practitioners. Women will be admitted.

A certificate of attendance signed by Dr. Kazanjian and the Dean of the School will be given to students who desire it.

All who wish to take this course must first register at the Dean's office and pay the required fee, for which they will receive a receipt. This receipt must be shown to Dr. Kazanjian at the first exercise.

The equipment of the new infirmary and laboratories of the Harvard Dental School will be used, and all materials, casting apparatus, electric lathes, vulcanizers, sterilizers, electric furnaces and swagers will be supplied by the School. Students must furnish all operating and bench instruments necessary for crown, and bridge and inlay operations.

## Alumni Notes

'79—James A. Wright has retired from the firm of Huhn, Edey & Co., and is passenger agent representing all steamship lines at the office of the International Sleeping Car Co., 281 Fifth Ave., New York City.

C.E. '80—Leander A. Plummer died at New Bedford, Mass., on February 10.

'81—William A. Lamson died at Brooklyn, N. Y., on March 21.

'98—A son, Robert Garrett Flershem, was born on May 22 to Rudolph B. Flershem and Mrs. Flershem at Chicago.

'00—Edmund B. Hilliard is superintendent of the Berkshire Industrial Farm at Canaan, N. Y. This farm is a non-sectarian, national training school for unruly and delinquent boys. It is a private institution, and is supported almost entirely by voluntary subscriptions.

'01—Horace F. Baker, secretary of the Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania, was married on April 16 to Miss Jane Torrance, Vassar, '07.

'01—John Gaylord Brackett, son of J. Q. A. Brackett, '65, was married in Cambridge on April 12 to Miss Mary L. Clark.

'01—Dr. Walter B. Swift read a paper before the Psychopathological Association of Albany, N. Y., on May 6. His subject was "Psychoanalysis of the Stutter Complex and Results of Synthesis."

'02—Raynor G. Wellington, of the University of South Dakota, has recently published a book entitled "The Political and Sectional Influence of the Public Lands, 1828-1842."

'03—Ralph G. Wiggin is assistant to the vice-president of the R. S. Brine Transportation Co., 43 India St., Boston.

'04—John H. Blodgett was married in Boston on May 21 to Miss Ruth S. Paine. They will live at Beach Bluff, Swampscott, Mass.

'04—Frederic William Murphy was married in Roxbury, Mass., on April 29 to Miss Eleanor MacIntosh.

'05—Phineas H. Adams, M.D. (Columbia) '09, was married in New York City on May 4 to Miss Marguerite LaW. Janvrin.

'05—A son, Shepherd Brooks, 2d, was born to Gorham Brooks and Mrs. Brooks on May 6 in Boston.

'05—Roger A. Derby, who is proprietor of the Drowning Creek Plantation, Jackson Springs, N. C., has been elected president of the Sand Hill Board of Trade, Aberdeen, N. C.

'05—Harold F. Mason has been elected assistant treasurer of the Boston Wharf Co., 259 Summer St., Boston. His home address is Dedham, Mass.

'06—John Robb Montgomery was married on May 23 at Staten Island, N. Y., to Miss Arline McCanless.

'07—The engagement of Leighton Miles, of Kansas City, to Miss Pauline Hudson of Mexico City has been announced. Miss Hudson is the daughter of Paul Hudson, editor of the *Mexican Herald*.

'07—John V. Quinlan and William St. George have bought a controlling interest in the M. B. Foster Electric Co., contractors and engineers, 238 Devonshire St., Boston.

'07—A son, Alan Graham Scully, was born to Raymond J. Scully and Mrs. Scully on May 22 at Douglaston, Long Island, N. Y.

'08—F. Rogers Thomas was married on May 23 at West Newton, Mass., to Miss Deborah N. Baldwin. They are living in Richmond, Va., where Thomas is manager of the Richmond Refining Co.

'09—Wilson Ryder Butler, Jr., died on May 3 in Chicago.

'09—Oswald W. Knauth, who lately received the degree of Ph.D. for work in economics at Columbia University, has been appointed an assistant professor at Princeton University.

'09—A daughter, Sigrid Fredricson, was born to Wilbur W. Parsley and Mrs. Parsley of Pittsburgh, Pa., on May 12. Mrs. Parsley died on the same day.

'11—H. Louis Auten is in business at Kennett, Mo., under the firm name of the Louis Auten Produce Co.

'11—Gilbert E. Jones, Jr., is with Hambleton & Co., bankers, 43 Exchange Place, New York City.

'11—H. Rudolph Kunhardt was married in New York City on April 20 to Miss Louise R. Clappell.

'11—John A. MacLaughlin, formerly with the Kalem Co., New York City, is now a clerk in the law office of Henry S. Breckinridge, L.L.B. '10, 1764 K St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

'12—Arnold W. Knauth, a student in the Columbia Law School, is on the editorial board of the *Columbia Law Review*.

'12—Walter G. Wiechmann, who has been during the past year on the board of the *Columbia Law Review*, has been elected secretary of the board for next year.

A.M. '12—Rev. Kidd Fleming Nance, A.B. (Drake University, Ia.), '08, formerly in Comanche, Okla., is now minister of the First Christian Church, Hutchinson, Kan.

'13—Roger W. Eckfeldt, formerly in Decatur, Ill., is now with the C. I. & L. Railroad. His present address is 13 South 7th St., Lafayette, Ind.

# HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

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## News and Views

### The Associated Clubs.

A great deal must be read between the lines of any account of the recent meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs in Chicago—if the reader is to carry away any true impression of the value of such a gathering. Even if it were possible to read the reports and speeches in full, there would still be lacking that "spirit of the occasion" which the written word must fail to convey.

Yet certain points force themselves on the attention even of those who gain their impression at second hand. The practical service which the Harvard Clubs, in their individual fields and through their association, are rendering the University is revealed perhaps most of all in the reports of special committees. The constantly increasing extension of Harvard influence through local and territorial scholarships, for which devoted Harvard men are working hard in all parts of the country, is of itself a matter of the first importance. Other phases of effort on behalf of the University are in the charge of separate committees. One of these activities has been the securing and formulating of existing sentiment on the long-discussed subject of extending the suffrage for the choice of Overseers. However this question may be settled by those with whom its ultimate decision rests, the report of so representative a committee as that which has looked

into the matter, and the adoption of a resolution in favor of extension by so representative a larger body of men as the assembled delegates, must have an important bearing on the case.

Apart from such formal expressions of sentiment and conviction, the afternoon meeting at which questions and answers, uttered offhand by graduates and President, all with a confident knowledge that no "chiel amang ye" was "tak-kin' notes" for the press, had a peculiar value. Both the authorities and the alumni of the University can learn much through informal discussions of precisely this sort.

The business of the meeting was placed, in order of events, before the pleasure; but the merely social aspects of the affair are by no means last in importance. The renewal of class and contemporary friendships, the mingling of young and old, the reunions of the faithful—for the meetings of the Associated Harvard Clubs, like all American activities, have their unfailing "fans"—the initiation of fresh recruits, the new impetus towards service and devotion which results from contacts with many men having a common interest,—all these are among the pleasures of the meeting.

The Harvard men in the cities where the Associated Harvard Clubs have been entertained report invariably good results upon the local public. In Chicago Harvard is already strong. It is not inconceivable that the spectacle of a large

Harvard gathering may have rendered it stronger still. There is no question that the visiting delegates vividly appreciated the preliminary work which many committees and many individuals must have done to ensure a meeting for which every plan was well formed and perfectly executed. Chicago had a reputation for hospitality to sustain—and sustained it as only a city of plentiful resources and generous spirit could.

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**The Clubs and the Freshmen.** Eleven of the smaller undergraduate social clubs at Harvard, each with an active membership in several classes, have recently entered into an agreement with reference to elections, which is a notable pledge of the undergraduates' desire to coöperate for the general good of the College. These clubs are the A.D., Delphic, Digamma, Fly, Iroquois, Kalumet, Owl, Phoenix, Porcellian, Spee and Sphinx.

One of the significant clauses of the agreement provides that "no club shall elect as a member any undergraduate before the fourth Monday after the opening of college in his sophomore year, or before that time pledge or promise election, even by implication to such undergraduate;" other clauses forbid the taking of any individual pledge or promise to join a club before the Friday following the Monday named; and prohibit all canvassing before the opening of the sophomore year.

The purpose of these provisions is to free the Freshman class from club interference. It is inevitable that there should be more or less canvassing, "steering", and electioneering before the elections to the clubs actually take place; and therefore, if the clubs were free to elect at the very beginning of the sophomore year, no agreement could possibly prevent canvassing in the freshman year.

If carried on, without pledging, in the few weeks immediately before the elections, canvassing will be fair and helpful both to the clubs and to the men who must decide which clubs to join. The postponement of elections protects the freshman year completely by providing what has happily been called an "open season" in the beginning of the following autumn.

No small measure of praise is due to the clubs which have voluntarily imposed upon themselves the restraints contained in this agreement. Most of these clubs have been in the habit of invading the freshman year directly or through the "waiting clubs" which they control. Each of them now commits itself to the risk of finding that it has handicapped itself in the rivalry of the future. They have done this deliberately because they believed that freshmen ought not to be involved in the club system, but should have the whole year to discover themselves and each other in; and in acting on this belief they have done well by the College.

This is an achievement, for two reasons. One is that it marks an increased sense of public responsibility in such matters. A few years ago the thing could not have happened, and club traditions and rivalries are proverbially hard to modify. A committee has spent many months in securing the adoption of this agreement by all its signers. The second reason has to do directly with the Freshman Dormitories. A large influential group of undergraduates has now set itself definitely to supporting the principle for which they stand.

Harvard is so loosely organized that it makes no difference to a large part of the College what some clubs do, or who belongs to them. That is a blessed state of affairs, and has been one of the guarantees of democracy, liberalism, and tolerance at Cambridge. But the Freshman

Dormitories are going to bring students into a contact with their classmates, much closer than any that has been possible heretofore. It is confidently hoped that the Dormitories will enrich the experience of the men who pass through them. It is likely that they will also intensify social consciousness. Therefore if clubs were to invade each freshman class and split it up into the elect and the non-elect, the chosen, the anxiously expectant and the hopelessly ignored, a tendency quite opposite to the purpose of the Dormitories would be set at work. The agreement already guarantees that the freshman class will be pretty completely relieved of this danger. The danger will be entirely eliminated if the few organizations which still elect freshmen will join in the movement so propitiously begun.

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**The Postal Ballot.** Whether, as one of the BULLETIN's correspondents has suggested, the Harvard electorate feels that when the candidates for the Board of Overseers are drawn preponderantly from a single class in the community it is hardly worth while to discriminate amongst good men, or whatever the reason may be, the count of the postal ballot just concluded reveals no substantial increase over the figures of last year. There were then 4854 valid ballots. This year the number is 4905, a gain of 51. The maximum vote, 5756, was cast in 1910.

Beyond the 4905 valid ballots cast this year, there were 78 lacking the voter's signature, and therefore invalid. That is to say, a little more than 1 1-2 per cent. of the total vote was rendered useless by the carelessness of individual voters. Though the percentage has been even higher in previous years, it does not stimulate one's faith in the suffrage to find that in such a body of voters as the

Harvard alumni, about 15 men out of every thousand fail to carry out lucid instructions upon a simple ballot. It is not a percentage in which any grave dangers can be said to lurk; but it raises serious questions with regard to more complicated ballots in hands from which less skill is to be expected.

It is worth noting that of the twelve men from whom six must be chosen on Commencement Day, six are residents of other states than Massachusetts—four of New York, one of Pennsylvania, and one of Rhode Island.

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**The Rhodes Scholars.** There is encouragement for American scholarship in the recently published annual report of the Rhodes Scholarship Trust. It appears that American Rhodes scholars at Oxford last year took five out of the seven first honors in jurisprudence, and captured nine university prizes, among which were the Matthew Arnold prize for an English essay and the Oldham prize for a classical essay. In the classics in general it is not surprising to learn that their showing was less good than in other subjects. Outside the field of scholarship, they have done well in athletics, and—strangely enough—an American has been chosen for the first time to the presidency of the Union, which is regarded as the highest undergraduate office. It is encouraging also to learn that out of the 431 American Rhodes Scholars who have finished their studies, only eleven have remained in England, and most of those temporarily. Of the scholars who have returned, the greatest number, 144, will pursue the profession of teaching. But the rest are well distributed through the other learned pursuits. Last year the 175 American Rhodes Scholars constituted one-fourteenth of the whole study body at Oxford.

## The Associated Harvard Clubs at Chicago

THE eighteenth annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs took place at Chicago on Friday and Saturday, June 5 and 6. Headquarters were established at the Blackstone Hotel, where the total registration was 540. Of this number 248 came from other places than Chicago. Representatives of 20 Harvard clubs, in all parts of the country, were present. Those sending the largest number of delegates were St. Louis, 39; Boston, 19; Cincinnati, 16; New York, Cleveland and Kansas City, 11 each; Minneapolis, 9; Pittsburgh, 8; Indianapolis, 7. The remaining local clubs represented were St. Paul, Detroit, Toronto, San Francisco, Pasadena, Philadelphia, Omaha, Buffalo, Denver, Hawaii and Washington, D. C. The new clubs applying for membership this year were those of Dallas, Tex.; Somerville, Mass.; Berkshire, Mass.; Florida; Ottawa; Annapolis; Kansas; Rhode Island; Arkansas; and San Antonio, Tex.

At the business meetings on Friday, conducted by the President, Dr. Percival J. Eaton, '83, the President, Secretary, Treasurer and Vice-Presidents of the Associated Harvard Clubs presented their annual reports. These were followed by the reports of special committees, of which the first on the programme was that of the "Committee to investigate the Advisability of Extending the Right to Vote for Overseers." The report, signed by W. L. R. Gifford, '84, Chairman, and seven other members, was a review of the steps by which the suffrage was extended in 1907 to graduates of the Lawrence Scientific School, of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, the Graduate Schools of Applied Science and holders of the degree of Bachelor of Science, and a presentation of the arguments in favor of extending it still further, to all graduates of the University. It ended with the following resolution;

"Resolved, That the Associated Harvard Clubs believe it would be a wise and proper development of a policy already inaugurated to grant to all holders of Harvard degrees the right to vote for Overseers, under the same restrictions under which bachelors of arts now exercise that privilege."

The resolution was adopted by the meeting.

The report of the Scholarship Committee, Frederick W. Burlingham, '91, Chairman, surveyed the wide-spread work of establishing and maintaining scholarships by the Harvard Clubs. The value and extent of this work appears in the following sentences: "We feel entirely convinced that Kansas and Texas will be able to raise and permanently care for their own scholarships. We have every hope that Utah will be able to make the same report. This leaves the states of Idaho (42 Harvard men), New Mexico, Montana (85 Harvard men) and Mississippi (42 Harvard men) as the only states in America without a scholarship at Cambridge. . . . This committee can now receive funds to be held as a permanent endowment for scholarship purposes. We believe that this opportunity to establish memorial scholarships will appeal especially to men who wish to see the proceeds of a comparatively small sum expended annually in a locality where the returns to the College will be especially valuable. We shall be glad to communicate with any one who might be interested along the above lines."

The "Committee on Service," Alfred M. Allen, '82, Chairman, combines two former committees, the one on "Secondary Schools" and the other on "Relations to the University." The report of this new committee emphasized the special opportunities of members of the Harvard Clubs to serve the College as distinguished from the University. This, it was shown, could best be achieved by adding personal interest and work to all that the College can do by distributing



printed information. By establishing relations with school superintendents and pupils, by mastering and imparting a knowledge of the "new plan" of admission,—by individual effort in these and other directions, much can be accomplished. "Then"—the report concludes—"we believe Harvard College will maintain its position as a national college, and the bright ambitious youth on the lookout for the best college will turn to Harvard, just as now the graduates of other colleges turn to Harvard University for a continuation of their work in the graduate and professional schools."

The report of the "Committee to Correlate the Activities of the Associated Clubs" was presented by F. C. Weld '86. It embodied some of the most striking responses from the secretaries of 57 clubs to inquiries regarding their activities and general conditions and called attention to "the fact that the reports of the secretaries have been bound and that persons interested can borrow them from the Secretary of the Associated Harvard Clubs."

It was voted that the next meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs should be held in San Francisco in the summer of 1915. The present plan is to convey Eastern members from New York to San Francisco, in a specially chartered Harvard steamer, through the Panama Canal.

A luncheon at the Blackstone followed the morning meeting. The afternoon session was devoted largely to what the programme defined as a "Confidential Talk by President Lowell". This was a "family affair", with no reporters present. The head of the University spoke intimately of existing conditions at Cambridge, invited all questions that delegates might care to ask, and answered them freely. No hour of the convention was felt to be more directly profitable to all concerned.

Before the conclusion of the meeting the Committee on Nominations made its report, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President:

A. T. Perkins, '87, St. Louis; vice-presidents, New England District, J. D. Phillips, '97, Topsfield, Mass.; Eastern District, Amory G. Hodges, '74, New York; Western District, Karl DeLaitre, '97, Minneapolis; Southern District, R. B. Montgomery, '90, New Orleans; South-western District, A. H. Morse, '02, Kansas City; Pacific District, William Thomas, '73, San Francisco; European District, F. H. Gade, '92, Christiania, Norway; secretary, C. Bard, '01, Minneapolis; treasurer, Parmely W. Herrick, '04, Cleveland.

The business of the meeting thus accomplished, the hospitality of the Harvard Club of Chicago, already expressed in the luncheon at the Blackstone, was continued in the conveying of all the delegates, by motors, at 5.30 P. M., through the Chicago Parkway System, to the South Shore Country Club. In a spacious hall of this clubhouse, dinner was served, and was followed by a varied programme of entertainment. It was opened by the appearance of many German students in their Jurassia and Teutonia Corps caps and colors—members of the Chicago Harvard Club, under the direction of G. H. Carpenter, '88. After ceremonious libations, a German student duel was fought on the stage—so realistically, in one unfortunate particular, that some real blood was shed with the artificial. After the duel four singers of the Chicago Harvard Club gave, most effectively, a number of amusing parodies of Yale songs. The members of the Harvard Club of Boston had brought with them J. R. O. Perkins, and A. F. Pickernell of the Senior Class, who scored a conspicuous success with "My Cousin Caruse." The Kansas City Harvard Club reflected the Mexican situation in a prison scene introducing Harvard characters. After the entertainment a special train carried the delegates back to the city.

At nine o'clock Saturday morning a Harvard procession formed outside the Blackstone, and marched, behind a band

playing Harvard airs with uncommon spirit, to the special electric train which bore the visitors to the Chicago Golf Club at Wheaton. One of the pleasantest episodes of the meeting occurred during this march. As the procession approached the Board of Trade Building on Jackson Boulevard, a big Yale banner was floated across the street. Under it stood a large company of members of the Yale Club of Chicago, in blue headgear, cheering for Harvard as lustily as the Harvard men cheered for Yale. The procession halted, and a representative of the Yale Club gave to President Lowell a bunch of colossal keys to the City of Chicago. Lifted above the crowd was an enormous key to a Yale lock, inscribed, "To Harvard from Yale: The Key to the Yale Club of Chicago." The Yale men also carried standards in the form of two red devils, labelled "Brickley" and "Mahan." Much laughter and good feeling prevailed, somewhat to the bewilderment of the non-collegiate spectators, one of whom—a woman—is reported in a Chicago paper to have remarked: "Well, I'm not so sure that Chicago isn't full of nit-wits."

The day at the Chicago Golf Club was devoted to out-door sports of every kind, to luncheon and to friendly intercourse, under delightful conditions. A special train brought the company back in ample time for the annual dinner at the Auditorium Hotel. At the tables, seated by classes, were 420 men. The president of the Chicago Harvard Club, Redmond D. Stephens, '96, who presided at the dinner, declared this to be the largest number of Harvard men ever assembled a thousand miles from the College, and the largest gathering, of its kind, of the alumni of any college ever held in the West. The bill of fare, in Greek, translated itself (at least partially) as the dinner proceeded, and those who related their "Fresh French Peas" most directly with the menu, ate them with a special relish—and a special admiration for the nameless Chicago

Hellenist who designated the viands. Mr. Stephens introduced as the first speaker President Lowell, whose eloquence, feeling and sincerity in dealing with the aims and performances of Harvard made a deep impression upon his hearers. The remaining speeches were brief, and of an uncommonly high average of excellence. Samuel S. Greeley, '44, the veteran members of the Chicago Club, told in genuine and American French an anecdote of President MacMahon and President Grant; William Thomas, '73, presented, with humor and force, the charms of San Francisco as the place for the 1915 meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs; Arthur T. Holbrook, '92, introduced as "the king of mirth-makers," justified his title—partly, in the following lines, at the pleasant expense of the BULLETIN:

"I sing the Harvard BULLETIN,  
Which doth, despite its name,  
Print every word of the President's speech,  
With comments on the same;

"And twelve alumni letters,  
With which no one agrees,  
On the choice and size and time and place  
And mode of planting trees;

"Some stuff on wine at dinner,  
And a picture of the crew,  
And some chatter on Overseers—  
Booming Hollis, '92."

Dr. Eaton, the retiring president, and Mr. Perkins, the newly elected head of the Associated Harvard Clubs, spoke of the past and future duties of their office. A band and glee club provided much excellent music, and at the last Nat M. Brigham, '80, sang delightfully three songs of an earlier college day.

So, with the heartiest cheers for the local hosts, ended the Chicago meeting, pronounced by all who attended it an unqualified success.

#### PACIFIC ASSOCIATED HARVARD CLUBS

The first annual meeting of the Pacific Division of the Associated Harvard Clubs was held at the University Club, Los Angeles, May 16. Thomas W. Hunt-

ington, M.D. '76, chairman of the organization conference, presided. The secretary, Wilbur Bassett, '97, reported that the draft of the constitution which was adopted at the organization conference a year ago had been approved by a majority of the Pacific clubs and by the Associated Harvard Clubs, thus making it operative. Officers provided for in the constitution were elected as follows: President, William Thomas, '73, of San Francisco; vice-presidents, Daniel Kelleher, '85, of Seattle; F. W. Dewart, '90, of Spokane, and Wilbur Bassett, '97, of Los Angeles; secretary-treasurer, Winsor Soule, '06, of Santa Barbara.

A communication from a committee of the Associated Clubs on the question of the extension of the franchise for Overseers was presented. The discussion that followed was practically unanimous in favor of the extension of the franchise to the holders of degrees from all departments of the University, and a resolution approving it was adopted without dissension.

On the question of fixing the date for the meeting of the Associated Clubs in San Francisco in 1915 letters from President Eaton, Mr. Roger Pierce, and members of the New York Harvard Club were read. In view of the project to bring the Eastern delegates in a chartered ship through the Panama Canal and the inability at this time to determine the sailing date from New York, it was thought best to make no recommendation of a date until after the sailing date shall have been fixed. The expressed preference of the San Francisco Club for a date in July or August was concurred in. Approval was given the suggestion that a margin of at least a few days be left between the expected date of arrival of the ship at San Francisco and the meeting itself, in order to permit stop-overs at San Diego and Los Angeles, as well as to insure against unexpected delays on the voyage.

The question "How far should professional studies form a part of the col-

lege curriculum?" which President Lowell asked the Associated Clubs to discuss, was presented, but as it promised to provoke extended debate and many delegates felt that it was too important a question to consider adequately in the limited amount of time remaining, it was decided to refer it to the constituent clubs for independent consideration, to be reported back at the next annual meeting of the Division.

A recess was taken for luncheon tendered to the delegates by the Harvard Club of Southern California. Following the adjournment the visitors and members of the local club went in automobiles to Pasadena, where a field-day was held under the joint auspices of the Harvard, Yale, and Princeton Clubs. A triangular baseball tournament, participated in by nines from the three clubs, resulted in a three-cornered tie, the scores being as follows: Yale 6, Princeton 4; Princeton 3, Harvard 0; Harvard 5, Yale 3. Through the courtesy of Walter Raymond, '73, an informal dinner and smoker was held by the clubs in the Hotel Raymond, which was re-opened for the occasion.

Among the delegates present were M. W. Haskell, '83, and I. W. Howerth, '93, of Berkeley; G. F. Buck, '87, Stockton; T. W. Huntington, M.D. '76, H. H. Sherwood, '82, and C. R. Detrick, '91, of San Francisco; H. P. Starbuck, '71, V. M. Porter, '92, E. R. Ray, '04, and W. Soule, '06, of Santa Barbara; Roy Jones, '92, of Santa Monica; J. M. Marshall, '83, F. W. Johnson, '92, R. D. Farquhar, '93, W. Bassett, '97, W. H. Schweppe, '97, G. Newlin, '05, and L. D. Cox, '08, of Los Angeles. The meeting was attended also by men from Los Angeles and Pasadena not accredited as delegates. Two delegates from Hawaii, who had expected to be present, were unable to arrive in time for the meeting.

Professor G. G. Wilson has been elected vice-president of the American Political Science Association.

## President Quincy and the Library

Mr. William C. Lane, Librarian of Harvard University, has sent to the BULLETIN a copy of a letter belonging to the Library, from Miss Eliza Susan Quincy, the eldest daughter of President Quincy, to President Hill. The portion of it relating to the preservation of the Library has a special interest at this time of the erection of a new building. The references to President Quincy's History of the University possess at least a bibliographical value justifying publication.

BOSTON, March 31, 1867.

DEAR SIR:

I am gratified by your note, and by the information that the statement of the bookseller was false, and that in your judgment my father's plans and views relative to Gore Hall were judicious.

The preservation of the Library was a prime object of his anxiety and care for years. It was never in such danger as at the time of his accession to the Presidency in 1829. In the summer vacation when he had been a very few months in Cambridge, some repairs being made in Harvard Hall, the workmen found under the floor of the library, between it and the ceiling of the room below, one or more shells stolen from the United States Arsenal, charged with powder, and a train laid to explode them at pleasure. Various circumstances caused Dr. Ware and Mr. Quincy to consider the Guy Fawkes to be no other than a student of bad character, who had been sent away from the College by the Faculty the previous autumn. And these combustibles must have been during the intervening period, ready to destroy not only the Library but all the eminent men and alumni, who then always assembled in the Library on the public days of the College, and had lately been there in great numbers at Mr. Quincy's inauguration.

This discovery, and the fact that Harvard Hall was constantly opened at all

hours for the ringing of the bell, caused Mr. Quincy great anxiety. As the culprit was gone, and as it was a state prison offence, to which institution Mr. Quincy would have been unwilling to send an offender however deserving, at the very beginning of his presidency, both Dr. Ware and himself decided not to take other notice, except warning the father of the student who was from another state, that his son must never return to Cambridge, and giving the reasons.

Mr. Quincy then sought to obtain a building from the legislature, and wrote a pamphlet entitled, I believe, "Considerations relative to the preservation of the Library at Harvard", etc., which I presume is there preserved. But finally being obliged to take Mr. Gore's money, he was influenced by the motives I mentioned in my last note to Mr. Sibley. Every care was taken to render it a safe and permanent place of deposit. And Mr. Quincy, finding some persons were displeased at his devoting so large a portion of Mr. Gore's legacy to an edifice, immediately raised, among the merchants of Boston, several thousand dollars, which were immediately devoted to the purchase of books.

The location of the edifice was also a subject of grave consideration. The corner lot, which I hear the Corporation have just regained, had many advocates, but Dr. Ware and many of the elder gentlemen objected to locating the Library out of the College Yard, and the situation at the corner of several roads was thought too public and liable to injure the books from dust, and therefore the present site of Gore Hall was selected. It has now stood upwards of a quarter of a century and has certainly been a great improvement and an appropriate place of meeting on public occasions. A vast change has come over the public mind since the completion of Gore Hall with regard to expense. A

hundred thousand dollars now seems comparatively a trifle. This is in some degree caused by the number of architects who want employment. Here in the city they have caused a great, and in some instances uncalled for, expenditure of public money. And now proposals to alter or rebuild the State House, etc., point in the same direction. The model for a monument to Lincoln, by the Freedmen, at the expense of a quarter of a million of dollars, is another instance of this lavish inclination to expenditure, which I am sure Mr. Lincoln himself would be the first to disapprove.

With regard to the History of the College, my father paid all the extra expenses and gave it free of cost to the institution. It was a work of great labor, to which he devoted his leisure for five years, for he began in 1835 to prepare his Centennial Discourse. I never saw his MS. until 1838, but during the last two years I was useful in the condensation and correction of the proofs, &c. Judge Kent, Judge White, Grahame the historian and many others warmly approved the history. Of course many of the clergy and others differed from Mr. Quincy's views, but it was well received, and the mass of documents in the appendix to both volumes give the work a permanent value independent of the history itself, at the same time that they give the reader the power of testing it for himself. Mr. Bancroft, one of my father's chief opponents, and one of the last men from whom I should have expected a favorable word, told me at Cambridge that my Index to the work had conferred a lasting benefit on every student of American history.

In 1855, I found that not a copy remained on sale in Boston, having purchased the last one myself of Little & Brown in full binding for 10 dollars,—to send to England, and I then asked my father to publish a second edition, which he did in 1860, of 250 copies. Fifty he gave to the College, upwards of 100 he placed on sale, with Crosby &

Nichols, who, I find, have sold most of them for six dollars a copy, and have only one left. The rest my father gave to me, and I have them in a safe and give them away as opportunity offers. One copy I gave Mr. Fletcher for the library of the Emperor of Brazil, another to Mr. Kapnitz at his request for that of a public library under the Emperor's patronage at St. Petersburg. Several I have sent to public institutions at the West. You see therefore that I am an attaché of "Fair Harvard", although I no longer reside under her roof. There is an increasing interest manifested in the past history of the country,—in Heraldry, Genealogy, &c., &c. I therefore think the History of Harvard will continue to have a moderate demand for it. . . .

#### UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Andrew McFarland Davis, '54, has given to the College Library an early New England pamphlet on the currency, supplementing a number of other pamphlets relating to the polemical warfare over the currency of Massachusetts Bay in the first half of the eighteenth century. The title of this pamphlet, of which only one other copy is known, is "Trade and Commerce inculcated, with the bringing of Gold and Silver into the Country for a Medium of Exchange, as also for the Better Support of the Paper Currency. By Amicus Reipublicæ. [Boston] 1731."

It is thought that the Library now has about one third of the pamphlets known to have been published at that time relating to the currency. Many of these Mr. Davis has himself given to the Library.

William C. Lane, the College Librarian, has recently made inquiry of a number of other libraries to ascertain what early broadside publications of the College are extant, especially the early Commencement Programmes, or lists of "Theses," the "Quæstiones Discutiendæ," and the early broadside Triennials. The Li-

brary's own collection of these publications is a strong one, but the Massachusetts Historical Society and the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester possess several of the "Theses" and "Quaestiones" which are lacking in this Library's collection. The only new discovery from the recent inquiry is a copy of the "Theses" for 1693, in the possession of the New York Public Library. No other copy of this is known to exist. The Director of the New York Public Library has presented a photographic facsimile of the sheet to be placed in the Harvard collection.

#### VALUABLE LAW BOOK

A manuscript book of great interest and value has just been given to the library of the Law School by C. P. Greenough, '64, LL.B. '69, a member of the visiting committee of the Law School. The book contains original acknowledgements of sureties on writs of error in the English Court of King's Bench between 1760 and 1775, autographed by many famous jurists, including Lord Mansfield, Judge Foster, Judge Blackstone, the author of the commentaries, and many others. As a collection of autographs, of which it has 543, the book is one of the most notable in the possession of the University.

#### NOMINATION OF OVERSEERS

The postal ballot for the nomination of Overseers has been completed. Six vacancies on the Board are to be filled. On the Commencement Day ballot the names of the twelve men who have received the highest number of votes in the postal ballot will be printed in the order of their standing in that ballot. Those names, in their order, are as follows:

William Cameron Forbes, '92, of Westwood, Mass.

Evert Jansen Wendell, '82, of New York.

Edgar Conway Felton, '79, of Haverford, Pa.

John White Hallowell, '01, of Milton, Mass.

Thomas Williams Slocum, '90, of New York.

William Endicott, Jr., '87, of Boston.

William Cary Sanger, '74, of Sangerfield, N. Y.

Hugh Bancroft, '97, of Boston.

Charles Harrison Tweed, '65, of New York.

Henry Jackson, '80, of Boston.

Philip Stockton, '96, of Manchester, Mass.

James DeWolf Perry, Jr., '92, of Providence, R. I.

#### PROGRAM FOR COMMENCEMENT WEEK

The program of events for Commencement Week is here given:

##### SUNDAY, JUNE 14

- 11 A. M.—Service in Appleton Chapel; sermon by Rev. Francis G. Peabody.
- 4 P. M.—Baccalaureate Service in Appleton Chapel; address by President Lowell.
- 5-6.30.—Reception by President and Mrs. Lowell to the Seniors.
- 5.30.—Service in Appleton Chapel for the class of 1889, conducted by members of the class.

##### MONDAY, JUNE 15 — PHI BETA KAPPA DAY.

- 10 A. M.—Business meeting of Phi Beta Kappa in Harvard Hall.
- 11.30.—Procession will start for Sanders Theatre.
- 11.45.—Announcement of prizes by the President of the University in Sanders Theatre.
- 12 M.—Phi Beta Kappa oration by Hon. William Howard Taft; poem by Bliss Carman.
- 2 P. M.—Phi Beta Kappa dinner in the Harvard Union.
- 5.—Forty-third annual banquet of the Harvard Dental Alumni Association, with social gathering and business meeting, at Young's Hotel, Boston.
- 8.—Senior spread and dance in Memorial Hall.

##### TUESDAY, JUNE 16 — CLASS DAY.

- 9 A. M.—Service for the Senior class in Appleton Chapel, conducted by Professor George Herbert Palmer.
- 11.—Sanders Theatre; oration by Alexander Louis Jackson, poem by Charles Pelham Curtis, Jr., ode by Pitman Benjamin Potter.
- 2 P. M.—College Yard closed to all but ticket-holders.

4.—The Stadium; ivy oration by James Ripley Osgood Perkins.

8-11.—Dancing in the Gymnasium and Memorial Hall.

9.—Singing by the Glee Club on the front steps of the Widener Library.

[2 P. M.—Yale-Harvard baseball game at New Haven.]

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17 — REUNION DAY.

11.30 A. M.—Annual meeting of the Harvard Law School Association, in Langdell Hall.

11.30.—Radcliffe Commencement exercises in Sanders Theatre; address by Hon. Augustus E. Willson.

12.30 P. M.—Divinity Alumni luncheon at Divinity Hall.

12.30.—Harvard Law School Association luncheon in the Harvard Union.

2 P. M.—Yale-Harvard baseball game on Soldiers Field.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18 — COMMENCEMENT DAY.

10 A. M.—Assembly of the Governing Boards, the Faculties, Alumni, and guests at Harvard Hall.

10.15.—Procession to Sanders Theatre.

10.30.—The Commencement exercises in Sanders Theatre.

12 M-1.30 P. M.—Buffet luncheon in University Hall, open to the guests of the University.

12.30.—Luncheon and annual meeting of the Lawrence Scientific Association in 16 University Hall.

12.30.—Annual meeting of the Medical School Alumni Association in 5 Harvard Hall.

1.15.—Medical Alumni spread in 49 and 50 Thayer Hall.

12.30-1.30.—Chief Marshal's luncheon in the Harvard Union.

1.30.—Assembly of the alumni and guests at Harvard Hall.

1.45.—Procession to the meeting of the Alumni Association in Sever Quadrangle.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19.

Yale-Harvard boat races at New London.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20.

2.30 P. M.—Yale-Harvard baseball game (in case of a tie) at Fenway Park, Boston.

### 1904 DECENNIAL

The class of 1904 is making elaborate plans for its Decennial Reunion. The members will meet at the Harvard Club of Boston on Monday, June 15, and then go by electric car and boat to Swampscott, where the afternoon and evening will be spent in outdoor pastimes and indoor sports.

On Tuesday morning, the class will go

to Cambridge to take part in Class Day. There will be a class spread for members of the class and their wives in a tent between Boylston and Weld Halls. On Wednesday forenoon, there will be a series of athletic contests on land and on the river in which '94, '99 and '04, will compete. These will be followed by a joint luncheon of 1904 and 1899 in the University Boat House, after which there is the Harvard-Yale baseball game. The Class Dinner will come on Wednesday evening.

On Thursday, Commencement Day, the class will have luncheon at the Alumni Lunch in University Hall, and march as a class to the alumni exercises in Sever Quadrangle. An informal dinner on Thursday evening will be the official ending of the celebration, although it is hoped that many men will go to the Harvard-Yale boat race on the following day.

### 1902-'05 FIELD DAY

The inter-class 1902-1905 field day will be held Monday afternoon, June 15, at the Oakley Country Club, Watertown. Members of both classes are urged to come and to take part in the athletic contests.

Inter-class matches in tennis and golf, and a baseball game will be played. These events will start at 2.30 P. M. A buffet dinner will be served at 7 o'clock.

The Waverly electric cars from Harvard Square pass the Oakley grounds.

### CLASS DAY USHERS

The following-named members of the junior class have been appointed Class Day ushers: Head usher, W. H. Trumbull, Jr., Salem; assistant head ushers, F. J. Bradlee, Jr., Boston; C. E. Brickley, Everett; F. W. Capper, Brookline; W. H. Claffin, Jr., Boston; M. J. Logan, South Boston; S. B. Pennock, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. H. Shaw, Boston; J. C. Talbot, Milton; N. L. Tibbetts, Lowell; F. Wigglesworth, Milton.

# Letters to the Bulletin

## COLLEGE DEMOCRACY

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I am frankly disgusted with Moderwell's sour sneers at "artificial democracy" in your issue of May 6. If he will consult my statement in your issue of February 18, he will find this perfectly clear and explicit statement:

"Presumably the virtue of college democracy is the strengthening of character and its subsequent broadening by contact with ideas and personalities of the most various types."

Will Moderwell indicate what better preparation for life's inequalities and struggles could be found than association with ideals and men of the most diverse types on a plane of social give-and-take in return? His mistake seems to me to lie in the notion that men should take their father's notions with them through college, without due criticism and attack by others in a perfectly free atmosphere that cannot but force every man to examine his own ideals as apart from those of his family and friends.

Moderwell seems to labor under the impression that democracy is the absolute equality of all classes of society, and their association on such a basis. If so, then prostitution is the only truly democratic institution in the world. The fact is that democracy is only a means to an end, like aristocracy. The common end of all social systems is to pick out the leaders of any generation, and to allot every man his place in strict conformity with justice and fairness by all standards of comparison. No system can or should impose artificial equality on anybody; it should, on the other hand, afford freedom for the fullest display of innate disparities of character and ability, and then let these disparities judge themselves by their consequences for good or for evil.

The reason that democracy is better than aristocracy is that it supplies no

man with artificial bolsters for weakness in high station, nor handicaps any strong man with an unfortunate ancestry or ignoble surroundings. Aristocracy is merely an attempt to set artificial inequalities up in place of actual inequalities that occur from generation to generation in any family and from age to age in any people. Character will tell anywhere, but it should tell more quickly and more surely in a democracy than in an aristocracy. Moreover, a democracy should attain a truer balance in valuing men than an aristocracy by simple insistence that extreme genius in any one direction should not condone equally extreme weakness in another phase of accomplishment and disposition, and in valuing institutions by firm indisposition in letting its leaders thrive unduly on social injustice to their followers.

GEORGE D. OSGOOD, '12.

London, England,

May 17, 1914.

## OVERSEERS ON COMMITTEES

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Your correspondent "'79" refers to the "committee-work" of the Overseers, "of which the extent is hardly appreciated by those of us who are outside."

An examination of the list of committees shows some interesting facts:

There are 46 committees, containing from 4 to 16 persons each. There are about 380 names in all: of these, 77 are names of Overseers. Three committees (the executive committee, and those on elections and Harvard College) are composed entirely of Overseers; 26 contain from one to six Overseers each; the other 17 have no Overseers.

One of the Board serves on six committees, two on five, three on four, ten on three, and seven on two.

The non-resident members number 13, nearly half of the present Board.

CHARLES P. WARE, '62.



## The Crews at New London

**A**BOUT half the time which the Harvard crews spend at their quarters on the outskirts of New London, Conn., has passed. Although all the crews have made some progress since they went from Cambridge, the outlook for the races with Yale is not as encouraging as it has been in recent years; the Harvard crews do not appear to be as fast as some of those which Coach Wray has turned out, but the Yale crews seem to be considerably above the average.

Last Saturday the Yale University crew rowed down over the four-mile course on the Thames in 19 minutes 56 seconds. This time was remarkably fast. It has been beaten only three or four times since the '70's, when the Harvard and Yale crews first went to New London to row their races. The record for the Yale-Harvard race itself is 20 minutes 10 seconds, but faster time than that has occasionally been made in practice. None of the time trials of the Harvard university eight this year has been nearly as fast as the best of the Yale trials. Practice rows on rivers and tidal water, where the conditions change from hour to hour, are not to be relied on as accurate tests of the speed of a crew, but there is every reason to believe that Mr. Nickalls, the English coach, has succeeded in giving Yale an unusually fast crew.

One change has been made in the Harvard university crew since it went to New London. Lund, who was put at stroke after he had done so well as stroke of the second eight, has gone back to the second, and Chanler has resumed his old seat in the first boat. No fault was found with Lund's rowing in the first crew, but the coach and the captain were not wholly satisfied as to his strength and endurance, and they concluded that on the whole it would be safer to rely on Chanler, who is older and stronger than Lund and has rowed

in one four-mile race with Yale. This change in the stroke oar unsettled the rest of the crew for a day or two, but the men have been "getting together" more and more, and the boat now goes fairly well.

The second eight goes better with Lund at stroke than it did when Chanler was setting the pace: Lund is the better stroke for short distances, whatever his effectiveness may be for a four-mile race. Unless the second crew goes backward in the next ten days, it will sail from New York on the Olympic, on Saturday, June 20, and will row in the Henley regatta in England. As the Henley rules provide that no crew can compete there if it has been coached by a professional within four weeks of the time of the race, Wray has stopped coaching the Harvard second eight and it has been turned over to Robert F. Herrick, '90, the chairman of the Graduate Rowing Committee. Herrick has closely followed rowing for many years, and there is every reason to expect that the second crew will do well under his coaching.

The Harvard freshman eight has made decided improvement in the past two weeks, but is still below the average of recent freshman crews and much less powerful than the freshman eight of last year, which barely won its race with Yale. As the Yale freshman eight seems to be even better this year than it was last year, the prospect for the Harvard freshmen is not as bright as it might be. It is proverbial, however, that freshman races are uncertain and are often won by the crew which seems to be the poorer of the two, and, for this reason, the Harvard supporters have by no means given up hope.

The races with Yale will be rowed on Friday, June 19. There will be this year no race for university fours, but a two-mile race for second university eights will be substituted; that race and the one for freshman eights will be rowed down

stream in the morning. The race for the first university eights will be rowed upstream at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The two-mile race for university fours, which has now been abandoned, has been rowed at New London every year since 1899. Of these 15 races Harvard won 11, and Yale 4. The Harvard crew was victorious in 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1904, 1905, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, and 1913. Yale won in 1903, 1906, 1907, and 1908.

### HARVARD WINS BOTH GAMES

Harvard won from both Williams and Brown in baseball on Soldiers Field last week in closely-contested games.

In the Williams contest on Wednesday Hitchcock played brilliantly in the box until the ninth inning, when he weakened and was replaced by Frye. Aside from Hitchcock's pitching, the base-running was commendable. Harvard won 5 to 3.

The game with Brown on Saturday was one of the most exciting of the season. The teams were tied with three runs each at the end of the ninth, and it was not until the eleventh that Harvard brought in the winning run.

Hitchcock pitched for Harvard till the third inning; Frye then stayed through the sixth and Mahan went in for the remainder of the game.

The summary for the Brown game follows:

HARVARD.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
H. Nash, 1b.,	4	0	1	16	0	0
Wingate, s.s.,	4	1	3	0	6	1
Clark, 2b.,	4	1	1	1	2	0
Ayres, 3b.,	4	0	0	2	1	0
Gannett, r.f.,	5	1	0	2	0	0
Hardwick, l.f.,	4	1	1	4	0	0
Milholland, c.f.,	3	0	1	2	0	0
Waterman, c.,	2	0	1	5	3	0
Osborn, c.,	2	0	0	1	2	0
Hitchcock, p.,	1	0	0	0	1	0
Frye, p.,	1	0	0	0	1	0
Mahan, p.,	2	0	0	0	1	0
Totals,	35	4	8	33	17	1

BROWN.											
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.					
Ormsby, r.f.,	3	0	0	1	0	0					
Tewhill, 2b.,	4	1	1	3	4	2					
Balington, 3b.,	4	1	2	0	0	0					
Durgin, 1b.,	5	0	0	11	1	1					
R. Nash, c.f.,	5	1	1	2	0	0					
Dike, l.f.,	4	0	0	4	0	0					
Johnstone, s.s.,	4	0	0	2	3	0					
Hazlett, c.,	3	0	0	7	4	0					
Henry, p.,	2	0	0	1	3	0					
Totals,	34	3	4	*31	15	3					
Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Harvard,	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Brown,	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3

Earned runs—Harvard 1, Brown 1. Sacrifice hits—Tewhill, Clark, Milholland. Stolen bases—Tewhill, Wingate, Clark, Gannett, Waterman. Three-base hit—R. Nash. Bases on balls—Off Hitchcock 4, off Frye 1, off Mahan 1, off Henry 6. Left on bases—Brown 10, Harvard 9. Struck out—By Hitchcock 3, by Frye 1, by Mahan 3, by Henry 6. Passed balls—Waterman. Time—2h., 45 m. Umpires—Lannigan and Brady.

\*One out when winning run was scored.

### SECOND NINE BEATS YALE

The university second baseball team defeated the Yale second nine on Soldiers Field, Friday afternoon, 3 to 2. Whitney, the Harvard pitcher, held the New Haven team to three hits, and in the eighth inning, struck out three men in a row.

Yale scored her two runs in the second inning. Harvard began to score in the fourth, but did not get her two additional runs until the last of the ninth. In that inning, with the bases full, Harvey started the needed tallies by hitting a line-drive to left field, which scored Osborn and Whitney.

### CAPPER TO LEAD TRACK TEAM

Francis Whittier Capper '15, of Brookline, was unanimously chosen to lead the university track team next year at a meeting of the "H" men held last week.

Capper began his athletic career at the Brookline High School where he

played on the football team and competed in track events. There he ran the sprints, the low hurdles, and the quarter, besides doing some broad-jumping. In his freshman year, Capper ran the quarter against Yale and took second place. Last year, in the half, he took third place in the Yale meet and also in the Intercollegiate meet. As a member of the 390-yard relay team last winter he helped to establish a world's record of 3 minutes, 3 seconds for the distance when running against the strong B. A. A. quartet.

In the Yale meet this year, Capper finished the half-mile second to Captain Brown of Yale when the latter made a new dual record of 1 minute, 54 seconds. He got a fourth in the Intercollegiate meet in the same event when Caldwell of Cornell made a new record of 1 minute, 53 2-5 seconds for the distance.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF TORONTO

The Harvard Club of Toronto held its monthly supper and its spring meeting on Thursday, May 21, at the New Scarboro Golf Club, which is about 12 miles outside Toronto on the Scarboro Bluffs overlooking Lake Ontario. About 20 members and several guests were present; one of the guests was Mr. Farley Clark, a graduate of Cornell and of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and chief engineer of the Niagara Power Co.

After an excellent dinner, an informal meeting of the club was held. The progress of the organization during the past year was discussed with satisfaction, and plans for the future were considered.

#### HARVARD MEN AT MEMPHIS

At the recent National Conference of Charities and Correction held in the city of Memphis in May, a number of Harvard men were present as delegates. Among those who took part, or attended luncheon arranged for the Harvard men, were: Wilbur C. Phillips, '04, Graham R.

Taylor, '03, Robert W. Kelso, '04, Sherman C. Kingsley, Gr. '93, Roger Baldwin, '05, William H. Pear, '89, Samuel C. Lawrence, '90, John Daniels, '04, John W. Mason, '82, M. J. O'Meara, M. '87, H. H. Baker, '91, Jeffrey R. Brackett, '83, Frank D. Witherbee, Dv. '01, Charles H. Johnson, '02, William B. Buck, '96, Roy S. Wallace, '04.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF CENTRAL OHIO

The Harvard Club of Central Ohio has given a handsome silver loving cup to the Columbus School for Boys to serve as a permanent trophy, on which are to be inscribed the names of those members of the school who win high distinction in their studies and deportment. It is hoped in this way to interest the boys in Harvard. Professor Wilbur H. Siebert, '89, made the presentation speech.

#### GIFT IN MEMORY OF H. B. STONE. '73

An unrestricted gift of \$50,000 has been given to Harvard University in memory of Henry Baldwin Stone, '73. The gift was made by his brother, Nathaniel H. Stone, '75.

Henry Baldwin Stone was born September 4, 1851. For two years after his graduation from College he was in a machine-shop in Waltham, Mass., and, for a part of that time, was foreman. In 1876 he took a position with the South Boston Iron Co. He subsequently went to Chicago, where for many years he was with the C. B. & Q. R. R. He eventually became general manager of that company. The labor riots in Chicago occurred during his incumbency of the office, and Stone showed in his dealing with the rioters a courage and daring which were important factors in the suppression of the disturbance. Soon afterwards he resigned to become president of the Chicago Telephone Company, and held that office until 1897. He was one of the prime movers in the Columbian Exposition. He died on July 5, 1897, at Nonquit, Mass.

## Alumni Notes

Div. '52—Rev. Thomas William Brown died in Melrose, Mass., on May 7.

'62—Arthur Sibley died suddenly at his home in Wollaston, Mass., on May 29.

'71—Junius Sampson, secretary and treasurer of the C. W. George Manufacturing Co., Beaumont, Texas, died in Beaumont on March 29.

M.D. '77—Edwin A. Peters, professor of metallurgy at Harvard has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering from the Royal School of Mines at Freiberg, Germany.

M.D. '81—Francis B. Harrington, A.B. (Tufts) '77, Lecturer on Surgery in the Harvard Medical School, himself an eminent surgeon, died at the Corey Hill Hospital, Brookline, June 8.

'83—Walter R. Furness died at Philadelphia on February 28.

'92—Charles Garrison, formerly at 346 Broadway, New York, is treasurer of the American Life Saving Garment Co., 463 Commercial St., Boston.

'95—John B. Read, son of John Read, '62, has become the head of the firm of William Read & Sons, guns, etc., of Boston, since the former members of the partnership have recently retired.

'95—Philip P. Sharples has been transferred from the Boston office to the New York office of the Barrett Manufacturing Company, 17 Battery Place, and becomes general manager of the tarvia department. His home address is 110 Edgemont Road, Upper Montclair, N. J.

'98—Percy A. Hutchison sailed on the U. S. Navy ship *Celtic* on June 5 to act as correspondent with the American fleet in Mexican waters.

'98—John R. McVey has resigned as president of the Hibernia Savings Bank of Boston and has become president of the Old South Trust Company, Washington St., Boston.

'98—Captain Edward D. Powers is connected with the quartermaster's corps, United States Army, at Manila, P. I.

'98—Gny H. Scull is secretary to Arthur Woods, '92, Police Commissioner of New York.

'98—Frederick A. Sterling has been made second secretary to the United States Legation at Peking, China.

'99—Charles Edward Williams of Terre Haute, Ind., was ordained to the priesthood on May 31 by the Bishop of Indianapolis at All Saints Cathedral, Indianapolis.

'05—Philip T. Coolidge is with the United States Forest Service, Washington, D. C.

'05—William O. Hubbard, LL.B. '11, secretary to Justice John Proctor Clarke of the Appellate Division of the New York Court, was married in New York City on May 20 to Miss Gladys Lawrence.

'05—Edwin L. Stoiber, LL.B. '08, is with the Bureau of Municipal Research, 261 Broadway, New York City. His home address is 18 Hamilton St., East Orange, N. J.

'06—Harold Field Kellogg was married on June 1 in Boston to Miss Anne E. Wise of England. Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg will make their home in Brookline, Mass.

'07—Albert M. Harlow has been admitted to partnership in the firm of James A. Hutchinson & Co., bonds, 35 Congress St., Boston.

'07—Edward Roth, Jr., was married in New York City on May 9 to Miss Georgie Wolfe.

'07—George Whitney was married in Westbury, L. I., on June 2 to Miss Martha B. Bacon, daughter of Robert Bacon, '80.

'08—Rush Richard Sloane was ordained to the priesthood by the Rt. Rev. Joseph M. Francis, Bishop of Indianapolis, on May 31 at All Saints Cathedral, Indianapolis.

'09—Godfrey Dewey of Lake Placid Club, N. Y., was married on May 27 to Miss Helen M. Kinne of Syracuse, N. Y.

'09—A daughter was born to Raynor M. Gardiner and Mrs. Gardiner on May 31 at Belmont, Mass.

'09—Earle Morgan was married in Milton, Mass., on June 1 to Miss Florence C. Currier. They will live in Warner Road, Milton.

'10—A son, Donald Madison, was born to Norman Foerster and Mrs. Foerster on May 19 at Madison, Wis.

'10—The engagement of Eliot G. Mears, assistant secretary of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, to Miss Gladys Chute has been announced.

'11—William B. Fraser-Campbell is in the securities department of the American-Philippine Co., 30 Church St., New York City.

'11—James G. B. Perkins was married on June 3 in West Philadelphia to Miss Gertrude S. Wright.

'11—William Prescott Rogers was married on May 10 in Newton, Mass., to Miss Gretchen Harwood.

'11—Harry H. R. Spofford has been transferred from the New York office to the Cleveland office of The Grisco-Russell Co. His address in Cleveland is 416 Citizens Building.

'13—Harold F. Browne is with the H. B. Claflin Co., wholesale dry goods, 224 Church St., New York City. He is living at 472 Washington Ave., Brooklyn.

# HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

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## News and Views

### Commencement Luncheons.

It does not take very long for a new custom to seem an established thing. Such a custom is that of the alumni assembly on the afternoon of Commencement Day in the quadrangle behind Sever Hall. As a matter of fact this practice is of recent derivation from the alumni luncheon in Memorial Hall. In his speech at the dinner of the Associated Harvard Clubs in Chicago less than two weeks ago, President Lowell deplored the necessary abandonment of the annual gathering of graduates for the purpose both of hearing speeches and of breaking bread together. His words met with a response indicating clearly that the sentiment of the earlier ceremony still exercises a strong hold upon many of the alumni.

Since this is so, is it not time to ask how this sentiment can be recognized and gratified, even before the acquisition of an assembly hall large enough to seat a multitude at luncheon? On great academic occasions of the past, tents were used with success. Is it not possible that their protection against the heat and rain from which June is not exempt might be employed to advantage today? Under a great covering at the bowl end of the Stadium—a place of proved acoustic virtue—the luncheons might conceivably be resumed. Somewhat nearer to the Yard is the quadrangle of the new

Freshman Dormitory, Smith Halls. Within the Yard itself, there is the space in front of the Widener Memorial Library, the spacious steps of which might be put to some good use by listeners if not by eaters. A thorough scrutiny of the Commencement scene might well bring other possibilities to light.

What we wish especially to suggest is that because for several years there has been an afternoon meeting without food behind Sever Hall, it is not necessary to accept that arrangement as unchangeable. Nor is it necessary to regard the first experiment of change as a finality. Indeed it might be advisable to lay out a programme covering several years. The success or failure of the experiment of a single year might not suffice for its adoption or rejection; but the trial of several new plans would be likely to reveal with some accuracy the one from which the greatest permanent satisfaction is to be expected. There will be no better time to begin thinking about it than at this very Commencement season.

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### Stadium Banners.

An excellent suggestion has been made with regard to the Stadium. It is that on each end of the structure—at its opening towards the river—should be reared a Venetian mast for the flying of a large banner on gala occasions. The vast scale of the Stadium demands something stouter than common flag-poles; but great uprights designed for architectural

effect, with an appropriate surmounting ornament, would at all times bring to the edifice something more of the beauty and dignity which time has already begun to enhance. A great football game is now a memorable spectacle. If at every such occasion, a large Harvard banner could be flown from one end of the Stadium, and the flag of the visiting college from the other, it is easy to imagine the effect. On Class Day the banners might well be those of Harvard and of the graduating class. There would doubtless be other occasions when the American flag would fly at one of the masts.

The possibilities of vivid picturesqueness that lie in this suggestion are so obvious that the BULLETIN is very glad to make it known. The masts and banners might well serve as the memorial of a class or smaller group; or they might come as an individual gift. The matter is worth serious attention at any of the sources from which such benefactions spring.

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#### **The Legal Aid Bureau.**

The *Harvard Law Review* for June reports that the work of the Legal Aid Bureau for its first academic year has been successful even beyond anticipations. The article on the Bureau, published in the BULLETIN several months ago, encouraged high hopes for it. Now we learn that between October 1 and May 1, 199 clients, 83 of whom were women, called upon the Bureau for assistance. The law students who conduct its affairs have dealt with a wide variety of cases, involving questions of debt, domestic relations, property, personal injuries and many other matters. Most of the cases have not required trial in court. Of the sixteen so tried, fifteen have been won by members of the Bureau, and one was settled to avoid defeat. As the Bureau

was incorporated this winter, its members represent it as agents of the Corporation. Altogether it provides that most valuable adjunct to the training of a professional school—a practical device for the early acquisition of experience.

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#### **"Orals" and Probation.**

The BULLETIN in its issue of June 3 unwittingly made an erroneous statement concerning "Probation and 'Orals'". The Student Council has proposed, but the authorities have not agreed to a plan for oral examinations in modern languages before the sophomore year is half done, and an additional half course, not counting towards a degree, for men who fail in them. From a printed report of the matter we took it to be an accomplished fact. Yet the important fact remains that the Student Council has grappled earnestly with the subject, hoping, as we said, to see "in operation next year a comprehensive scheme for dealing with the probation question in all its bearings."

\* \* \*

#### **The Harvard-Tech Negotiations.**

The *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* has performed a useful service in devoting eight pages of its June number to extracts from the official Records of the Harvard Corporation showing the series of negotiations made with the Corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, begun more than forty years ago and brought to a successful issue only this year. The first negotiations took place in 1870, the second in 1897, the third in 1904, the fourth in 1913-14. When the first attempts came to naught, it was recorded: "Finally, the committee for the Institute said that they were unable to devise any plan for a union of the several existing schools which would satisfy the just expectations of the University, and at the same time,

promote the interests of the Institute." Both of these ends seem at last to have been accomplished, and that without the laying of emphasis upon either of them as an end conspicuously in view. The cause of education and the good of the community have taken their place,—which may be merely another way of saying that 1870 and 1913 are many years apart.

\* \* \*

**The Week.** This number of the BULLETIN must go to press before the playing of the first baseball game with Yale, before Class Day, Commencement and the boat races. All these matters will go to fill the single number remaining to us this year. The chief facts of Phi Beta Kappa Day are, however, recorded in our columns of news; and from President Lowell's baccalaureate address to the Senior Class, we take a passage of special fitness for the reading of the returning and reminiscent graduate:

"As one travels along the road of life, the perspective changes. Things that appeared high sink lower in the landscape, while other things bulk larger than they did at first. The towers in the town are less conspicuous, and the long low hill, that hardly seemed an eminence, stands well above them and covers the horizon. So as one reviews the careers of many men, one's estimate of the value of different qualities undergoes a change. One sees that comparatively small results are accomplished by ability and intellectual brilliancy alone, unconnected with the moral qualities of earnestness in purpose, of industry and of persistence. We call these qualities moral, not because they are by any means always directed to moral ends, but to distinguish them from pure intellectual capacity. They are moral in the sense that they are related to character, and determine the force and steady-

ness with which an object is pursued, be that object in itself good or bad. They are the qualities most important in the attainment of that object."

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**Class Days of Old.** The view of Class Day in 1856 reproduced on a later page of this issue, has a flavor of antiquity far less remote than that which an article in the current *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* suggests. Albert Matthews, '82, in writing of "The Beginnings of Class Day", has drawn upon the diaries of President Wadsworth and Edward Augustus Holyoke of the Class of 1746 to show that between 1725 and 1750, class officers, a class oration, a class dinner and a baccalaureate sermon were subjects of definite record. The Senior Sophisters seem to have been dissuaded from taking their exercises too seriously by the President and Fellows sitting with their hats on in "ye time of pronouncing ye orations." A picture of it all would be amusing, but alas, the drawing of it must be left to the pencil of imagination.

\* \* \*

**A Long Boat.** It is not always from Harvard sources that the most illuminating items of Harvard news are derived. We find for example, in the *Princeton Alumni Weekly* of last week an account of a joint all-day reunion of Princeton, Yale and Harvard alumni at Baltimore. After a series of baseball games, eighty-five men dined together. From the report of the speeches at the dinner we learn that "William C. Coleman, Secretary of the Harvard Association, said that all this talk about Harvard being snobbish was tommy-rot, and to illustrate the fact, he cited his own case,—that he had been coxswain of the crew, and that he knew every man on the crew except two, and they sat way up in the bow!"

## The Work of the Alumni Association

THE signers of the following report were appointed by the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association to study and make known the affairs of the Association, especially with reference to the BULLETIN, from which its income is derived. The report, though taking the form of a letter, is indeed what the signers call it—a "brief history of the Alumni Association":

"Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN :

"By vote of the Executive Committee of The Harvard Alumni Association we have prepared for publication in the BULLETIN the following brief history of the Alumni Association. As the means of the Association are derived almost wholly from the HARVARD BULLETIN, Inc., this statement necessarily includes an account of the finances of the BULLETIN.

"The Alumni Association, as an active organization, came into existence in 1907, when an office was opened at 50 State Street, Boston, and the position of General Secretary created. Its chief duty is to render every possible service to the Alumni and the University. In the fulfilment of this duty, it has been charged with, and has undertaken, many different branches of work. It keeps in close touch with the 95 Harvard Clubs, many of which it was instrumental in establishing. It attends to all details in regard to the nominating of and the balloting for Overseers. It assists in the preparation of the University Directory. It assists in arranging the periodical trips of the College authorities. It prepares reports for the graduated classes. It assists in the distributing of football tickets. It takes charge of the arrangements for the Alumni Commencement Day exercises. It pays much attention to the matter of scholarships. It assists graduates to obtain employment. It maintains offices at 50 State Street which have grown to be a clearing house for

every sort of information for alumni, schools, Harvard clubs, and many other interests, and it owns and, through the HARVARD BULLETIN, Inc., publishes the HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

"The Alumni Association is in the charge of a president, who presides at the meeting of the alumni on Commencement Day, two vice-presidents, a general secretary, assistant secretary, a treasurer, and a board of fifteen directors, nine of whom are elected by ballot at Commencement and six of whom are appointed by Harvard organizations.

"Furthermore, the Alumni Association, through its executive committee and with the assistance of the general secretary, has given a great deal of thought and attention to the dissemination of Harvard news. The general secretary of the Association now serves the University in the distribution of University news. To him are referred those who wish information in regard to what the University is doing from day to day, and this means that the public is now furnished with more complete and accurate University news than heretofore.

"All that the Association is doing requires money. If it had an endowment or could, from other sources than the BULLETIN, count on an increased annual income, it could assist in advancing to a greater extent the influence of the University. At present the Association could use to great advantage an increased office force and more spacious offices. The service given at the office, as now organized, to those who wish assistance in regard to practically any matter connected with the University, is of a kind not available at any other place, and the demands made upon the office, in one way or another, are innumerable. There are many lines of endeavor which the Association could properly pursue if it were supplied with adequate funds.

"The expenses of carrying on the work



of the Alumni Association have been as follows for the past four years:

1910	1911	1912	1913
\$4,112	\$4,720	\$5,463	\$6,005

"To meet these expenses the Alumni Association is, as has been said, almost wholly dependent upon the success of the HARVARD BULLETIN, Inc., the stock of which it owns.

"The HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN is published by the HARVARD BULLETIN, Inc., a Massachusetts corporation. In 1906, when ownership was acquired by the Alumni Association, the BULLETIN was published in the form of a folio sheet, not unlike the *Crimson* in appearance, and had a circulation of about 1,600. For three years the BULLETIN struggled for existence,—there were no net profits. In 1909, when the circulation had increased to over 5,000, there were small net profits for the first time. In October, 1910, the present form of the BULLETIN was adopted and the subscription price raised from \$2.00 to \$3.00; the circulation was then about 6,000 and net profits amounted to slightly over \$2,000. Gradually the circulation has increased to about 7,600, and the net profits to approximately \$6,000, of which a substantial portion is derived from advertising.

"The circulation of the BULLETIN from 1906, when the paper was taken over by The Harvard Alumni Association, has been as follows:

Year	Circulation	Per cent. Increase
1906	1600	—
1907	2900	81
1908	4114	413½
1909	5582	35½
1910	6391	14½
1911	6727	5¼
1912	7361	9.4
1913	7657	4

"The net earnings of the BULLETIN for the last five years have been:

1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
\$800.26	\$2,096.98	\$4,347.08	\$4,499.21	\$5,919.04

"Although the circulation of the BULLETIN has increased steadily, 7,600 is

too small a proportion of the total living Harvard force of over 30,000. If the circulation should be increased to 10,000, the profits of the Alumni Association would benefit from the increased subscriptions and from an increase in advertising rates. On the other hand, the profits of this paper can never adequately supply the Association with funds which it needs for doing the work of which it is capable. If the alumni can, by gifts, help the Association realize all its possibilities, we believe that the University would be greatly benefited.

"R. HOMANS, '94,

"E. WADSWORTH, '98,

"J. W. HALLOWELL, '01,  
Committee."

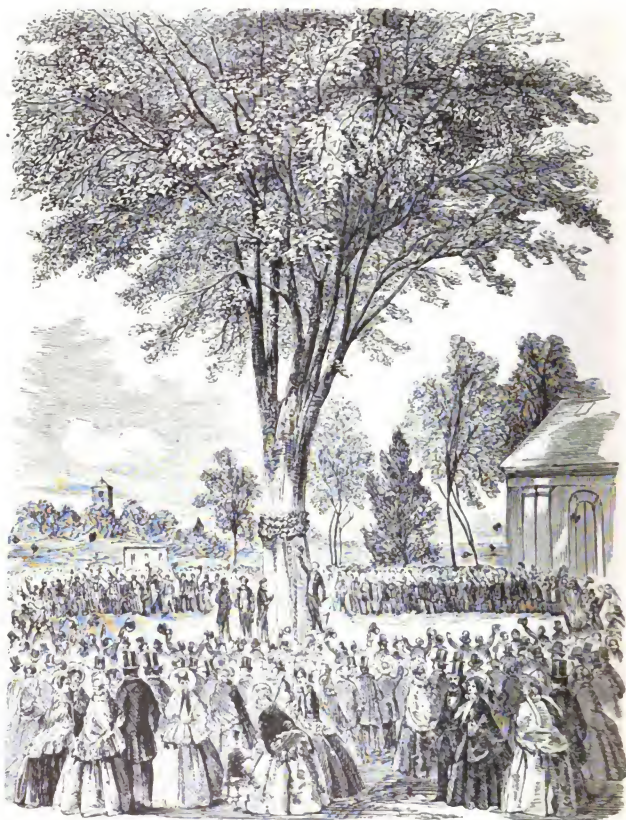
#### INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION

The 83d convention of the American Institute of Instruction will be held on July 1, 2, and 3, in Sanders Theatre.

At the first meeting on the evening of July 1, Mayor Good, of Cambridge, and Professor H. H. Holmes, of the Department of Education, will give addresses of welcome. The Massachusetts Commissioner of Education and the Superintendents of Education from New Hampshire and Vermont will speak.

The principal address at the morning session on July 2 will be made by C. A. Prossen, instructor of vocal guidance in the Summer School; his subject will be: "Shall Education Select by Elimination or by Training?" In the evening of July 2, Gov. Walsh, of Massachusetts, will preside at a joint meeting of the Institute of Instruction and the American School Peace League. Hon. William Riddell, Justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario, and Hamilton Holt, editor of the *Independent*, will speak.

The important addresses on July 3 will be made by Arthur W. Dunn, of the United States Bureau of Education; Professor A. B. Hart, of the Department of History, on "Fresh Points of View in American History"; and A. E. Winship, editor of the *Journal of Education*.



CLASS-DAY CELEBRATION, HARVARD.—CEREMONIES UNDER THE OLD ELM, COLLEGE GREEN.

**T**HIS view of Harvard Class Day in 1856 is taken from an illustrated journal of the time. In contrast with the view on the opposite page, representing a fragment of the Class Day spectacle in the Stadium at pres-

ent, it gives the impression of showing all there was to be seen. The Stadium picture is, indeed, but a small portion of a photograph for which the length of three or four pages of the BULLETIN would hardly suffice.



## The Fiftieth Anniversary Class

**T**HIRTY-SIX members of the Class of '64 are still living, and many of them will attend their fiftieth reunion in Phillips Brooks House on Commencement Day.

On the whole, the reunion in Brooks House is the most interesting of the day. Its guests have the experience of many years and many fields as a background; their reminiscences are more comprehensive and are more mellowed by time

associated with the class. This was the last class for several years to have any Southerners in its membership, and on the outbreak of the war, its six men from the South immediately left for home or the front.

Of the ninety-nine graduates, almost every one took a further degree than the A.B., and more than a third studied medicine or law.

Among the living members of this



THE CLASS OF 1864 AT ITS 25TH REUNION IN 1889

than those of the "youngsters" celebrating in Hollis, Stoughton and Holworthy.

There were ninety-nine men in '64 who completed their four years, and forty-four who were associated with the class for a part of that time. The large number of men who did not graduate is accounted for by the fact that many of them went to war. Forty-one members of the class, either graduate or associate, took part in the Rebellion—thirty-five in the Union Army and six in the Confederate Army. Eighteen of these men were graduates, and twenty-three were

class are William Hyde Appleton, formerly president of Swarthmore; Robert Todd Lincoln, chairman of the board of The Pullman Company, and the son of former President Lincoln; Peter Butler Olney, of New York; George Herbert Palmer, professor emeritus; William Lambert Richardson, class secretary, Harvard Overseer and formerly dean of the Harvard Medical School; and Edwin Pliny Seaver, a former superintendent of schools in Boston and Harvard Overseer.

Among the graduates of '64, who have

died, were George Glover Crocker, a lawyer, member of the Massachusetts Senate, railroad director, chairman of Boston Transit Commission, and author; Richard Henry Derby, a leading New York surgeon; John Alvarez Dillon, a newspaper editor and manager in New York, Chicago and St. Louis; Reginald Heber Fitz, professor in the Harvard Medical School and a voluminous writer; William Merchant Richardson French, director of the Chicago Art Institute; and Robert Shaw Perkins, a major of the Thirty-Fifth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, who was killed at Fredericksburg, Va.

Secretary Richardson's first class report, published in July, 1864, is a modest affair of fourteen pages. It shows that twenty-two members of the class lived in Boston and fifty-six in Massachusetts. There were only two members from west of the Mississippi River and they were from Missouri.

"During our sophomore year", the report reads, "the cry resounded along

the shores of Massachusetts Bay that the United States Arsenal at Cambridge was in danger, and fifty of our class rushed to its defence. During the senior year the class started the Harvard Drill Club, and drills were held twice a week in the second term at the armory of the Washington Guard.

"The Temperance Society, 'one of the mistaken notions of '61', was in its glory during our freshman year, and eleven of our class (seven of whom drink) were enrolled among its members. Alas! when '61 left us the Temperance Society fled also.

"In our freshman year we adopted a class cap of blue and gold. The cap was worn quite successfully for at least two or three days."

It would seem that the class in its senior year had only pictures in mind, for, says the report: "The class photographs to the number of about 21,000 have been taken by Mr. Warren of Cambridgeport. The work has occupied almost the entire term."



THE WIDENER LIBRARY AS IT APPEARS TODAY

## Annual Meeting of Phi Beta Kappa

At the annual meeting of the Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, held in Sanders Theatre, Monday, William Howard Taft, Yale, '78, delivered the oration. "The Supreme Court of the United States and Popular Self-Government" was the subject of the scholarly address by the former President of the United States. It was his privilege, while President, to appoint a majority of the members of the present Court, a responsibility that has devolved on no other Chief Executive since Washington. He defended the Court as a bulwark against our own hasty action and a tribunal urgently needed in this age of extremists and reformers. The will of the people, he demonstrated, has never been defeated by that Court, but its acts have been generally acquiesced in by the people and its decisions vindicated by subsequent events.

Bliss Carman, a member of the Graduate School in 1886-8, read the poem, which dealt with the ultimate hope of solving Life's perplexing problems; and the likelihood of eventual harmony in religion, science and art.

At the business session held in Harvard Hall, Dean LeBaron R. Briggs presided, and the five men elected to honorary membership were: David Frank Houston, '92, president of the University of Texas, chancellor of Washington University, and Secretary of Agriculture at Washington; Mark Antony DeWolfe Howe, '87, editor of the *ALUMNI BULLETIN*; Charles Benedict Davenport, '89, director of the department of experimental evolution, Carnegie Institution; Bliss Carman, the poet of the day; and William Bennett Munro, Ph.D. '00, professor of municipal government.

The officers elected were: President, LeBaron R. Briggs; vice-president, Charles H. Grandgent; secretary, William C. Lane; and treasurer, Richard H. Dana.

The chief marshal of the day was P.

B. Potter, '14, and he was assisted in assembling the classes by J. B. Fuller, '14, and C. H. Smith, '15, the recording secretary of Phi Beta Kappa. Beginning with the class of '14, the marshal called off the classes, and as he proceeded down into the seventies and sixties the groups that responded grew smaller and smaller, until finally Major Higginson answered for '55, and Robert S. Rantoul for '53. Bringing up the rear of the procession were Mr. Taft, escorted by Dean Briggs, and Mr. Carman, escorted by Dean W. W. Fenn of the Divinity School.

Dean Briggs presided at the annual dinner which followed at the Union.

### BOWDOIN PRIZES

Bowdoin Prizes amounting to \$850 have been awarded to three undergraduates and two graduate students.

J. D. Austin, '16, of Dorchester, Mass., won the first undergraduate prize of \$250; the subject of his essay was "A Defence of Debussy." Second prizes were awarded to J. V. Fuller, '14, of St. Paul, for his essay on "The Congresses of Troppau and Laybach", and to H. A. Friedlich, '15, of Toledo, O., whose subject was "Taine's 'Origines de la France Contemporaine.'"

John G. D'A. Paul, 1G., of Baltimore won a \$200 graduate prize for his essay on "Henry James", and a similar award was made to Norbert Wiener, 4G., of Cambridge, whose essay was entitled "Relativism."

Honorable mention, which will be taken into account in future awards of scholarships and degrees with distinction, was granted to: F. E. Abbe, '14, of Fall River, Mass.; D. M. Beers, '15, of Lawrence, Mass.; P. C. Cohen, '16, of Buffalo, N. Y.; E. R. Davis, '14, of South Lincoln, Mass.; A. D. Douglas, '14, of St. Louis; J. V. Fuller, '14, of St. Paul; E. A. Lawlor, '15, of Lawrence, Mass.; W. M. Marston, '15, of Cliftondale,

Mass.; R. S. Meriam, '14, of Salem, Mass.; Stearns Morse, '15, of Tyngsboro, Mass.; C. C. Peterson, '15, of Boston; Emmet Russell, '14, of Kansas City, Mo.; H. E. Staples, '14, of Brattleboro, Vt.; and R. L. Wolf, '15, of Cleveland.

The competition for the Bowdoin Prizes this year has been keen and representative. Eighty-three essays were submitted—37 by undergraduates, and 46 by graduate students in the University.

#### BOYLSTON PRIZES

The annual competition for the Boylston Prizes for Elocution was held in Sanders Theatre on Thursday evening, May 21. First prizes were awarded to T. C. Bookhout, '15, of Roxbury, N. Y., and L. de J. Harvard, '15, of London, England. Second prizes were won by E. W. Giblin, '15, of Concord, Mass., N. W. Loud, '15, of Colorado Springs, Colo., and Benjamin Woronoff, '15, of Boston.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF NEW JERSEY

The annual outing of the Harvard Club of New Jersey, held at the Morristown School on May 30, proved to be the best in the history of the club. Although the weather indications of the early morning were not very favorable, they did not prevent a large attendance. Over 100 members and guests were on hand to participate in the sports of the day, which included tennis, golf, track events, and a game of baseball. A luncheon was served in the dining room of the school, after which the members lingered long enough to enjoy a few very short remarks from the new president, Perry D. Trafford, '89; Hon. Francis J. Swayze, '79; Ralph S. Foss, '03; and Camillus G. Kidder, '72.

The attention of Harvard men in New Jersey is called to this outing and they are reminded that the annual dinner recently held in Jersey City proved to be unusually attractive. Any men who are

not members of the club should apply for membership in order to help the club and to share its benefits. Any communications may be addressed to the secretary, Arthur R. Wendell, '96, Rahway, N. J.

#### HARVARD CLUB OF LOUISIANA

The twenty-second annual banquet and reunion of the Harvard Club of Louisiana was held on May 2. The president, Carlton Hunt, '56, acted as toastmaster. Those present were: Carlton Hunt, '56; Fred S. Weis, L. '00, C. D. Wilkins, M. '99, M. A. Aldrich, '95, S. W. Stern, '06; C. H. Robinson, '04; St. John Perret, L. '13; R. B. Montgomery, '90; E. C. Moore, '02; H. W. Kaiser, '07; Colgate Scudder, L. '00; Raymond Gauche, L. '11; E. S. Hatch, M. '99; Scott Beer, LL.B. '01; E. S. Lazarus, M. '99; J. L. Onorato, L. '90; E. C. Palmer, '87; and Monte M. Lemann, '03. President Robert Sharp, of Tulane University, was the guest of honor.

F. S. Weis, chairman of the scholarship committee reported that a scholarship had been offered to a student graduating from Tulane University this year, but it was not yet known whether a beneficiary would be found. S. W. Stern, chairman of the baseball trophy committee, reported that the second-year contest for the trophy was in progress among the secondary schools, and the result was still in doubt.

Four members were added to the club during the year: St. John Perret, L. '13; H. C. Cooley, '09; Harold W. Jones, M. '01, and Charles D. Wilkins, M. '99.

The Executive Committee of the University Club of Boston has extended a gratifying courtesy to the graduates of Harvard and of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in offering them the privileges of the clubhouse during the respective Commencement weeks of the two institutions.



## The Crews at New London

THE Harvard crews have by this time practically finished their preparation for the races with Yale on June 19. All except the university eight have made satisfactory progress, but it is no secret that that crew is not so far advanced as most Harvard crews have been at this time. Ten days

the arrangement of the men might correct these faults, but they have not yet disappeared. Unfortunately, the crew has had no satisfactory time tests over the four-mile course. The fastest time was made almost two weeks ago, when the eight rowed down river in 20 minutes, 41 seconds. As far as minutes and sec-



THE UNIVERSITY CREW ON THE THAMES

(Since the taking of this photograph, Murray, 3, and Soucy, 7, have exchanged seats)

ago, Lund, who had been stroking the eight, was taken out, and Chanler was put in his place; and last Saturday, Soucy, who had been rowing at 7, exchanged places with Murray who had been at 3. These changes showed more plainly than almost anything else could have shown that Coach Wray was not satisfied with the eight.

Even the layman could see that the oarsmen were rowing a short stroke, cutting off the finish, and causing the boat to check. It was hoped that the shifts in

onds go, that record was probably as fast as the average performance on the river, but it was slow for the conditions which prevailed when the time trial was rowed. All the other hard rows have been made when either the wind or the tide was unfavorable, and fast time was impossible. No one knows, therefore, what the crew can do under the best conditions.

On the other hand, the Yale university eight has rowed two good time-trials. A week ago last Saturday it rowed down stream over the four-mile course in 19



minutes, 56 seconds; this record has been beaten only three or four times in the long period of years during which Yale and Harvard have been rowing at New London. The Yale crew also rowed upstream over the four-mile course last week in 21 minutes, 17 seconds; this also was a creditable performance under the conditions.

The most significant test of all was had last Saturday night, when both the Yale and Harvard crews rowed down stream over the first two miles of the course within about 20 minutes of each other, and Yale beat Harvard's time by nine seconds. As far as the eye could determine there had been little, if any, change in the conditions during the 20-minute interval, and therefore a reasonable assumption is that, on that particular evening at any rate, Yale was faster than Harvard.

Neither made very fast time, but both crews were rowing against the wind. Moreover, the Yale crew was paced by its second crew for one mile and by the freshman crew for the other mile, and it stopped at the two-mile flag; Harvard rowed to the three-mile flag and had no pacing crew to force it to its best. But all these explanations do not do away with the fact that Yale's time for the two miles was 10 minutes, 58 seconds, and Harvard's, a few minutes later, was 11 minutes, 7 seconds.

There is this to be said for the Harvard university crew, in spite of all the rather unfavorable conditions which have attended its development—it is made up of unusually strong men, who row their best when they are rowing their hardest, who have had considerable racing experience, and who never know when they are beaten. For these reasons the Harvard supporters have by no means abandoned hope of winning the university race, although the outlook is not so bright as it has been in other recent years.

The development of the university second crew has been much better than that

of the first crew. The Henley eight, as it is now called, has gradually improved its form and increased its speed, and is able apparently to hold the first eight on even terms for any distance up to two miles. One day last week the first and second crews rowed two miles upstream, as hard as they could go, in 9 minutes, 30 seconds; the conditions were very fast and therefore the time was not specially significant, but the important fact was that the two eights were practically even at the finish of this severe test. In other short trials the second crew has sometimes beaten the first.

The rowing committee has decided that unless something unforeseen happens the second crew will go to England and row in the Henley regatta. The men will sail from New York on the Olympic at 9.30 A. M., on Saturday, June 20, the day after the races at New London. If for any reason these races are postponed until Saturday, the second crew may be forced to abandon its foreign trip, but the chance of this misfortune is small.

Since June 1 the second crew has been coached by Robert F. Herrick, '90, the chairman of the graduate rowing committee. The Henley rules provide that no crew can row in that regatta if, within four weeks of the date of the races, it has been coached by a professional. If it were not for this provision in the Henley rules, the first Harvard crew would probably be sent to England; for the Harvard rowing authorities would prefer to be represented abroad by the best crew that the College could turn out.

In order that there may be no misunderstanding in the matter, the graduates should realize that the Harvard second crew makes no pretense of being the fastest eight-oared crew in this country or of representing in any large sense the United States. The crew is going to England not to win, but to row in, the Henley regatta, and if it makes a good showing everybody concerned will be content. The eight has rowed against almost every crew it could meet in this

country, and will row at Henley for the sake of taking "a sporting chance" and also in the hope of learning something about eight-oared rowing.

One of its competitors in the Henley regatta will be the Union Boat Club crew of Boston, which is made up entirely of Harvard graduates and has recently been coached by E. C. Storrow, '89. When the Union crew arrives in England it will be coached by Mr. Rudolph C. Lehmann, who came to America in 1896 and 1897 and coached the Harvard crews.

The experts who have watched the crews at New London think the Harvard second crew will probably win its race with the Yale second crew. The race for freshman eights is always uncertain, and is no less so this year than usual. Everybody said two weeks ago that the Yale freshmen would win, but the Harvard 1917 crew has improved in the past ten days.

On Thursday afternoon, June 18, the Yale and Harvard freshman fours will race over one of the miles of the regular course on the Thames, and there will be also a race for scratch fours made up of university and freshman substitutes, who will have no other chance to race. The race for graduate eights has apparently been abandoned; nothing has been said about it this year.

The program for Friday, June 19, is as follows: The race for second eights, which has been substituted for the university four-oared race, will be started at 10.40 A. M., at the flag across the river from Red Top; the crews will row down stream and finish at the Navy Yard. As soon as possible thereafter, the freshman eights will start at the Navy Yard and row two miles downstream, finishing at the railroad bridge outside New London. The race for university eights is set for 4.40 P. M.; the two eights will start at the railroad bridge and row four miles upstream, finishing at the flag on the opposite side of the river from the Harvard quarters.

Red Top, June 15, 1914.

### BALL GAMES LOST AND WON

The university baseball nine lost the second game of the series to Holy Cross on Soldiers Field, last Wednesday afternoon, by the score of 7 to 6 in a ten inning game; but in a measure, retrieved its fortunes by defeating the University of Pennsylvania by the same score on Soldiers Field on Saturday.

Both teams were on edge for the Holy Cross game, and the contest was one of the hardest-fought of the season. Each nine used 3 pitchers. Harvard had 18 hits—one a home run—but was able to score on only 6 of them. Holy Cross won on 7 hits, one a homer. Wingate made the first tally for Harvard in the first inning, by a line-bunt and quick footwork around the diamond. In the sixth, Nash made a home run, and in the eighth Harvard piled up 6 hits on Murray, the Holy Cross pitcher, out of which it scored 4 times. The score now stood 6 to 4 in Harvard's favor. In the ninth, Holy Cross tallied twice, tying the score; and in the tenth, the visitors made the winning run. R. Murray, McManus and Daley pitched for Holy Cross; and Hitchcock, Frye and Mahan for Harvard.

The Harvard victory over Pennsylvania was an up-hill battle. Mahan, who began in the box for the university team, was retired in the fifth inning, after the Red and Blue had made five runs. Whitney, who succeeded Mahan, held the box for the remainder of the game, and with a few exceptions, pitched steady ball.

At the end of the third, the score stood 5 to 2 in favor of Pennsylvania, but Harvard promptly picked up, scoring 2 in the fourth and 3 more in the fifth. Pennsylvania made its sixth tally in the seventh.

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E. P. Allis, '15, of Milwaukee, has won the university golf championship. C. S. Weeks, '14, of West Newton, Mass., was runner-up.

## An Early View of the College



Mr. W. C. Lane, in his article on "Early Views of Harvard College", in the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* for March, 1904, describes a lithograph (15x9) drawn by A. J. Davis in 1828 and printed at Pendleton's Lithography in Boston. Except that the view does not extend so far to the right, it has many points of resemblance to the print here reproduced. This print (7'½x4½) was used as the frontispiece of Benjamin Peirce's *History of Harvard University*, published in 1833. Like the larger print described by Mr. Lane, it bears the name of Pendleton's Lithography, but the date and the name of the artist do not appear. It may fairly be regarded, however, as a redrawing of the 1828 view for use in 1833.

### ON THEIR SABBATICAL YEAR

The following members of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences will have leave of absence for the whole or a part of the academic year 1914-15:

H. W. Smyth, Ph.D., Eliot Professor of Greek Literature; W. H. Schofield, Ph.D., Professor of Comparative Literature, for the second half-year; W. A.

Neilson, Ph.D., Professor of English, who will act as an exchange professor in France for the first half-year and have leave of absence in the second half-year; W. S. Ferguson, Ph.D., Professor of Ancient History, for the second half-year; R. B. Merriman, Litt.B., Ph.D., Assistant Professor of History; and E. H. Hall, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of physics.

### A PRIZE THESIS

Morton D. Hull, '89, of Chicago, has established an annual prize of \$250 which will be offered each year under the auspices of the National Municipal League for the best thesis on a subject in municipal government. The competition will be open to any post-graduate student in any American university which offers distinct and independent instruction in municipal government. The National Municipal League's committee which will have charge of the competition is composed of Professor W. B. Munro, Ph.D. '00, Professor H. L. McBain of Columbia University, and Professor L. S. Rowe of the University of Pennsylvania.

# Alumni Notes

'63—A Lawrence Mason, M.D. '72, died of heart failure at Menand's near Albany, N. Y., on June 5. He was en route to Camp Harmony for his annual salmon fishing trip.

'68—Charles G. Fall is now living in Cohasset, Mass.

'07—Clement Lawrence Smith, who has had twelve years' teaching in private boarding and day schools, will open a private day school for boys, "The Lawrence Smith School for Boys", at 23 East 65th St., New York City, on October 5.

'00—Richard E. Pope was married in Boston on May 25 to Miss Josephine L. Richardson.

'01—A son, Lawrence Ross, was born to John M. Ross and Mrs. Ross on May 31 at Utica, N. Y.

'02—J. W. Adams has been appointed secretary to the President of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City. For the past year he has been manager of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, Bureau of Advertising, and prior to that was general manager of the Daily Newspaper Association. His present address is Municipal Building, New York.

'03—A son, Karl John Coutant, was born to Russel Stanley Coutant and Mrs. Coutant on May 28 at Bayside, L. I., N. Y.

'03—Dr. Arthur W. Swann, assistant attending physician at the Presbyterian Hospital and an instructor at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, died on May 28 in New York City.

'03—Clifford H. Walker of Boston was married on June 1 in Providence, R. I., to Miss Edith A. Huntsman. They will live in Chestnut St., Waban, Mass.

'04—John V. Gano, formerly teaching at the Potter School for Boys, San Francisco, is now at the Montezuma Mountain Ranch School, Los Gatos, Calif.

'04—Harold Otis, son of Charles H. Otis, '73, was married on May 14 in New York City to Miss Alice D. Wardwell.

'04—J. Merrill Richards has become associated with S. M. Green Co., engineers and architects, Springfield, Mass.

'05—Charles W. Fowle, formerly in the United States Diplomatic Service, is now with the Bethlehem Steel Company, South Bethlehem, Pa.

'06—Julian Hinckley has recently published, through Duffield & Company, New York, a novel, "E", which has passed into its second edition.

'09—A. R. Taylor, Jr., formerly principal of School No. 16, Paterson, N. J., is now private

secretary to the general manager of Stehli & Co., silk manufacturers, 104 East 25th St., New York City.

'10—Clarence Britten and Shelby F. Strother, '06, are among the founders, and are respectively editor and manager, of *The Canadian Journal of Music*. The first issue of the *Journal* appeared on May 1, and is published from 186 Bedford Road, Toronto.

'10—Reginald Heber Smith was married on June 10 to Miss Margaret Currier at Maplewood, N. J.

'11—Louis S. Higgins, formerly travelling auditor for the New England Department of the Standard Oil Company has been transferred to the New York City Department of the company. His home address is 93 Riverside Drive, New York.

'11—Ralph S. Hopkins was married in Springfield, Mass., on June 3 to Miss Eleanor B. Southworth. Hopkins is assistant treasurer of the American-Philippine Company, 30 Church St., New York City.

'11—Samuel D. Robbins of Belmont, Mass., has opened an office at 6 Beacon St., Boston, where he will give private lessons for the correction of stammering.

'11—A son, Willard Cheney Roberts, was born to Alton C. Roberts and Mrs. Roberts on June 5, at Flemington, N. J.

'11—A son, William Shepard Seamans, 3d, was born to William S. Seamans, Jr., and Mrs. Seamans on June 6 at their home at 515 Madison Avenue, New York City.

'11—Norman Southworth of Holbrook, Mass., was married on June 3 to Miss Helen E. Richardson at Brighton, Mass.

'11—Sanger B. Steel was married on June 11 in Chicago to Miss Marion P. Warren.

'11—Arthur Sweetser is in charge of the New England field for the United Press Associations with headquarters at 171 Tremont St., Boston.

'12—Robert C. Benchley was married on June 6 in Worcester, Mass., to Miss Gertrude Darling.

'13—George H. Hands, formerly with the J. J. Morgan Advertising Agency, Boston, is now assistant advertising manager of the Carter's Ink Co., East Cambridge, Mass.

'13—Ernest J. Hubernann is with the Pierce Oil Corporation, Oklahoma City, Okla.

'13—Richard D. Seamans is with Harvey S. Chase & Company, certified public accountants, 84 State St., Boston. His address remains 48 Chestnut St., Salem, Mass.

'13—J. Griswold Webb was married in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on May 16 to Miss Anne P. Rogers.

# HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

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## News and Views

### The Yale Victories.

The long series of Harvard victories over Yale on the Thames was broken last Friday through the loss of the university boat-race, by the narrowest conceivable margin; and on Saturday the nine lost the deciding game of the baseball series, with no such approximation to winning. It is the prerogative of the best team or crew to win, and in recent years Harvard has won so often that she seemed in a fair way of establishing an infrangible habit of winning. She tried to take her victories in the proper spirit, and there is nothing for it now but to make the same effort in defeat. There is certainly nothing to be gained by crying over spilled milk, or trying to explain the spot it made on the carpet.

The race was unique in the history of rowing. Both crews did credit to their coaching—with the advantage on the side of Yale that an harmonious result seemed to come out of conflicting counsels. On the side of Harvard, it is regarded as unfortunate by many lovers of sport that the training of the crew and the most conspicuous public disapproval of its performance came from the same source. Its supporters in general feel that it rowed a gallant race, against a crew so little its superior when the four miles were covered that a judgment almost as of Solomon was required to choose between them.

The result of the season, both in rowing and in baseball, has been a liberal provision of the keenest sport, in which the contestants and an intensely interested public have taken the keenest satisfaction. Its effect upon the future must be to render Yale, after long abstinence, hungry for more of the delicious fruit she has been tasting—and Harvard hungrier still for a return to her diet of recent years. There is nothing so good for the appetite as an occasional break in the regularity of meals.

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### The Dormitory Buildings.

In the oral report upon the progress of the University which the President made to the alumni on the afternoon of Commencement Day, he was obliged to deal with an unfortunately familiar subject in explaining why Harvard constantly needs an income greater than that which it receives. What cannot be said so often is that the past year, as he pointed out, has been a year devoted in a rare degree to the construction of new buildings.

Of the Freshman Dormitories he refrained from speaking in detail, for the reason that he has frequently discussed them at other alumni gatherings within the past year or two. Yet it is much to be hoped that a large number of the alumni seized the occasion of going to or from the Stadium on Tuesday or Wednesday to see for themselves the form in which the latest innovation in the social organization of Harvard has expressed

itself. The Library, and all the other new structures, represent merely a development of what has gone before—a nearer approach to perfection in the mechanism for dealing with old necessities. The Dormitories, on the other hand, stand for something entirely new, and therefore should not call in vain for the personal interest of every friend of Harvard.

Many such friends did enter the quadrangle of Smith, the courts of Standish and Gore, the commons and dining halls and some of the bedrooms and studies of all three of the new buildings. They could not have failed to be struck with the architectural beauty and fitness of all that they saw. Even through the newness of what is done, and the disarray of what is still unfinished, the vision of future freshman classes, suitably housed, with just as full a measure of equality as the structure of American life will permit, must have made a strong appeal to the imagination of many.

In these buildings, and in what they mean, lies the germ from which the actual life of the student body will be developed through many years to come. They stand as the tangible emblem of a great experiment—not an experiment which may or may not be tried, but one to which the College is definitely committed, and therefore one which must be made a success. The agreement of a number of undergraduate clubs to eliminate the whole question of club membership from the consideration of freshmen is a promising token that the more responsible men now in College are ready to do what they can for the undertaking. The interest and active good will of the alumni body are equally important elements in the potential success of the Dormitories. Those who have seen the buildings with their own eyes are those who best appreciate their possi-

bilities. It may be taken as a good initial omen that there is every prospect of an uncommonly large new class next year.

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On the 17th of last December, the BULLETIN expressed its wish that more of its readers might become contributors to the columns open to correspondence. It was hoped that those columns might increasingly serve the purpose of "a forum for the free discussion of all matters in which the interest and advantage of Harvard are involved." The wish and the hope have been generously gratified.

First came the trees. The communications on this subject were so plentiful that for a time it looked as if the whole forest of the University might be rendered invisible by the elms and oaks of the Yard. The discussion of the matter ended only with the knowledge that a generally acceptable plan had been adopted.

Then came the Freshman Dormitories, with all the corollaries of opinion regarding Democracy at Harvard. Between this theme and the high cost of that process without which civilized man is held incapable of living there seemed a certain outward relation. But the matter of Democracy assumed a more vital aspect which the discussion of the Nominations for Overseers was taken up. The series of letters on this subject is perhaps one of the most profitable that the year has yielded. If we are not mistaken, it has left the readers of the BULLETIN feeling that the committee to which the nominating of Overseers is entrusted has on its hands a difficult and delicate problem. It is hard enough to find all the qualifications for election in any one man; and when eighteen or twenty of them have to be proposed in combination, the task is obviously com-

plicated and multiplied. It is only to be hoped that our correspondents have helped in some measure to clarify the problem of future committees. The advantage of drawing as freely upon other regions than New England and New York as the practical necessities of service will permit has long been recognized. The advantage of a broader diversity of interests, personal, professional and economic, among the members of the Board, may have been freshly emphasized to good purpose.

Whatever may be the tangible fruits of all the letters on all the subjects with which our correspondents have dealt, the BULLETIN feels greatly indebted to those of its readers who have been also its voluntary contributors. From them, and from fresh recruits to the good cause of free discussion, we shall expect some of the best pages to be printed next year.

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**Three Harvard Clubs.** The year 1914 has been marked by special events in the Harvard Clubs of Chicago, New York and Boston. The Chicago Club has distinguished itself, and the year now passing, by its entertainment of the Associated Harvard Clubs early in June. The New York Club has undertaken the enlargement of its club house. The Boston Club has been put to its first test of what it can do with a house of its own in the Commencement season, and the extensive use to which the new building has been put by visiting and resident graduates has abundantly justified all expectations for it.

These circumstances give a special interest to the club-books recently issued by each of the three clubs. The Chicago Harvard Club has brought out a carefully compiled little volume, of which the greater portion is devoted to an address-list of all the Harvard men

in Chicago and Northern Illinois. It appears that their total number is 1,027, and that 413 of them belong to the Harvard Club of Chicago. New York shows a list of 100 life members, two honorary members, Presidents Eliot and Lowell, 1,798 resident and 2,034 non-resident members — 3,831 in all. It is not surprising that in Boston the resident far out-number the non-resident, 3,037 to 722,—3,759 in all. This is an excellent showing, after only eight months of occupancy of the club house. As the number of Harvard men eligible for resident membership in the Boston Harvard Club is approximately 8,000, it may fairly be assumed that there will be a substantial gain before another Commencement season comes round.

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**The Episcopal Theological School.** At a meeting of the Board of Overseers on Commencement Day an agreement between Harvard University and the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge to coöperate in their courses of instruction was formally ratified. What was prematurely announced in the public press some weeks ago as an accomplished fact has now indeed come to pass. Henceforth the Episcopal School will hold a relation to Harvard of the same nature as that which the Andover Seminary already holds. The gain for these smaller schools is obvious. For Harvard each such affiliation strengthens its position as a University with many component parts—colleges, schools, co-operators, call them what you will. The general service of the community—the object for which the University exists—is in every instance advanced.

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**The Next Bulletin.** The next issue of the BULLETIN will be published September 30, the first Wednesday of the College year. Editors and readers will share a long vacation.

# Commencement Day

THE two hundred and seventy-third Commencement Day was celebrated on Thursday, June 18. The weather was so much cooler than usual that the shade of the departed trees was less missed than it might well have been. The accepted programme of assembly, procession, and exercises in Sanders Theatre was carried out in the morning. The Commencement orations were delivered by the following candidates for degrees: Arthur Hussey Clifford, '14, of Newcastle, Me., the Latin Oration; Pitman Benjamin Potter, '14, of Long Branch, N. J., "The Undergraduate's Lack of Religion"; Wallace Osgood Fenn, '14, of Cambridge, "Harvard's Religion"; Amos Philip McMahon, '13, "The Mexican War of 1846-1848: A Tradition of Injustice"; and Robert Philip Goldman, 3L., A.B. (Yale), "Legal Aid Societies in the United States."

On the delivery of these parts President Lowell conferred 99½ degrees, of which 65 had been won before the completion of the full term of study. The degrees were distributed as follows:

Bachelors of Arts,	398
Bachelors of Science,	32
Associate in Arts	1
Masters of Arts,	141
Doctors of Philosophy,	60
Masters in Civil Engineering,	12
Master in Mechanical Engineering,	1
Masters in Electrical Engineering,	13
Master in Architecture,	1
Masters in Landscape Architecture,	10
Masters in Forestry,	6
Master in Metallurgy,	1
Doctors of Science,	3
Masters in Business Administration,	28
Doctors of Dental Medicine,	46
Doctors of Medicine,	63
Doctors of Public Health,	2
Bachelors of Law,	150
Doctors of Juridical Science,	2
Bachelors of Theology,	12
Masters of Theology,	3

After the award of these degrees President Lowell, by virtue of the authority conferred upon him by the gov-

erning boards, created, in the following terms:

## "MASTERS OF ARTS

"Jerome Davis Greene, long here our friend and trusted fellow-laborer, who has gone forth to share in the creation of a new form of service to mankind—the administration of scientific enterprise;

"George Dickson Markham, influential and honored in affairs; a lover of music and of letters; an eager friend of the university, a leader among her Western sons, and a wise counsellor in her government;

"Milton Joseph Rosenau, professor of preventive medicine in the Harvard Medical School; a physician whose aim is not to cure disease but to preserve health, and whose only patient is all mankind;

"Charles Augustus Stone, engineer by profession; manager of vast interests that serve the public; trustee of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; a man with large views of large things.

## "DOCTOR OF DIVINITY

"Benjamin Wisner Bacon, professor of New Testament criticism at Yale. Born to great religious traditions, he has increased the inheritance by his learning, his devout character, and the boldness of his thought.

## "DOCTOR OF SCIENCE

"Wallace Clement Sabine, physicist and administrator; a generous spirit, solicitous only for the public good; who has traced in silence the waves of sound, with a mind attuned to nature and a soul in harmony with men.

## "DOCTORS OF LAW

"Arthur Prentice Rugg, chief justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. A judge whose patience and devotion, keen mind and yet keener conscience, have compelled the admiration of all members of the bar;

"David Franklin Houston, teacher: superintendent of schools; professor of



political science; and now chancellor of Washington University and Secretary of Agriculture of the United States. In every office a good and faithful servant, who for his wisdom has been called to posts of ever-increasing responsibility;

"Romulo Sebastian Naon, philosopher, poet, educator, jurist, statesman. A diplomat steadfastly laboring for peace, and by his efforts and his personality drawing us closer to the great republics of South America;

"Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, chief justice of Canada; privy councillor; member of the great tribunal of the British empire; who is strengthening law, order and cohesion among many peoples by the bonds of a common jurisprudence."

After the morning exercises, the class of 1864 received its friends at lunch in Phillips Brooks House, and the Chief Marshal's spread was given at the Union. The class of 1889 had its headquarters in Holden Chapel; other classes met in their usual rooms about the Yard.

The procession through the Yard to the Sever Quadrangle did not pass, as usual, directly in front of the site of the Widener Library, but marched from the south end of University to the north end of Sever, where it entered the Quadrangle.

Senator Lodge, president of the Alumni Association, occupied the middle seat of the high table, and after his opening speech, printed below, introduced the successive speakers. On either side of him sat the dignitaries of college, state, county and city, and the recipients of honorary degrees. Besides the speakers whose words are given below, Governor Walsh spoke for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Señor Naon acknowledged the compliment of his degree, touched upon the relations between North and South America and referred with special emphasis to the newly established Latin-American professorship at Harvard; and Professor Clifford H. Moore spoke for the twenty-fifth anniversary class of 1889. Among

the more memorable speeches were the following:

#### SENATOR LODGE.

"Mr. President, Your Excellency, Brethren of the Alumni: Custom has always permitted those who, for this brief hour, have filled the position which, by the kindness of my fellow-alumni, I occupy today, to make a few remarks in theory, at least, appropriate to the circumstances. Perhaps it is a custom more honored in the breach than the observance; but I am too thoroughly a son of New England not to improve an inviting occasion, if I may borrow our ancestral phrase.

"Since June, 1881, when Wendell Phillips, in a Phi Beta Kappa address, which somewhat startled the world of those days, announced 'that college men were recreant to political progress', I have heard at many Commencements, both here and elsewhere, moving appeals to college men to take an active part in the life of their time, to put their universities in sympathy with American democracy, and, above all, not to be recreant to political progress. All these appeals were no doubt sound and wise. I think that I have ventured to make one or two myself. They have become, however, so prevalent and so fashionable that I have been led to think of late that there was serious danger of obliterating altogether from the public mind the underlying and larger purposes for which universities and seats of learning exist and were in fact created. When Dr. Walker asked James Russell Lowell what his notion of a university was, Lowell replied: 'A university is a place where nothing useful is taught; but a university is possible only where a man may get his living by digging Sanscrit roots.' I should like to read to you the noble passage rising from that text in which Lowell describes the true functions of a university. But conditions have changed since 1886 and I must, from afar off and with stumbling foot-

steps, follow in my own way the great master of graceful and penetrating speech.

"Dante portrays the Angel of Prudence with three eyes, one fixed on the Past, one on the Present and one on the Future. We might apply the same image to a university and reflect while we do so that it would be a grievous mistake to close any one of the eyes.

"It is well, no doubt, to teach boys how to make money in business, but it is far more important to instruct them in the conduct of life and to make them realize that the labors which have moved the world, which have survived the wreck of empires, which have made what we are pleased to call civilization, were not performed, primarily at least, with money as their object. It is essential that the youth of the land should be put in sympathy with their own time, but if they are to be of the largest use to their own day and generation it is equally necessary that they should know the past, both of thought and action, from which their own time rises and from which the future will spring. The children of the university must not be recreant to progress and it is wholly admirable that they should be keenly alive to the evils of the world, and be ready, as soon as they receive their degrees, with remedies which will cure all the aches and pains of humanity before another number is added to the long procession of the years. But the university must not think in the terms of years or of decades, but in the terms of centuries. Just now we have with us one of the recurrent periods when the world is filled with reforms, largely destructive and punitive in character, generally of that most attractive kind which aims at making someone other than ourselves virtuous by process of law. There is all about us a widespread desire to elevate the moral or material condition of others. To all such propositions the university must give admission for purposes of study. The university must look upon them with at-

tention and examine them, not merely in the roseate glow of enthusiastic hope but by the cold, clear light of the past before she decides that they are fit for the ordeal of the future and will prove a benefit to mankind. Let me illustrate my meaning.

"Not long ago an English agitator, in a burst of discontent with the progress of various reforms, declared that a certain widely-read author was harmful in his influence. He said that 'Shakespeare was the Helot of feudalism.' Here is where the university should come upon the scene. It might begin by pointing out that feudalism as a system had perished in England nearly a century before Shakespeare's time and that when it existed it did not have Helots, who were the offspring of a more ancient society. It might seek also to mitigate the unpleasant truth that Shakespeare was silent as to woman-suffrage, the infamy of large landed estates and the merits of socialism, because he had never heard of them, and that, mighty as was his genius, he was unable to be anything but his own contemporary. It might suggest in palliation that if he was guilty of ridiculing and satirizing demagogues, as Aristophanes had done before him, he reserved his fiercest invective for the crowned tyrant and for the unworthy and oppressive judge.

"The university might also teach that when the sonnets and the plays of Shakespeare are outcasts and forgotten the civilization which protects the weak and strives to help suffering humanity would have crumbled, and predatory bands would rule and ride among the ruins even as they did for nearly a thousand years after the fall of Rome. Here we can read clear the duty of the university. It must not in its eagerness to be in sympathy with the present, which is so evanescent that some philosophers deny its existence, forget that the future is built upon the past and that a house without any foundations is more unstable even

than the one which rests upon the shifting sands. Let it never forget the 'useless things', those frail children of the human imagination, which have marked the summits and saved the fabric of civilization. To imagination we owe not only all that we have of art and literature but in the last analysis civilization itself. Therefore it is well to bear in mind what imagination has already accomplished and cultivate a fitting modesty as to our own performances. We glory very naturally in our discoveries and inventions; but they pale before the achievements of the men who devised a method of producing and controlling fire, who invented the wheel and passing beyond picture-writing, converted language, by the use of arbitrary symbols, from sounds as ephemeral as the wind that bore them away, into a monument more imperishable than the Pyramids. As I think of those dim figures lost in the mists of unrecorded days, evolving such marvels, naked, unaided, untaught, by the mere force of their own minds, I am sometimes oppressed by doubts as to the innate superiority of our own intellect. Let the university then beware of too great, too exclusive absorption in what Donne, strangest of poets, called 'those unconcerning things, matters of fact.' Let it teach a due reverence for the thoughts and imaginings of those who have gone before.

"Just now, to take a very present example, it is the fashion to assail the Constitution of the United States . . . Before we overthrow the Constitution of the United States it is well to understand it, to know its principles, to learn its history, to determine whether the changes proposed represent progress or a return to earlier and rejected forms upon which the Constitution made a great advance. These questions are not to be settled by wild denunciation of existing wrongs, all curable by law under the

Constitution, if curable at all by Government action; still less can they be settled by appeals to an unknown future. They must find their solution through a knowledge of the past and a cool judgment of the present.

"Here at least lies one great field where we must turn for help and guidance to the university, thinking in terms of centuries, looking upon this as upon other great problems, with calm, considerate eyes.

Old things need not be therefore true,  
O brother men, nor yet the new;  
Ah, still awhile, th' old thought retain,  
And yet consider it again."

PRESIDENT LOWELL.

"Brethren of the Alumni, and Invited Guests: It is my duty to come before you year by year and render an account of my stewardship as well as I can.

"The past year has been notable as a year for the construction of buildings. Never in the history of the University has there been so much building in one year as in the year which has just passed. You may remember that one year ago we laid the foundation stone of the Widener Library. You have passed by it today, and you see that on the outside it is complete. The interior is not yet finished, but will be finished in the course of the coming year. It fills the greatest need that the University possessed at the time, and I believe that it is the most perfect library for university purposes on this continent or anywhere else. The library has built into it a depth of sorrow which I hope will never be forgotten, for it was given by Mrs. Widener in memory of her son who perished on the Titanic, and no lover of books could want a better or greater memorial than this.

"Besides the library there are other new buildings. There is the Music Building, which is almost finished. Beyond it is a laboratory for high electric tension, partly constructed.

There is an addition to the Peabody Museum, completing the original design for the University Museum projected by Louis Agassiz. There is an addition to the Herbarium, which makes almost the whole of that building, with its precious contents, fire-proof. And there are the Freshman Dormitories, of which I have spoken so often that I know it would be wearisome to speak again. I will only ask you to go and see them.

For some of these buildings there are maintenance funds; for others there are not. The cost of maintaining some of these buildings, such as the library, naturally will be very, very large.

"Apart from the buildings our receipts during this year have been rather less than usual. (Many individual gifts were then named). The total sum was a little less than one million dollars, until I received this letter:

"The Class of 1889 now celebrating its 25th anniversary has raised by subscription a fund of \$100,000 which in token of its love for its alma mater it now presents to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, to be held in trust by them and their successors, the fund to be designated "The Class of 1889 Fund", and the income to be used for the general purposes of Harvard College.

"We have great pleasure in enclosing a check to the order of the President and Fellows of Harvard College for \$80,000 on account, and we hope to send you the balance at an early day."

"There is something singularly gratifying about the gift of the class that has been out of College twenty-five years. Not only does it help the University, and help us greatly, but it comes from her sons who appreciate what the University has done for them in the past, and who have been in the world long enough to know what they have derived from their

four years in college. That \$100,000 is no easy sum for a class even 25 years out of College to give, and it is given with the heartfelt thanks of those men for what they have received here in their youth and look back upon in middle life.

"With these sums pouring in upon us, it sometimes seems to the outsider that we have more than we need, and yet to anyone entrusted with the administration of the College the constant worry is poverty—it is the fact that we are trying to manage an educational institution with less resources than are needed to conduct it as it ought to be conducted. In almost every department of the University there is more or less pinching for lack of funds. One sees the opportunity to do this, that and the other thing which would be worth doing for themselves and for the world, and which we cannot do simply because the money is not there. Anyone who knows the inside administration of the University knows that the expenses are pared down to the lowest possible point; and yet there is a deficit running against us all the time.

"You may ask why this is so. In the first place almost every one of our professional schools is in need of more money than it has; every department of research could do more work if it had a larger fund to expend; the Press could do a great service to the University and to the public if it had the means wherewith to print the things that it ought to issue. But to turn to the College alone,—and I speak of the College because most of the men before me have been through the College and know the condition of the College far better than they do that of any one professional school.

"If you look at the College at large you will see two things which have caused a need of greater expenditure. In the first place the cost of all living has gone up, and the salary of the

professor does not increase with the cost of living. Some years ago a fund was raised—the teachers' endowment fund—which increased the salaries of professors, but the cost of living has risen up to and beyond the amount of increase then made. Hitherto we have been able to keep every professor in Harvard University that we have wanted to keep, no matter what the temptation was to draw him elsewhere. But other universities are offering salaries larger than ours, and the time will come when in order to retain in our service, and draw into our service, the best men in the country, we shall have to pay some of them, at least larger salaries than we do today. We have no fund wherewith to do it.

"Then there is another difficulty. The expense of education has increased, because we are doing more for our students than formerly. From every source we receive information that the student is taking his studies more seriously than he has in the past. We hear that from the professors, from the administrative officers, from the students, and from the parents. And there is no better evidence than the parents' constant complaint at the present day that we are setting a standard altogether too high for his boy—who is a very bright boy, but not very good at books. From all sides, then, we learn that the student is taking his work more seriously and is working harder. Yet we are not able to do for him what we ought to do. If the College were an herbarium of dried knowledge, it would require only a few curators to preserve, study and classify the specimens. Unfortunately it is not—or fortunately it is not—an herbarium of dried knowledge, but a store of living seeds to be planted in the minds of the students. They are planted not to be maintained as seeds, but to bear fruit in their season; and, what is more, the fruit which they are to bear is not the

seed which we plant in them. It has usually quite a different form . . .

"If we are on the right path; if we need to instruct our students by effective methods of this kind, we must have the means to do it. There is, of course, one obvious way to increase our resources which has often been suggested; it is to increase the tuition fee. But we should be very loath to do so. For a large proportion of our students, those who are working their way through College at the present time,—somewhere between a third and a fourth,—an increased tuition fee would be a very severe strain, which would drive many of them away.

"If one of the few fundamental principles in which the American people have never lost their faith, that is, the value of education, be right, then it is worth while to give to our students the very best education that we can give. But the very best education at the present day means an education which costs more than we have income at present to provide. It is for us to do with the means at our hands the best that we can do, and then turn to the public and say: 'If you believe that we are right, if you believe that we are trying to do our work effectively, if you believe that we are doing it economically, and if you believe that it is worth doing at all, come forward and help us to do it as we should like to do it and as we believe that it ought to be done.'"

#### SECRETARY HOUSTON.

"Mr. Chairman and Fellow Alumni: I am profoundly grateful today for the honor that Harvard has conferred upon me. It has been my privilege for a good many years to be in rather intimate touch with universities and to be in position to form some sort of estimate of their worth and of their standing.

"I began making that sort of an estimate about a quarter of a century ago, when I was trying to decide what

university I should go to in which to attempt to contract rather more narrowly the bounds of my ignorance and to get some further discipline. The judgment that I then formed, that Harvard University was the greatest in this Union, I have had no reason to change to this moment. The position that Harvard then had she has strengthened, and she is not only our greatest university — the greatest in this nation—but one of the most efficient in the world. Naturally therefore I regard the stamp of her approval as the greatest honor that can come to me. It adds greatly to the burden of my debt to her.

"My obligations to Harvard began nearly a quarter of a century ago when I entered here. I shall not easily or quickly forget the friendliness and the hospitality with which I was received, and the aid and guidance of her officers and of my instructors—all of whom happily are still laboring here, except one, I believe, the late Professor Dunbar, in whom I quickly found a friend, and in whom, by reason of his superb and ripe judgment, his unflinching patience, his kindness, his comprehensive and exact knowledge, I found a model and an inspiration.

"I shall never forget that once when I took a piece of work to Mr. Dunbar he asked me several times: 'Will you swear that that is just right?' In every piece of work that I have attempted to do since that time, I have had Mr. Dunbar's eagerness to see the truth and to get the exact truth before me, and I have tried so far as I could to put out no piece of work that would not have met the test that he exacted of me at that time.

"But these things do not exhaust my indebtedness to Harvard. Since I left here 23 years ago I have been in intimate touch with Harvard. Of course Harvard University is by no means located exclusively in or about

Cambridge. I take it that Harvard exists wherever her sons who are true to her ideals are working and extending her usefulness; and I have in every section in which I have labored had the counsel and assistance and co-operation of numbers of Harvard men,—in trying to foster an institution in the southwest somewhat on this model, and in the middle west. And today in the field in which this university makes no very special aim to occupy I find myself surrounded by Harvard men.

"I imagine that you do not realize how deeply Harvard is officially interested in the rural life problems of this nation. Three of the largest bureaus or departments of the Department of Agriculture are officered by Harvard men, another by a former professor in the Medical School, and another by a present professor on leave of absence.

"It is well that Harvard should co-operate in the solution of the problems in the field of agriculture. We are confronted not only with problems in production, but also in the field of distribution and in the general relations of rural life. That we are still confronted with problems in production is evidenced by the fact that not over 40 per cent. of our arable land is yet under cultivation, and that perhaps not over 12 per cent. of it is yielding reasonably full returns . . . .

"I can think of no better service that this institution can render to American life than to direct the attention of her economists to present rural problems, and the attention of her young men to the vastness of the problems confronting us there,—to the need of their services and to the necessity of their preparing themselves for the assistance of humanity.

"It seems to me that democracy is becoming increasingly difficult as our population increases, and the greatest difficulty is to get all the facts, to in-

terpret them impartially and honestly, to discover what is best to do, arrive at a just conclusion, and to follow it regardless of consequences.

"I interpret the spirit of Harvard to be in line with that suggestion, and having, as you have here, the pioneer leader in rural economics I shall look gladly to any extension of Harvard's machinery and Harvard activity that may aid us in developing a rural life which shall be profitable, healthful, comfortable and attractive, and thereby guaranteeing the permanence of the nation."

SIR CHARLES FITZPATRICK.

"Mr. Chairman, Mr. President, Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen: The time at my disposal is barely sufficient to enable me to do more than very imperfectly express my gratitude and my appreciation of the great honor conferred upon me today. A degree at Harvard is not an ordinary academic distinction, and to receive it at the hands of one whose name must remain forever inseparably associated with all that is best in the intellectual life of this great Republic is a privilege indeed.

"It is quite unnecessary for me to say anything of the position which this great University holds in the United States and on this continent. Not only is it a national university, but it fulfils the original concept of the *studium generale*, which was, as you all remember, a place of learning open to the students of all nations. Your degrees are equivalent to the *jus ubique docendi* of ancient times; it is a license to teach in any university in the world.

"How numerously linked with the national life of my own country is this great institution may be gathered from the number of letters of congratulation which I received from your former graduates when it became generally known that I was to be here to-

day. In every sphere of Canadian life this University is represented. The bench, the bar, the political world count Harvard men among their brightest ornaments.

"I have not myself been privileged to sit in the flesh at the feet of your great teachers, but I have drunk in the spirit at the stream to which Dean Langdell and Dr. Thayer have among others so copiously contributed . . . .

"Langdell — the great Langdell — realized that a case-lawyer who stumbles blindly from precedent to precedent is a much less effective advocate than the man who can go to the heart of a problem and argue out principles. And, let me add, there is no profession in which this clarifying process is not invaluable, because there is no specialist acquirement which will not be more readily obtained by a trained mind than by a mere burdened memory. Order, lucidity and balance are qualities of so great a practical value that however low our view of the end of education may be we must acquiesce in a system which labors to create them.

"Thayer said of Langdell: 'Every teacher in law, as in other things, has his own methods, determined by his own gifts or lack of gifts,—methods as incommunicable as his temperament, his looks or his manners.'

"But as to modes of study, a very different matter. Dean Langdell's associates have all come to agree with him, where they have ever differed, in thinking, so far at least as our system of law is concerned, that there is no method of preparatory study so good as the one with which his name is so honorably connected,—that of studying cases, carefully chosen and arranged so as to present the development of principles. And that opinion is shared, let me say, by every lawyer trained in the English common law.

"If Harvard had no other claim to glory, to have produced Langdell and

Thayer is, in the opinion of Canadians at all events, sufficient to give it that commanding place which it holds among the law schools of the English-speaking world.

"One word more and I have done. If for any reason, Mr. President, you are forced to have recourse to the ancient weapons of defense which were used to resist oppression and injustice when bricks and stones and mortar did not play such an important part in the existence of a university, I mean when the 'cessatio' and the 'emigratio' were the means at the disposal of the university to protect itself against the encroachments of the city or the king, then let me ask you to remember that there is a country to the north of you—not quite up to the North Pole—where high ideals and noble traditions are held in great esteem."

#### PROFESSOR PALMER.

"Mr. President and Brothers of the Alumni: The glory of the class of 1864 lies in its usualness. It represents the average product of Harvard fifty years ago. We make no high boast. There is nothing exceptional about us to push us into prominence beyond the classes on both sides; we are the usual product. Entering 143 men, we graduated 99, a third of whom are still living. The original Class Committee which we chose on leaving Harvard is serving us today. One-third of our members went into the law; one-quarter into business; one-seventh into medicine; one-eleventh into the ministry. We had our men of literary inclination,—Davis, Horton, Washburn, Bixby, Cummings, Sedgwick. We had our men on whom the public had leaned,—Crocker, French, Almy, Sprague; our men of scientific attainments,—Fitz, Kennedy, Richardson; our masters of education,—Appleton, Fernald, Flagg, Seaver; our accomplished soldiers,—Livermore, Stevens; our men of noble ancestry,—Robert Lincoln, George Washington.

"But what company of Harvard's sons cannot show just such men of light and leading going forth to refine and ennoble all varieties of American life? We prize our classmates not for the dignities the half-comprehending world has bestowed upon them, but because the longer we have known them the more deserving we have found them of our honor and our love.

"But one point of pre-eminence the class of '64 shares with only one other class. It and the class of '65 were the only classes that experienced the Civil War throughout their entire four years. Two months after we entered Harvard, Abraham Lincoln was chosen president of the United States. In the following month South Carolina seceded, and a month later fired on Fort Sumter. When we graduated, Grant was before Petersburg, Sheridan raiding the Shenandoah, and Sherman just setting out for Atlanta. Stirring times those! Early in our freshman year we gave a dinner to our Southern classmates, and sent them off the following day from Cambridge to the Confederate camps. Those of us who remained were uniformed, armed, drilled, and, under the command of Lieutenant Sturgis of the Boston Cadets, guarded the arsenal on Garden Street in companies for a week at a time. Thirty-five of our class served either in the army or the navy of the North. Thus early was the attention of '64 fixed upon the public welfare, and the half-century of reconstruction which has followed has been of hardly less engrossing interest.

"Nor is there another period in the history of Harvard of such momentous change. We had three presidents. In our first year C. C. Felton; in our two intermediate years Dr. A. P. Peabody, and when we were seniors Thomas Hill. After a brief space there followed the forty years of the magnificent leadership of President Eliot, and the five happy years of his brilliant and beloved successor.

"When we entered Harvard it was but



an advanced high school, with 896 students and 40 instructors in all departments of the University. With the exception of a single course in our junior year and one in our senior all our studies were prescribed, Greek and Latin being required for three years, mathematics for two. There was no instruction in English literature, nor could any modern language count for a degree, though I ought to add that a year's work in Anglo-Saxon was required of us all. There was only a single course in history, a single course in philosophy, three courses in textbook science and a half-course in economics. The opportunities for learning to write English were about the same as those for writing Latin. Few lectures were given, and it occurred to only two or three of our instructors that they might interest us in our studies.

"You all know what happened when a rather vigorous young man, chosen as president when he was 35, broke into these absurdities. The transformation of the University from a school to a college is one of the most notable events of our half-century. This change was brought about by the establishment of the elective system, and through its cautious introduction Harvard was denounced for many years. Then as riches and students flowed in we were secretly admired and envied; and finally, in proportion as the resources of other colleges permitted, universally imitated and honored.

"These are the changes that have gone forward in our time, bringing us indeed enormous public confidence and vast resources through the skilful management of those in power here during that half-century. We have by this means risen to such a degree that there are at present five times the number of students, twenty times the number of instructors, and ten times the amount of buildings, lands and University property which existed in our day.

"And not inferior to this external

growth has been the intellectual enlargement of Harvard. As a centre of intellectual power we now stand pre-eminent among the colleges of America and take rank with the great universities of the world. The little local college which we attended is gone; it has been superseded by a national university.

"Yet I cannot end with these terms nationalism and leadership without stating precisely the meaning which I attach to them. For they are terms of a dangerous ambiguity; easily do they suggest a proud and scornful isolation, where they should indicate a fidelity to trust and a widespread helpfulness. And never has the opportunity for that helpfulness been so great as today.

"When we left college there were less than 3000 living Harvard graduates scattered through all the land; today there are 22,000, with organizations in almost every state. What centres of intellectual influence these men are, when interested, not in withdrawing students or money from other colleges to ourselves, but rather in furnishing trained aid to the advancement of every educational effort in their own community!

"Through its very eminence Harvard has long ceased to be the rival of any other institution, but to be the strong supporter of all. Its function today is to be a distributor of standard time. In the interests of all American education we seek to assemble here the best adept knowledge in every department of human knowledge, and then disinterestedly to disseminate it.

"If our graduates should fail to supply us with the means of this gathering and scattering, or if the appointing powers here should choose second-rate men for our professorships, they would strike a severe blow at the whole group of colleges at whose head we stand. As leaders we must henceforth aim to be strong, rather than to be big; excellence we seek for our-

selves in order that all may share it.

"May the coming half-century conduct us again as far in the direction of that excellence as the period which we have already passed since the primitive but happy days of 1864."

#### CLASS DAY AND CLASS REUNIONS

Harvard had unusual weather on both Class Day and Commencement this year. Both days were comfortable, and while there were scattered showers on Class Day, they were not severe enough to create anything more than anxiety, and, on the other hand, the cool weather relieved the overworked senior.

The first stated meeting for the class of 1914 was at their last service, as a class, in Appleton Chapel. George Herbert Palmer, '64, professor emeritus, conducted the service—a privilege enjoyed by graduating classes recently. The march to the Chapel was from Holworthy, according to custom; and again shortly before eleven o'clock, the seniors lined up before this historic building for the meeting at Sanders Theatre, where were given the class oration, by Alexander Louis Jackson; the class poem, by Charles Pelham Curtis, Jr.; and where the class ode, composed by Pitman Benjamin Potter, was sung to the tune "Fair Harvard."

Later came the spreads, the dancing in the Gymnasium and at Memorial, and in mid-afternoon the march down Boylston Street, across the Anderson Bridge, and to the Stadium for the Ivy oration. James R. O. Perkins, the Ivy orator, made some excellent jokes, and the affair was marred only by the wind and much dust from the cinder track at the east side of the Stadium.

The special features of the Stadium exercises were, first, the presence of Samuel S. Greeley, '44, of Chicago, who at the age of ninety years, was visiting Soldiers Field for the first time; and second, the battleship of the class of 1908. The men of this class, enjoying

their sexennial, marched in such formation that the outline was that of a boat about 100 feet long and ten feet wide.

The anniversary classes—'89, '94, '99, '04, '08 and '11 had their usual half-week celebration, beginning, as a rule, on Monday, and winding up on Commencement Day or with the boat-races at New London. Bright and early Monday morning, the members of the classes named left Boston by special boat, special train or by automobiles, for seashore or country club. Most of them returned for Class Day; and on Wednesday the later classes had their usual sports on Soldiers Field, and in the afternoon, all classes went to the Yale game. The men of '89 had a busy week and concluded their celebration by going to New London, with their wives, on the Harvard Club Special.

Although the classes had headquarters at downtown hotels, the Harvard Club was a general rounding-up place, and from Sunday on there were frequently 500 or more men from many classes, gathered there.

The class dinners came as a rule on Wednesday evening—'64, with 26 of its 36 members, dining at Young's and concluding its fiftieth reunion with a spread at Phillips Books House on Commencement Day.

The oldest class to have a dinner was '58, and eight of its members met at the Thorndike; the class of '65 had 13 men at its dinner; '69 had 33; 15 men turned out for the '71 dinner at the University Club, and 26 at the '72 dinner at the Union Club; '73 mustered 25 at the Harvard Club, '74 had 54 men at the Oakley Club, and so it ran. The thirty-year class, '84, turned out more than a hundred strong at the Harvard Club; '94 met at the Somerset, '99 at the Copley-Plaza, with nearly 300 men present; and '89, observing its quarter-centennial, took dinner at the Algonquin Club. A pleasant incident of the evening was the presentation to the class by the class of '89, Yale, of a large silver loving-cup.

## Yale Won the Baseball Series

YALE won the baseball series with Harvard last week. The first game, which was played at New Haven on Tuesday, went to Yale, 7 to 1. Harvard won the second game, 7 to 3; this was played in Cambridge. The deciding contest was played on Saturday on the grounds of the Boston American League team and was won by Yale, 13 to 8.

These closing games of the season were disappointing not only because Harvard was beaten but also because the nine seemed to be thoroughly demoralized. The pitchers, who have never been first-class, were at their worst in the Yale games, and the fielding of the team was surprisingly bad; it made six errors in the game at New Haven and the same number on Saturday. The batting was very weak at New Haven and rather poor in the Cambridge game; in the deciding contest the men hit the ball hard, but they could not drive in runs enough to equal those which Yale was scoring through the wildness of the Harvard pitchers.

The nine gave a very poor exhibition in New Haven. Yale earned only one run, but the poor playing of the Harvard men enabled the home team to score five more. Harvard went to pieces in the very first inning; two hits by Yale and two weak attempts to catch men running to second when another man was on third gave Yale two runs, which were enough to win the game, but Yale scored a run in each of the next four innings. In the sixth inning, on a single by Wingate and a triple by Clark, Harvard scored its only run. Harvard was clearly outplayed in this game. Yale batted and fielded better and was much faster on the bases. The Harvard players never recovered their poise after the disastrous first inning.

The nine did somewhat better in the game at Cambridge. Mahan pitched fairly well in spite of his lack of control,

and was effective at several critical points. Yale made five fielding errors, and they had much to do with Harvard's scores; indeed, although Harvard did not make a hit until the fifth inning, three runs had crossed the plate. Yale made two runs in the third on two hits, an out at first, a base on balls, and two wild pitches.

Harvard had a batting rally in the fifth and scored three runs. After Osborn had gone out, Nash made a three-bagger to left field, the first hit of the day for Harvard. Wingate, Clark and Gannett then singled in order. Harvard's other run was made in the seventh. Wingate beat an infield hit, Clark made a single to centre on which Wingate went to third, and the latter crossed the plate on Ayres's fly to left field.

Yale scored a run in the eighth on an error, a steal, an out at first and a sacrifice play. The visitors looked dangerous in the ninth. Hunter struck out, but Falsey went to first on called balls, and Pumpelly, who went in as a "pinch" hitter, singled to left. Mahan threw out Brown at first but filled the bases by giving Middlebrook four wide balls. Hanes had a chance to distinguish himself but struck out.

Saturday's game was the worst of the three. Harvard tried four pitchers but none of them were effective and all had very poor control. The game seemed to be won when Harvard scored four runs in the first inning, but they proved to be only a drop in the bucket. The climax was capped in the seventh inning when Hanes hit a home run off Hitchcock with the bases filled. Mahan pitched two innings and part of the third when he was replaced by Whitney, but the latter gave way in the fourth to Hitchcock who pitched through the seventh. Frye was in the box for the last two innings.

In the first inning, after two men had gone out, Clark, Ayres, Gannett, Hardwick, and Frye made hits in succession;

Gannett's was a double. These hits sent in four runs. A base on balls, a steal, two hits and a sacrifice fly gave Yale two runs in the same inning. Neither side scored in the second inning. In the third Ayres made a two-base hit and scored on Gannett's single. Hardwick also made a hit, but Gannett was thrown out when he tried to make third on it. In Yale's half, Way's single, Clark's error, an out, and a base on balls filled the bases. Then Mahan gave way to Whitney. The next batter went out on an infield fly, but the Harvard pitcher forced in a run by giving a base on balls. Hunter went out on a fly to Ayers.

Harvard made three hits in the fourth but did not score a run. Yale did better, however. Falsey made a three-bagger to centre. Swihart sent a hard liner which Frye first misjudged and then let slip through his hands; before the ball came back into the diamond, both runners had scored. After Whitney had given a base on balls to Gile, Hitchcock went in to pitch for Harvard. Gile was thrown out at second on Middlebrook's grounder to pitcher. Hanes hit safely to left, but Fry threw Middlebrook out at third. Nash made a fine stop of Blossom's hit and threw him out to Hitchcock, who covered first.

Singles by Clark and Hardwick and Blossom's error gave Harvard a run in the fifth but Yale did not score. Harvard failed to send a run across in the sixth. Yale scored twice on Swihart's hit, Hitchcock's wild throw to second, an out at first, two bases on balls and another hit. Harvard made another run in the seventh on a base on balls and two hits. In Yale's half, Hitchcock gave two bases on balls and Swihart was safe because the sun prevented Clark from seeing the ball when Ayres threw to second. Hanes then made a clean home run. Yale scored a run in the eighth and Harvard made one in the ninth.

The summaries of the three games follow:

YALE.						
a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.	
Middlebrook, c.f.,	3	0	1	2	0	0
Hanes, r.f.,	3	2	2	0	0	0
Blossom, s.s.,	4	0	1	2	2	1
Cornish, 2b.,	4	2	2	2	4	2
Reilly, 3b.,	2	0	0	1	0	0
Hunter, c.,	4	0	1	11	0	0
Falsey, l.f.,	3	1	1	0	0	0
Swihart, 1b.,	3	1	0	9	1	0
Way, p.,	4	0	1	0	3	0
Totals,	30	6	9	27	10	3

HARVARD.						
a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.	
Nash, 1b.,	4	0	0	7	2	0
Wingate, s.s.,	4	1	1	3	0	0
Clark, 2b.,	4	0	1	2	2	2
Ayres, 3b.,	4	0	0	1	1	2
Hardwick, l.f.,	4	0	0	0	1	0
Gannett, r.f.,	4	0	1	2	0	1
Milholland, c.f.,	3	0	0	1	0	0
Waterman, c.,	3	0	0	4	2	0
Osborn, c.,	0	0	0	3	1	0
Frye, p.,	3	0	1	1	4	0
Totals,	33	1	4	24	13	5

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Yale,	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	x—6
Harvard	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Frye. Three-base hits—Cornish, Clark. Sacrifice hits—Swihart, Reilly, Hanes. Stolen bases—Reilly, Blossom, Hanes. Bases on balls—off Frye 5. Struck out—by Way 10, by Frye 5. Passed ball—Waterman. Time—2h., 6m. Umpires—Sternberg and Conway. Attendance—15,000.

HARVARD.						
a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.	
Nash, 1b.,	4	2	1	13	1	0
Wingate, s.s.,	4	3	2	1	7	0
Clark, 2b.,	2	1	2	0	2	1
Ayres, 3b.,	3	1	0	1	2	0
Gannett, r.f.,	3	0	1	0	0	0
Hardwick, l.f.,	3	0	0	2	0	0
Fripp, l.f.,	1	0	0	0	0	0
Frye, c.f.,	3	0	0	2	0	0
Mahan, p.,	4	0	0	0	4	1
Waterman, c.,	0	0	0	0	0	0
Osborn, c.,	4	0	0	8	0	0
Totals,	31	7	6	27	16	2

YALE.						
a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.	
Middlebrook, c.f.,	3	2	1	0	0	0
Hanes, r.f.,	5	0	2	0	0	0
Blossom, s.s.,	3	3	0	2	5	0
Cornish, 2b.,	3	1	0	3	3	1
Reilly, 3b.,	4	0	1	0	1	0

Hunter, c.,	4	0	0	7	1	0
Falsey, l.f.,	2	0	0	2	0	1
Swihart, 1b.,	3	0	0	10	0	1
Gile, p.,	3	0	0	0	1	0
Brown, p.,	1	0	0	0	0	0
*Pumpelly,	1	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	32	3	5	24	10	3
Innings,	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9					
Harvard,	1 0 2 0 3 0 1 0 x—7					
Yale,	0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0—3					

Earned runs—Harvard 3. Sacrifice hits—Ayres 1, Cornish 1. Stolen bases—Wingate, Clark, Middlebrook, Hanes, Falsey 2. Three-base hit—Nash. Bases on balls—by Mahan 5, by Gile 4. Left on bases—Harvard 5, Yale 8. Struck out—by Mahan 7, Gile 4, Brown 2. Wild Pitches—Gile 1, Mahan 2. Time—1h., 40m. Umpires—Sternberg, Conway.

\*Batted for Swihart in 9th.

YALE.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Middlebrook, c.f.,	3	2	0	2	1	0
Hanes, r.f.,	4	2	3	1	0	0
Blossom, s.s.,	2	1	0	2	0	1
Cornish, 2b.,	3	0	1	2	3	0
Reilly, 3b.,	3	0	1	2	2	1
Hunter, c.,	4	1	0	6	2	0
Falsey, l.f.,	4	2	1	1	1	1
Swihart, 1b.,	5	3	1	8	0	0
Way, p.,	1	1	1	0	2	0
Gile, p.,	1	1	0	1	1	0
Totals,	30	13	8	*26	12	3
HARVARD.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Nash, 1b.,	5	0	1	9	3	0
Wingate, s.s.,	4	1	2	2	3	0
Clark, 2b.,	5	2	2	3	2	3
Ayres, 3b.,	5	3	3	2	1	0
Gannett, r.f.,	5	1	2	1	0	0
Hardwick, c.f.,	5	1	4	2	0	0
Frye, c.f., p.,	3	0	1	0	2	2
Mahan, p.,	1	0	0	0	0	0
Whitney, p.,	1	0	1	0	0	0
Hitchcock, p.,	1	0	0	2	2	1
Miltholland, c.f.,	1	0	0	0	0	0
Osborn, c.,	2	0	0	3	2	0
Totals,	38	8	16	24	15	6

\*Nash out for being hit by batted ball.

Innings,	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9								
Yale,	2 0 1 2 0 3 4 1 x—13								
Harvard,	4 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1—8								

Home run—Hanes. Three-base hit—Falsey. Two-base hits—Ayres, Gannett. Base hits—off Way, 10; off Gile, 6; off Ma-

han, 3; off Whitney, 2; off Hitchcock, 4. Sacrifice hits—Middlebrook, Hanes, Blossom, Reilly, Gile, Osborn. Stolen bases—Middlebrook, Hanes 3, Blossom, Swihart, Hunter. First base on errors—Yale 1, Harvard 1. Left on bases—Yale 7, Harvard 6. Bases on balls—off Gile, 2; off Mahan, 2; off Whitney, 2; off Hitchcock, 4; off Frye, 1. Struck out—by Way, 1; by Gile, 5; by Mahan, 1; by Hitchcock, 2. Hit by pitched ball—by Hitchcock, 1. Umpires—Sternberg and Conway. Time—2h., 47m. Attendance—15,000.

### AYRES, BASEBALL CAPTAIN

Russell R. Ayres, '15, of Montclair, N. J., has been elected captain of the university baseball nine for next year. Ayres played third base this year, but last season and on his freshman nine he covered first base. He has fielded well in both positions and has been one of the hardest hitters on the team.

### ELECTION OF OVERSEERS

The vote for Overseers on Commencement Day resulted in the choice of the following candidates, the first five for the full term of six years, the last on the list for three years, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Harlan Page Amen, '79:

William Cameron Forbes, '92, of Westwood, Mass., Evart Jansen Wendell, '82, of New York, Edgar Conway Felton, '79, of Haverford, Pa., John White Hallowell, '01, of Milton, Mass., Thomas Williams Slocum, '90, of New York, and William Endicott, Jr., '87, of Boston.

### ALUMNI ASSOCIATION DIRECTORS

Three directors at large of the Alumni Association were elected on Commencement Day, as follows: Odin Barnes Roberts, '86, of Boston; James Handasyd Perkins, '98, of Albany; and Robert Hallowell Gardiner, Jr., '04, of Boston. The directors remaining on the board are Amory G. Hodges, '74, Eliot Wadsworth, '98, F. L. Higginson, Jr., '00, Robert P. Perkins, '84, Minot O. Simons, '91, and Bernard W. Trafford, '93.

## Yale Won the University Boat Race

YALE won the four-mile boat race for university eight-oared shells at New London last Friday after the closest and most exciting contest ever seen in this country; the shells were so close together at the finish that the spectators on the boats and observation trains were quite unable to tell which one first crossed the line, and even the judges, although they agreed that Yale had won, were not certain whether the distance between the bows of the shells was four inches or three feet. Yale's time for the four miles was 21 minutes, 16 seconds. Harvard's time was given as one-fifth of a second slower; but the difference between the two was less than that. The university race was rowed upstream at about 4.50 in the afternoon. Harvard won the two events in the morning—the two-mile race for university second eights, and the two mile race for freshman eights. Harvard's lead at the finish of the first of these races was about seven lengths, and in the freshman race about four lengths. In the preliminary races which were rowed Thursday afternoon, Yale won the mile race for freshman fours and the half-mile race for graduate eights, and Harvard won the mile race for scratch fours which were made up of university and freshman substitutes.

Great uncertainty and excitement were aroused by the finish of the university race. The two crews rowed upstream side by side over the whole course. Yale was ahead most of the way, but Harvard began to gain after the 2 1-2-mile flag had been passed, and was perhaps ten feet ahead at the 3-mile flag; from that point to the end it was anybody's race. The course for the last three-quarters of a mile was close to the West bank of the river, and, as scores of boats of various sizes had anchored close to the lanes in which the crews rowed, the people on the observation train on the East bank half a mile away

could not see the shells as they approached the finish; even the spectators in the yachts and in the observation train on the West side of the river did not know which eight had won until the referee, Mr. Meikleham, relying on the unanimous decision of the judges at the finish, announced the result. At least fifteen minutes elapsed before definite information was obtained by the crowds on the East side of the river. The men in the Harvard eight believed as they crossed the finish line that they had won, but they cheerfully acquiesced in the decision of the referee.

The duty of determining which crew was ahead at the end of the race rested on the three judges at the finish—Harold A. Swan, '15, representing Harvard; D. C. Elkins, '16, representing Yale; and Mr. John McGinley, the postmaster of New London, who was the neutral judge. They were stationed on a boat which was anchored at the finish, just out into the stream from the lanes in which the two crews rowed. Between the judges and the West bank were the three flags which marked the course. Although these flags were approximately at the finish line, they were there not to aid the judges in deciding which crew won the race but to guide the coxswains in steering their courses. The flag nearest the shore was perhaps 75 feet out. Twenty-five feet or so up the bank from the edge of the water was a white post, and about twenty feet further there was another; these two posts accurately marked the finish line. The judges, in their boat, brought these two white posts exactly one behind the other, and, sighting along the imaginary line which thus extended out into the river, decided that Yale had crossed first. One judge said the prow of the Yale shell was perhaps three feet ahead of Harvard's, another said the distance between the shells at the finish was not more than four inches, and the third said

it was very slight. They agreed that at the particular instant when the two shells were at the finish Yale happened to be pulling while Harvard was recovering, and that this difference was enough to put Yale ahead. The judges expressed the opinion that if the Harvard men had had their oars in the water and the Yale men had been sliding forward in preparation for the next

average. The fundamental trouble with the Harvard eight lay, it is believed, in the manner in which it was developed. The policy for several years has been to teach the crew to row a very high stroke, 35 or 36 to the minute, for the earlier races of the season, including the Cornell race which comes late in May, and then, in a period of three weeks or thereabouts, to change radically the kind



THE LAST STROKE IN THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.—HARVARD ON THE LEFT.

stroke, Harvard would have won. These statements show how close the finish was.

Harvard's defeat, although disappointing, was not wholly unexpected, especially by those who had watched the crew in practice at New London. It was evident that although the material was exceptionally good, the men were not obtaining satisfactory results from the expenditure of their power; they were rowing short and were not together. Some improvement came in the very week of the race, but it was not enough to make the crew as fast as most of the Harvard eights of recent years; moreover, the Yale crew was better than the

of stroke rowed. In the interval between the Cornell and Yale races, the crew has been instructed as far as possible to lengthen its stroke, to settle down to a slower beat, and in other ways to prepare itself for a four-mile race. This method has been generally successful in the past seven or eight years, but it failed this year, either because the Harvard men did not wholly forget what they had been taught earlier in the season, or because the Yale crew was faster than it has been in other years, or as the result of a coincidence of both these causes.

After last Friday's race the crew was

adversely criticised because it had not rowed a higher stroke; it is a fact that the stroke was at or below 30 most of the time, and also that the plan had been to row considerably higher, with the hope that the Yale crew in order to keep up with Harvard would be forced above its natural and best pace and thus disorganized. But the Harvard captain and the stroke oar found soon after the race began that it was practically impossible to keep the men together even at 32 or thereabouts and consequently that the crew went much better at a slow stroke than at a high one. Two or three times during the race the eight recovered the precision which it had had earlier in the week, but for the most part the men were not together, although as individuals they rowed well and did their utmost to add to Harvard's long series of victories over Yale on the water. Last week's race was the first Yale has won since 1907, when Harvard was beaten in an upstream race.

No other eight-oared, four-mile race as close and bitterly contested as last Friday's is recorded in the history of American rowing. There was no open water between the two shells at any point on the course, and most of the time the two bows were only a few feet apart. Yale got the best of the start, and was from a quarter to three-quarters of a length ahead up to the two-mile flag. At that point Harvard ran into shoal water and lost the benefit of the tide, and for a moment it looked as though Yale might win a decisive victory; but Harvard held grimly to its task, and at the 2 1-2-mile flag Yale was barely a length in the lead. Then, for a few minutes, the Harvard men got together and made a substantial gain. At three miles Yale was only half a length ahead, and that lead was lost in the next half-mile, for, at 3 1-2 miles, the bow of the Harvard shell seemed to be about ten feet in front. The last half mile of the race was a hard fight, but the Harvard oarsmen could not keep together and Yale

gradually drew up on even terms. It was impossible for any one who did not have his eye on the imaginary finish line to determine which crew was ahead when the two coxswains called out "vast", and the eights stopped rowing. Two of the Yale men fell down at the finish, but the others in each boat were in good condition; both the crews waited at the finish until the referee had consulted with the judges and announced the winner.

The race was one of the fastest ever rowed upstream at New London. The conditions were excellent, as the tide was running in and a brisk breeze was blowing upstream. The crews started at the New London railroad bridge. Harvard had the course on the East, or Groton side of the river, and Yale was on the West side. The records show that Harvard rowed from 28 to 30 strokes to a minute over most of the course and that Yale rowed one or two strokes higher. At the three-mile flag Harvard was rowing 32 and Yale 34, but both crews dropped down again in the last mile. Neither was able to spurt very hard at the finish.

The official times for the half-miles are here given:

	YALE.	HARVARD.
Half Mile,	2m., 12s.	2m., 14s.
One Mile,	5m., 08s.	5m., 11s.
1½ Miles,	7m., 50s.	8m., 01s.
Two Miles,	10m., 30s.	10m., 12s.
2½ Miles,	13m., 06½s.	13m., 10½s.
Three Miles,	15m., 50s.	16m., 01s.
3½ Miles,	18m., 33s.	18m., 32½s.
Four Miles,	21m., 16s.	21m., 16 1-5s.

The two morning races resulted in easy victories for the Harvard crews. The university second eight, justifying the predictions of most of the experts who had seen it in practice, drew ahead of its rival at the pistol-shot and continued to gain throughout the distance. These two crews were started just before 11 o'clock at the flag across the river from Red Top and they rowed two miles downstream to the Navy Yard. The conditions were slow, as the wind was blowing upstream and the water was



rough. Harvard rowed 32 strokes to the minute almost all the way down the course, and Yale was about two strokes higher. Harvard was three-quarters of a length ahead at the half-mile, two and a half lengths ahead at the mile, five and a half lengths ahead at 1 1-2 miles, and seven lengths ahead at the finish. The official times were:

	HARVARD.	YALE.
Half Mile,	2m., 46s.	2m., 49s.
One Mile,	5m., 45s.	5m., 55s.
1½ Miles,	8m., 50s.	9m., 11½s.
Two Miles,	11m., 34s.	12m., 2s.

The race for freshman eights was begun as soon as possible after the finish of the race for second crews. The 1917 crews started at the Navy Yard and rowed two miles downstream to the railroad bridge just outside New London. Yale had been fairly confident of winning this race, but Harvard took the lead at the start, almost ran away from its rival, and was never headed. After the racing start, Harvard settled down to 33 strokes to the minute, but the Yale men, thinking they could do their best work at a lower stroke, rowed only 31 or 32. Before long, however, Yale quickened its beat, and both crews rowed 33 for the rest of the way, with a brief spurt at the finish. Harvard was two lengths ahead at the half-mile, three lengths at the mile, two lengths at 2 1-2 miles, and four lengths at the finish. The official times follow:

	HARVARD.	YALE.
Half Mile,	2m., 30s.	2m., 38s.
One Mile,	5m., 46s.	5m., 58s.
1½ Miles,	9m., 7s.	9m., 15s.
Finish,	11m., 49s.	12m., 4s.

The preliminary races on Thursday evening attracted many spectators, most of whom were in power boats, large or small; the result was that the river was very rough after the first event, and good rowing was almost impossible. All the races were started at the 1 1-2 mile flag and rowed up-stream.

As everybody had expected, the race for freshman fours was almost a walkover

for Yale. Harvard went ahead a little at the start, but Yale began almost immediately to gain and before long was well in front. There was about two lengths of open water between the shells at the finish. The time was given out as: Yale, 5 minutes, 27 seconds; Harvard, 5 minutes, 38 1-2 seconds.

The race for scratch fours, which came next, was a hard fight from beginning to end, but the Harvard crew won by about half a boat length. The two fours were made up as follows: Harvard—bow, E. O. Baker, '17; 2, J. C. White, '2d, '17; 3, R. F. Herrick, '16; stroke, F. W. Busk, '16; coxswain, R. L. Dodge, '17. Yale—bow, B. Sanderson, '16; 2, J. D. Robb, '15; 3, W. Oakes, '16S.; stroke, A. Morse, '15; coxswain, C. Pratt, '16.

The race for graduate eights was won by Yale for the first time since this annual contest has been established. The Yale men made some preparation for this race and presented an eight made up of men who were in good condition. Harvard took the lead at the start, but could not maintain it, and Yale won by something less than a length. After the race the Yale graduates rowed to Red Top where they were entertained by the Harvard men. The eights were seated in the following order: Harvard—bow, R. Whitney, '11; 2, H. Forster, '11; 3, G. von L. Meyer, Jr., '13; 4, S. W. Fish, '08; 5, C. B. Wood, '08; 6, A. Strong, '12; 7, G. P. Metcalf, Jr., '12; stroke, E. C. Cutler, '09; coxswain, L. M. Sargent, '16. Yale—bow, C. Elwell, '11; 2, C. E. Snowden, '13; 3, F. Stephenson, '15S.; 4, A. Van I. Bugbee, '13S.; 5, C. E. Allen, '13; 6, A. A. Low, '13; 7, H. Livingston, '09; stroke, E. Livingston, '11; coxswain, J. A. Copp, '12.

After the university race on Friday evening the members of the crew elected H. A. Murray, '15, of New York City, captain for next year.

The Harvard and Yale crews, as they rowed at New London last week, were made up as follows:

## HARVARD UNIVERSITY EIGHT.

Pos.	Name, Class and Residence.	Age.	Height. Ft. In.	Weight. Lbs.
Bow—	Q. Reynolds, '14, (Capt.), Montclair, N. J.,	24	6.01½	164
2—	W. T. Gardiner, '14, Gardiner, Me.,	22	5.11	185
3—	E. W. Soucy, '16, Boston,	21	5.11½	176
4—	B. Harwood, '15, Newton,	21	6.02	178
5—	C. E. Schall, '16, New York,	20	6.03	187
6—	K. B. G. Parson, '16, Providence, R. I.,	20	6.01½	185
7—	H. A. Murray, '15, New York,	21	6.00	166
Stroke—	L. S. Chanler, '14, New York,	22	5.11	159
Cox—	L. M. Sargent, '16, Brookline,	20	5.08	122

Average weight of eight, 175 pounds.

## HARVARD UNIVERSITY SECOND EIGHT.

Pos.	Name, Class and Residence.	Age.	Height. Ft. In.	Weight. Lbs.
Bow—	L. Saltonstall, '14 (Capt.), Boston,	22	6.00	163
2—	J. Talcott, Jr., '16, New York,	20	6.00	166
3—	H. H. Meyer, '15, Kansas City,	20	6.01	176
4—	H. S. Middendorf, '16, Baltimore,	19	6.01	184
5—	J. W. Middendorf, '16, Baltimore,	19	6.01	182
6—	D. P. Morgan, '16, New York,	19	5.11	172
7—	L. Curtis, Jr., '14, Boston,	22	6.03	176
Stroke—	C. C. Lund, '16, Boston,	19	6.00	167
Cox—	H. L. F. Kreger, '16, Fairfield, Me.,	21	5.06	112
Sub—	R. F. Herrick, Jr., '16, Milton,	20	6.01	167
Sub—	F. W. Busk, '16, New York,	20	5.11	152

Average weight of eight, 173½ pounds.

## HARVARD FRESHMAN EIGHT.

Pos.	Name and Residence.	Age.	Height. Ft. In.	Weight. Lbs.
Bow—	C. Higginson, Brookline,	19	5.09	156
2—	K. P. Culbert, East Orange, N. J.,	18	6.02	168
3—	W. Richardson, Boston,	17	6.01½	175
4—	R. T. Young, Brookline,	18	6.01	168
5—	W. S. Ely, Rochester, N. Y.,	18	6.03	185
6—	T. E. Stebbins, New York,	19	6.02	170
7—	H. B. Cabot, Jr., Brookline,	19	5.10½	169
Stroke—	R. R. Brown (Capt.), Utica, N. Y.,	19	5.11½	161
Cox—	A. A. Cameron, Westford, Mass.,	18	5.06	110

Average weight of Eight, 169 pounds.

## HARVARD FRESHMAN FOUR.

Pos.	Name and Residence.	Age.	Height. Ft. In.	Weight. Lbs.
Bow—	C. F. Eaton, Boston,	18	5.10	158
2—	D. G. Lovell, Baltimore,	18	6.01	184
3—	A. Coolidge (Capt.), Boston,	19	6.01	166
Stroke—	N. Chadwick, Boston,	19	5.10	150
Cox—	C. L. Henderson, Watertown,	20	5.05	112
Sub—	E. O. Baker, Cambridge,	19	5.10½	149

Average weight of four, 164½ pounds.

## YALE UNIVERSITY EIGHT.

Pos.	Name, Class and Residence.	Age.	Height. Ft. In.	Weight. Lbs.
Bow—	Seth Low, 2d, '16, New York,	20	5.10	170
2—	R. B. Meyer, '14S., Great Neck, L. I.,	22	6.00	169
3—	R. R. Titus, '14S., Mamaroneck, N. J.,	20	5.10	172
4—	J. R. Sheldon, Jr., '15S., Savannah,	20	6.00	174
5—	A. D. Sturtevant, '15S., Washington, D. C.,	20	6.02	174
6—	H. L. Rogers, '14, Hyde Park, N. Y.,	22	6.00	169
7—	J. H. McHenry, '14, Baltimore,	21	6.00	167
Stroke—	J. A. Appleton, '14, New York,	22	6.01	165
Cox—	A. McLane, Jr., '16, Garrison, Md.,	19	5.07	115

Average weight of eight,  $170\frac{1}{4}$  pounds.

## YALE SECOND EIGHT.

Pos.	Name, Class and Residence.	Age.	Height. Ft. In.	Weight. Lbs.
Bow—	E. S. Cushman, '14S., Albany, N. Y.,	22	5.10	154
2—	C. Bennett, '15, Springfield, Mass.	22	5.10	174
3—	E. B. Harrison, '15, Kansas City,	23	5.10	165
4—	C. J. Coe, '15, New York,	20	6.02	168
5—	J. F. Stillman, '15, New York,	23	6.00	188
6—	J. B. Fitzpatrick, '16, St. Paul,	21	5.11	181
7—	T. B. Denegre (Capt.), '15, New Orleans,	22	5.11	174
Stroke—	R. C. Gillillan, '16S., Springfield, Mass.,	23	6.00	159
Cox—	K. L. Moore, '14, Detroit,	22	5.06	113
Sub.—	Warren Oakes, '16S., Denver,	21	5.11	180
Sub.—	Bennett Sanderson, '16, Ayer, Mass.,	20	5.10	169

Average weight of eight, 170 pounds.

## YALE FRESHMAN EIGHT.

Pos.	Name and Residence.	Age.	Height. Ft. In.	Weight. Lbs.
Bow—	A. W. Olsen, Los Angeles,	22	5.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	165
2—	R. T. Walker, Chicago,	19	6.00	171
3—	C. W. Gamble, Watertown, N. Y.,	20	5.11	168
4—	M. M. Whittlesey, Pittsfield, Mass.,	20	5.11	176
5—	E. R. Harriman, Arden, N. Y.,	18	5.10	165
6—	H. E. Coe, Jr., New York,	19	6.01	175
7—	S. W. Atkins, Marietta, Penn.,	19	6.00	171
Stroke—	C. Meyer, New York,	19	6.00	161
Cox—	B. Oliver, Pittsburgh,	18	5.02	114

Average weight of eight, 169 pounds.

## YALE FRESHMAN FOUR.

Pos.	Name and Residence.	Age.	Height. Ft. In.	Weight. Lbs.
Bow—	F. T. Lane, New Haven,	19	5.11	150
2—	E. W. Jacques, Worcester, Mass.,	19	5.11	168
3—	A. J. Hearn, Hudson, N. Y.,	19	6.00	166
Stroke—	W. Adams, Jr., Lawrence, L. I.,	19	5.11	160
Cox—	A. U. Crosby, Philadelphia,	19	5.05	114

Average weight of four, 163 $\frac{3}{4}$  pounds.

## Alumni Notes

'62—Charles E. Grinnell, who was for many years secretary of the class, has resigned on account of his frequent long absences from this country, and Arthur Reed has succeeded him; Mr. Reed's address is 27 Kilby St., Boston.

'64—William M. R. French, director of the Art Institute of Chicago, died in that city on June 3.

S.B. '79—Joseph S. Diller of the United States Geological Survey has published a pamphlet, through the Government Printing Office, on "The Production of Chromic Iron Ore in 1913."

'97—Rev. Harry E. Safford of the Baptist College, Rangoon, Burma, is in this country on furlough for a year and a half. His address is 27 Abbott St., Lawrence, Mass.

'98—James H. Perkins, who has been president of the National Commercial Bank of Albany for some time, has recently been made a vice-president of the National City Bank of New York City. He has also been elected president of the New York Bankers Association for the coming year.

'98—Guy H. Scull was married on June 8 in New York City to Miss Nancy Whitman.

'00—Professor Frederick W. Reynolds of the University of Utah has been appointed director of educational exhibits of the Utah Expositions Commission and will have charge of this department of Utah's exhibit at the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco and the Panama-California exhibit at San Diego.

'01—Meyer Bloomfield, director of the Vocational Bureau, Boston, will give at the Summer School of the University of California a course on Vocational Guidance which he has been giving for three years at the Harvard Summer School. He is a member of a commission which will go abroad early in August to make a study of social conditions in Palestine.

'01—A daughter, Anna Marion, was born to Charles E. Reck and Mrs. Reck on June 4 at Reading, Mass.

'02—Richard W. Drown is treasurer and general manager of the Olympia Theatres in Cambridge, Union Square, and Day St., Somerville. His office is at 34 School St., Boston.

'03—A daughter, Cornelia Cruger Olney, was born to Peter B. Olney, Jr., and Mrs. Olney at Lawrence, Long Island, N. Y., on December 26, 1913.

'04—Reginald M. Hull is treasurer of the Bankers Lease Company, 85 Devonshire St., Boston.

'04—Nathan Pereles, Jr., LL.B. '07, has formed a copartnership for the practice of law with A. L. Strouse, C. S. Carter and D. W. Sullivan under the firm name of Pereles, Strouse, Carter & Sullivan, with offices at 315-325 Pereles Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

'06—William H. Minton was married on June 8 in Taunton, Mass., to Miss Alice P. Cronan. Mr. and Mrs. Minton will live in Brookline, Mass.

'07—The engagement of Alfred J. Markowitz to Miss Rose H. Blume of Roxbury, Mass., has been announced.

'08—The engagement of Parker Browne Francis to Miss Maud Ground, Smith '13, of Kansas City, Mo., has been announced.

'09—Samuel Hoar was married on June 6 in Concord to Miss Helen Warren, daughter of William R. Warren, '83, of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Hoar will make their home in Concord, Mass.

LL.B. '09—Professor Austin Wakeman Scott, S.B. (Rutgers College, N. J.) '03, of the Harvard Law School, was married on June 12 at Boston to Miss Esther L. Kendall. They will live at 5 Fuller Place, Cambridge.

'10—Horace B. Blackmer was married on June 18 in Boston to Miss Edith Whitehead.

'10—David B. Childs was married on June 11 in West Newton, Mass., to Miss Emilie Whittlesey.

'10—Herbert E. Harwood was married on June 15 in Concord, Mass., to Miss Marjory Blanchard, daughter of Herbert W. Blanchard, '84.

'10—Alexander S. MacDonald was married on June 18 in Winchester to Miss Helen Hunnewell, Wellesley '11. Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald will live at 2 Glen Road, Winchester, Mass.

A.M. '10—Harry A. Rider, A.B. (Adelbert College) '00, is in the Library of Research in Government at Western Reserve University, Cleveland.

'12—George W. Gray, editor of *Current Affairs*, the weekly published by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, was married on June 18 at Rutherford, N. J., to Miss Ada M. Bruner. Mr. and Mrs. Gray will live at Wellesley Hills, Mass.

'12—A son, Wheeler Sammons, Jr., was born to Wheeler Sammons and Mrs. Sammons on May 23 at Chicago, Ill. Sammons, who has been sales editor of the book department of *System*, is now manager of the editorial extension department of *System and Factory*, the two magazines published by the A. W. Shaw Company.

